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This method of treatment having become largely adopted, we present to the Medical profession a series of Ointments which have been thoroughly tested in the diseases indicated.

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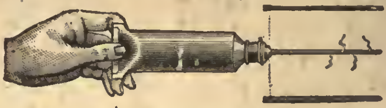

Fig. 1.

1st.—For recent cases. A Stiff Vulcanite Catheter (*Fig.* 1) is preferred (with this instrument we supply three Catheters, and it is advisable that the largest that can be passed without pain be used).

For GLEET & Long-standing Cases of GONORRHŒA.

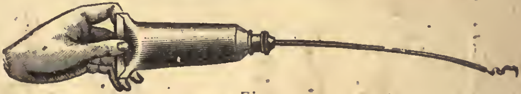

Fig. 2

2nd.—This is a 9-inch "flexible" Catheter, and is intended for diseases far down the Urethra. Either of the above Catheters are supplied with Ointment Tubes containing the following medicaments :—

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No. 2—Ditto do. do. and Cocaine
No. 3—
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No. 9—Hydrastin
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All the above Tubes complete with Pipe, 1/6 each, with the exception of those containing Cocaine and Conium, which are 2/6 each. By Post, 3d. extra.

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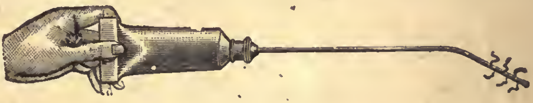

Fig. 4.

The Vulcanite Stem and Ointments have been made at the suggestion of Dr. Duke, Cheltenham.

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No. 2—Antiseptic (Boric Acid)
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No. 4—Escharotic (Chloride of Zinc)
No. 5—Anodyne (Cocaine and Morphia), (useful in Cancer).

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” ” No. 5	**”**	**6s.**	
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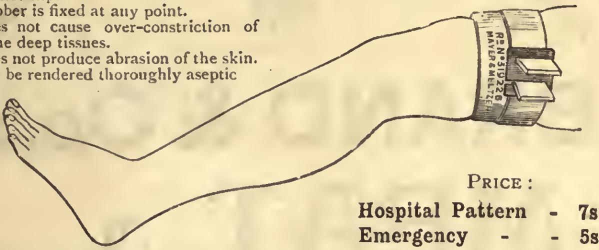

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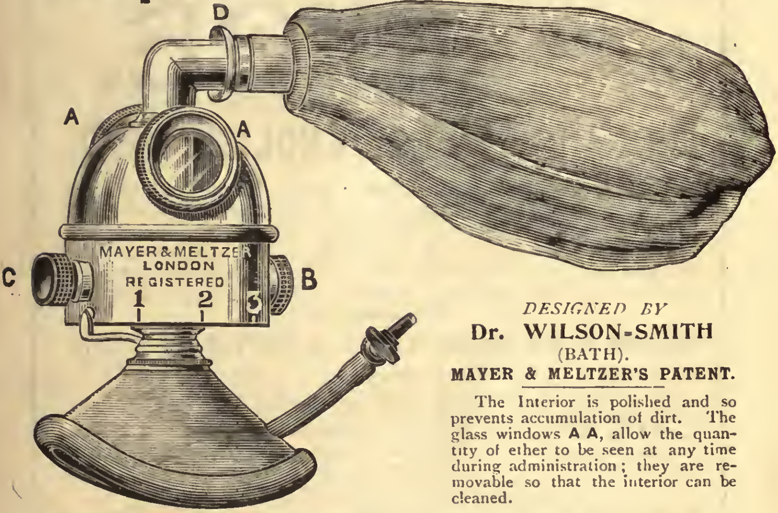

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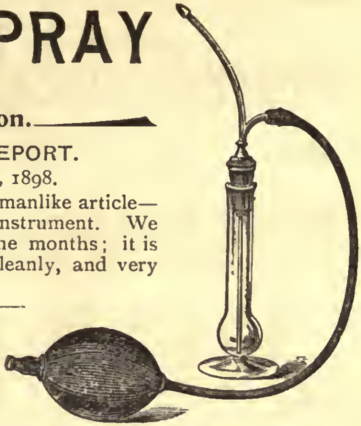

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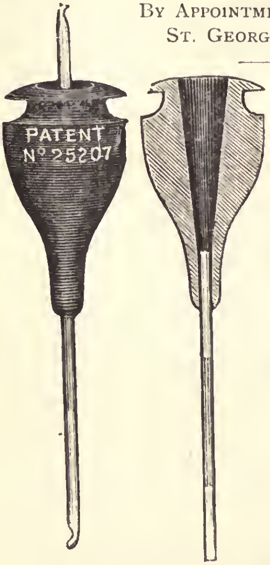

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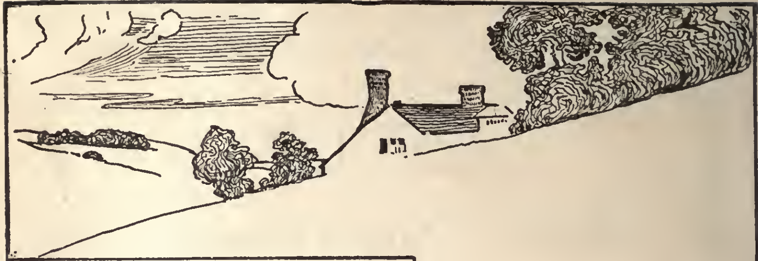

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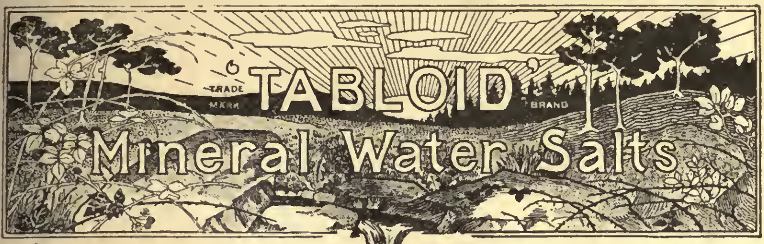

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THE

MEDICAL ANNUAL SYNOPTICAL INDEX,

1887—1898.

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THE

MEDICAL ANNUAL SYNOPTICAL INDEX

To Remedies and Diseases.

FOR THE TWELVE YEARS

1887 *to* 1898.

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NOTE.

The *Doses* in Part I.—New Remedies—are corrected to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898. In Part II.—Treatment—the original prescriptions are not altered.

Should the Reader not find what he looks for in the body of the book, the Supplementary Index of cross references (pp. 401–411) should be consulted.

PREFACE.

It is usual in constructing an Index to take it for granted that the reader will have the volume or volumes before him to which it refers.

It is not every practitioner who is fortunate enough to possess a complete set of the volumes of the "Medical Annual" for the past twelve years, although it is not difficult to obtain access to volumes in various libraries when any special subject is under consideration. Even those who do possess a complete set would prefer it, if they could find the fact they wanted without a second reference.

We have tried, therefore, to produce a volume which will fulfil all the requirements of an ordinary index, and at the same time contain in a very condensed form those facts which are likely to be wanted for reference in every-day practice. Thus, the nature, dose, or solubility of a new drug, the exact constituents of the prescription recommended for some special treatment, are matters of frequent reference, and belong to the consulting-room or the carriage, while the investigation of particular views on pathology or new operations pre-supposes leisure, and belongs to the study where the books are at hand and can be consulted.

Starting then with a complete index to the twelve volumes, we tried to arrange all subjects under those headings where the practitioner would be most likely to look for them. Owing to the peculiarities of medical nomenclature this has not been a very easy task, but by the aid of cross references and a supplementary small index it will not be found difficult to obtain information both directly and indirectly bearing upon any particular point.

We next added to each article a synopsis of the suggestions respecting treatment which have year by year been made by the specialists who write the original articles or which have appeared in the medical press. At first we thought of giving this information in alphabetical order under the names of the drugs employed, but we soon found that this would destroy the value of many of the directions which represented rather a line of treatment than the recommendation of particular drugs, and we came to the conclusion that it would be better to place the treatment in chronological order. This is in itself a useful criterion of the value of methods, and has a peculiar interest in many cases. Thus, a new treatment introduced, we will say, in 1897 will be found to have been fully described in the "Medical Annual" for 1887, the more recent writer having forgotten the original source from which he obtained his information.

The new remedies and old remedies with new uses are considered in the first part of the work, and afford the practitioner a rapid means of acquainting himself with the essential points in reference to their use in practice.

We have further thought well to reprint the summary of the principal alterations in the new "Pharmacopœia," which appeared in the "Medical Annual" for 1899. With these "alterations" before him the practitioner will have the means of modifying the dosage, etc., of the Index or "Annuals" in accordance with the authority of the "British Pharmacopœia."

The multitude of the facts which we have endeavoured to compress into a small compass renders it impossible to suppose that we have completely succeeded in our aims, but however far we may have fallen short of them the value of the facts themselves remains and must render this book of great value to our readers, whether considered as busy practitioners or as students of medical literature

The "Medical Annual" Offices,
Bristol, England,
October, 1899.

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THE MEDICAL ANNUAL
SYNOPTICAL INDEX, 1887 TO 1898.

PART I.—REMEDIES.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS.—91/6

Seeds of bright red colour; under name of jequirity seeds have been used as an infusion applied locally in chronic granular conjunctivitis. Prof. Kobert extracted an albuminous poison from the seeds resembling in its action the poison extracted from castor oil seeds, and producing death by coagulation of the blood corpuscles. Seeds also contain abric acid ($C_{12}H_{24}N_3O$).

ACALYPHA INDICA.—88/1

Tincture made from fresh plant used with satisfactory results in hæmoptysis of pulmonary tuberculosis, with short dry cough.

Used also as liniment, by mixing juice of plant with oil to ease pain in rheumatism and syphilis; and a decoction of root applied to relieve earache.

Dose: ♏j to ♏iv. As vermifuge, decoction of leaves.

ACETAL.—97/15 $C_6H_{14}O_2$.

Used as a narcotic.

ACETANILIDE (Antifebrine).—88/1. $C_6H_5N(C_2H_3O)H$.

Obtained by boiling aniline with glacial acetic acid.

Febrifuge in doses of 4 grs. Relieves pain in locomotor ataxy, spinal neuralgia, and hyperæsthesia.

Inferior to aconite in facial neuralgia 94/434

Used in acute rheumatism; tremor of sclerosis; in phthisis to allay fever and cough (ʒj of acetanilide in ℥j tinct. lactuca, 20-drop doses) 88/2, 4; epilepsy 91 197.

Erythromelalgia 94/259, migraine 98/387

Local application to relieve pain in psoriasis, erysipelas, erythema, eczema, herpes, urticaria, and obstinate irritable ulcers, 90/10

Typhoid 87/385, 93/212, 94/554

Cuts short acute catarrhal bronchitis 92/136

Pertussis 92/363; tetanus 92/482

Surgical dressing in chancre and syphilitic condylomata 96/9; also in chancroids, abscess cavities, fistula, suppurating joints, compound fractures, with intense drying action on wounds 96/23

Granulations, as ung. ʒj – ℥j 97/519. eczema of face (in cold cream, 40-80 grs. to ℥j) 98/208

Dose: ½ gr. to 4 grs. or more if necessary, given stirred up with milk, or in wafers, or dissolved in wine.

ACETONE CHLOROFORM.—88/5. $C_4H_7Cl_3O$.

Taken internally, lowers temperature, and is mildly narcotic.

ACETOPHENONE (Hypnone).—97/43 $C_6H_5CO.CH_3$. Sp. gr. 1·032.

Insoluble in water, sparingly in glycerin, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and fixed oils.

ACETPHENETIDIN (Phenacetin).—88/5, 89/10, 60

Allied, chemically, to acetanilide; small needle-shaped, faintly reddish crystals; sparingly soluble in alcohol or acetic acid, and hardly in cold water.

Antipyretic; analgesic. Relief of pain (neuralgias, headache, hemicrania, lightning pains of tabes, rheumatism, hysterical or neurataxic pains) 90/36

Dose: 5 to 10 grs. in cachet, or suspended in mucilage.

ACONITE (Aconitum Napellus).—88/6

Experiments of Lauder Brunton and Theodore Cash proving its antipyretic powers. Chief indication is in fever depending on acute inflammation of any part of body. Useful in fever of measles, scarlatina, and simple gastric fever. Of less value in fever depending on malaria, septicæmia, or toxic fevers, *e.g.*, typhoid and typhus. Facial neuralgia and sciatica (internally as aconitine, and locally as liniment). Also, externally in rheumatism and myalgia 98/11

Found of service in initial stage of various acute inflammatory affections, controlling fever and local congestions. Inflammatory hiccough 96/365, Indian fever 96/321, aneurysm 94/77, abscess of breast 87/54, acute laryngitis 87/285, acute nephritis 87/57, acute rheumatism 87/340, amenorrhœa 87/10, apoplexy 87/35, asthma 87/40, coryza 87/84, cholera infantum 87/75, cerebral congestion 87/68, convulsions 87/83, croup 87/86, diarrhœa 87/99, dysmenorrhœa 87/129, erysipelas 87/158, lumbago 87/295, tonsillitis 87/380, puerperal convulsions 87/284, pneumonia 87/329, 93/437, 94/478, pleurisy 87/329, peritonitis 87/319, meningitis 87/301, Menière's disease 87/301, spinal irritation 88/8, hæmoptysis 92/375, dysentery 93/187, influenza 93/293

Erysipelas (Aconitine) 94/256.

Dose: Tinct. Aconite B.P. ½ ♏ to 2 ♏ frequently repeated; Aconitine, $\frac{1}{240}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

ACORN.—88/8

"Acorn-cocoa" (fruit of oak roasted and mixed with cocoa), claimed by Dr. F. W. Elsner to be excellent remedy in diarrhœa and vomiting of children.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA (Cimicifuga).—87/128, 90/3

Chiefly found useful in dysmenorrhœa of rheumatic or nervous origin. Sometimes relieves pain of chronic rheumatic diseases.

Dose: ♏ ij-x.

ADONIS VERNALIS (A. Æstivalis, Adonidin). — 87/235, 88/8, 90/4, 95/312

Active principle, picro-adonidin, very bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly in chloroform. Possesses physiological properties of the plant itself.

Acts on heart and arterioles, similarly to digitalis, increasing blood pressure, but contracts arterioles less than digitalis. In this effect seems to stand midway between digitalis and strophanthus.

Employed chiefly in mitral regurgitation and stenosis; also in "heart disease accompanied with marked venous engorgement when it is desirable to regulate the work and produce prolonged diuresis" (Marfori & Borgiotte). Dr. Oliver found it give relief to præcordial pain, palpitation and dyspnœa in cases of mitral and aortic regurgitation.

Combined with caffeine and bromide, recommended by Bekhtereff in epilepsy 96/288, 97/229, 98/214

Dose: ⅛ to ⅙ gr. of adonidin in chloroform water.

ADRENAL EXTRACT.—98/219

In exophthalmic goitre.

AEROCOMIA SCLEROCARPA.—91/7

South American plant; flowers, turpentine odour, containing 2 p.c. of tannic and gallic acid.

Popularly used in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, albuminuria and hæmorrhage.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM (Horse Chestnut).—88/9

Hæmorrhoids, especially in cases where there is much pain and little bleeding, with lumbo-sacral pain. Also in pharyngo-laryngitis associated with hæmorrhoids, and in pharyngeal catarrh.

Pertussis 87/321

Dose: Trit. of nut 2 to 3 grs.; Liq. ext. 2 to 3 ♏; Tinct. 2 to 10 ♏.

ÆTHER, Spirit of.—98/234

Given in chloroform water, 20 to 30-drop doses, in milder forms of gall-stone colic.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM (Garden Hemlock, Fool's Parsley).—89/11
Cases of poisoning show it to be capable of producing convulsive symptoms of an epileptiform character, affecting also the cerebral circulation, causing loss of intellectual power and delirium.

AGARICUS ALBUS.—89/11, 96/581, 97/461
Used in form of "agaricin" (the white agaric acid) to relieve night-sweats of phthisis.
Physiological action 90/7
Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Also in powdered agaric fungus, in dose of 2 grs.

AGATHIN.—94/8, 97/16
Obtained by condensation of salicylaldehyde with *a*-methylphenylhydrazine. Odourless, tasteless, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.
Analgesic: used in neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, in doses of $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs., but larger dose needed as action not prompt.

AIR.—91/93
Compressed and rarefied, in pulmonary cases.
Insufflation, in ascites 96/167

AIROL.—97/17, 98/11
Compound, used as substitute for iodoform, containing bismuth, gallic acid and iodine. Green powder, tasteless, odourless; insoluble in water, spirit or glycerin.
Used in treatment of ulcers, whitlow, carbuncle, soft sores, otitis media, trachoma, phlegmonous inflammations, etc.
In dysphagia of laryngeal tuberculosis 98/371, corneal ulcers 97/572

A. KAIRIN 92/12

A. KAIROLIN 92/12

AKANDA (Calotropis Gigantea).—96/324
Milky juice used as caustic in Nakra fever (Indian Nasa).

ALANIN (Amido-proprionic Acid—Alanin-mercury).—89/12
Considered by Prof. de Lucca best preparation of mercury for subcutaneous injection in syphilis.
Dose: 5 mg. dissolved in c.c. of water.

ALCOHOL.
Value in paralysis 87/9, neuralgia 87/308, hypnotic 87/253, pneumonia 91/402
Nævi, as injection, 5 to 7 ♏ 90/364
Herpes zoster, as dressing, 90 p.c. 91/271
Uterine cancer, injections of absolute alcohol, 5 to 10 c.cm. 93/115; 97/589
Heart Diseases 93/263, 271; 98/272; diphtheria 93/180, 96/9; typhus 94/556; sycosis, locally 94/533; chorea 94/163; œdema pulmonum 94/411; enteric fever 94/244; anthrax 95/128
Diseases of children, negatived in all forms of gastro-intestinal disturbance; useful in heart failure of diphtheria 96/9
Phlegmonous inflammations, as dressing, 60 to 90 p.c. 97/448
Cough from aural irritation, application to canal 97/184
Influence on digestion 97/199
Alcohol treatment of ear disease 98/193
Effects in causing dilatation of heart 98/270; plague 98/430
Acne rosacea, as subcutaneous injection 95 p.c., 20 to 30 drops 98/91; coryza 98/157; diabetes 98/162

ALDEHYDE.—92/5

ALETRIS FARINOSA (Star Grass).—88/10, 97/94
Tincture made from root.
Used to relieve tendency to abortion, and in uterine affections, chiefly amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, prolapsus (by strengthening ligaments of uterus) and passive hæmorrhage.
Recommended also in general debility after illness, loss of fluids, or defective nutrition.
Dose: Tinct. 5 to 10 ♏.

ALKALIES.
Bronchial and laryngeal catarrhs, with tickling in throat, hoarseness, etc.; warm alkaline drinks give relief (Burney Yeo) 87/62
Prophylactic, in biliary calculi 87/65
Certain form of hæmoptysis in elderly people 91/239.
Psoriasis, baths 91/412
Atrophic rhinitis and ozæna, douche 91/432
Dyspepsia, alkaline treatment 92/200; gout, alkaline waters 92/261
Heart disease, as diuretic 93/271

Experiments on influence of alkalies on secretion of bile 93/275
Dysmenorrhœa, as rectal injection 94/200
Epilepsy, alkaline baths, to relieve erythema after taking borax for long time 94/250
Alcoholism, alkalies in hot water to dislodge tenacious mucus in stomach 94/66
Hepatic insanity, part of treatment recommended by Klippel 94/375
Nasal catarrh, spray 94/443
Urticaria 95/509; galactophoritis 95/148; eczema 96/282
Dilated stomach, alkaline water, 96/542
Lachrymation, due to eversion of the punctum, alkalies, with astringent, as lotion 97/353
Ureteritis, alkaline diuretics 98/121
Bromidrosis, alkaline treatment 98/130

ALLYL TRIBROMIDE.—88/11, 90/7. $C_3H_5Br_3$.
Prepared by reaction of iodide of allyl on 1½ times its weight of bromine. Colourless, soluble in ether, sp. gr. 2·436; becomes solid above freezing point of water.
Been employed in asthma, angina pectoris, hysteria, infantile convulsions, and pertussis.
Dose: 5 drops.

ALOES and ALOIN.—92/16
Experiments with aloin (Prof. Meyer), showing that it has greater purgative effect when given to a man fed on exclusive animal diet than when mixed diet taken; conclusion being that putrefactive changes in intestine are more marked, and aloin decomposed into more active substance.
Aloin, hypodermically, in 1, 2 or 3-grain doses, acts well in obstinate constipation of paranoia 95/337; aloes (with iron) in constipation of children 92/154; aloes (with iron) in treatment of constipation of elderly people with eczema 91/180; hysteria, constipation of 87/258
In ulcer of leg, tinct. as paint 97/598; 98/548

ALPHA-NAPHTHOL.—89/12
Antiseptic: insoluble in cold water, only 4 parts in 10,000 of warm water; more soluble in alcohol and ether.
Solution of 1–1000 said to destroy microbes of glanders, chicken cholera, and pneumonia, the bacillus of typhoid fever, and organisms of suppuration.

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA (Queensland Fever Bark).—88/11
Stated to resemble combined effects of nux vomica and quinine (Bixly). Antiperiodic and cerebro-spinal stimulant.
Used in acute coryza, intermittent fever, nervous depression, puerperal and typhoid fever.
Dose: Tinct. ʒj-ʒij.

ALUM.
Croup (as emetic, with honey or syrup) 87/87
Dysentery (as enema, ℥ss to ½-pint of water) 91/150
Lachrymal affections: as lotion, 4 grs. to ℥j 92/240; as crayon 97/354
Cystitis (as injection) 93/87
Endometritis (with zinc chloride) as injection 96/285
Eczema of eyelids (as wash) 96/283
Ophthalmia neonatorum (as lotion) 96/293
Pemphigus (as dusting powder) 20 p.c. 96/473
Leucorrhœa (with boric acid as injection) 96/411
Uterine congestion (as suppository of glycerin, with thymol) 97/589

ALUMINA, Nitrate.—88/11
Pruritus vulvæ, as lotion, 4 to 6 grs. to oz.

ALUMINATE OF COPPER.—96/285
Endometritis (injection, 5 p.c. solution).

ALUMINIUM, Aceto-Tartrate.—89/12
Said to be powerful antiseptic, non-poisonous, freely soluble in water,
Syphilis of nose (as douche, ʒj-ʒij of 50 p.c. solution) 97/419

ALUMNAL.—94/8
A combination of an aluminium salt with naphthol sulphate. White powder, soluble in water, glycerin, and warm alcohol; insoluble in ether.
Used as antiseptic astringent; mixed with inert powders and employed in strength 10 to 20 p.c.; in

aqueous solution, 1 to 5 p.c.; in alcohol, 2 to 10 p.c.; in ointment, 2 to 20 p.c.

Been used in abscesses, eczema, erosions, erysipelas, furunculosis (as plasters), 10 to 50 p.c., 94/301; as hæmostatic (10 p.c. aqueous) 97/42

Lupus vulgaris (as plaster) 94/416; psoriasis 94/488; rhinitis 94/506; ulcer 94/557

ALUMNOL.—97/17

$(C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3)_3Al$.

Fine white, non-hydroscopic crystals, soluble in water; not so soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Solution (4 p.c.) dropped in eye stops flow of tears, enabling an examination.

AMBROSIA ARTEMISIÆFOLIA.—88/11

Recommended strongly in pertussis: Tincture, ½ teaspoonful in tumbler of water, a teaspoonful every two hours.

AMIDOBENZENE (Aniline). (See "Aniline.")

AMMONIA, Its Salts and Preparations.

Ammonia.

Antiseptic properties of 90/7; alopecia areata (topically) 94/68; beriberi 93/86; bronchitis 87/63, 94/140; chronic glaucoma 98/246; influenza 92/297; otalgia (with iron, in anæmic cases) 96/277; plague (as inhalation, and internally as stimulant) 98/430; pneumonia 96/491; scarlatina 92/449; snake-bite 97/528; typhus 94/556

Ammonia Soap.

Acne 92/89

Ammoniæ Anisatus Liq.

Pneumonia of children 97/476

Ammoniæ Aromaticus Liquor.

Heat stroke 94/329; laryngitis 92/317; pneumonia 97/474; spinal anæmia 93/469

Ammonium Acetate.

Coryza 98/157; pneumonia 97/471; yellow fever 92/519

Ammonium Benzoate.

Typhoid, as antiseptic to small intestine 94/555

Ammonium Bromide.

Asthma, as inhalation 91/113; climacteric insanity 95/334; diabetes 94/179; epilepsy (combined with antipyrine) 92/226; migraine, combined with antipyrine and sal volatile 93/393; paranoia 95/336; sea-sickness 91/437; slow pulse 91/257; vomiting of pregnancy 92/411

Ammonium Carbazotate.

Exophthalmic goitre, 1 gr. pills *ter die*, increasing 1 gr. per week for three weeks 91/7

Ammonium Carbonate.

Dysentery (debility of) 94/197; influenza 92/296; measles 87/300; scarlatina 94/509

Ammonium Chloride.

Asthma 98/118; cystitis 95/183; delirium tremens 98/160; diphtheria 91/145, 92/184; influenza 93/294; neuralgia 87/307; night-sweats of phthisis 97/461; post-nasal catarrh 95/167; pneumonia of children 97/476; as inhalation 94/478

Ammonium Fluoride.

For allaying fermentation in inflammation and cancer of stomach, 96/545, 98/501

Ammonium Hydrochlorate.

Neuralgia affecting facial and dental nerves, 10 to 20 grs. every two hours 88/11; diphtheria (inhalation of fumes) 92/186

Ammonium Picrate.

Malaria, ¼-gr. doses 97/393

Ammonium Salicylate.

Coryza, 10 to 15 gr. doses 87/85; erysipelatous affections of pharynx and larynx 93/429

Ammonium Sulpho-ichthyolate.

Gonorrhœa, as injection, 1 in 100 94/305

Ammonium Tetra-ethyl.

Definite inorganic compound, in deliquescent hair-like crystals, absorbs CO_2 from the air; strongly alkaline, saponifies fats, very bitter. Has caustic action on epidermis. Possesses marked solvent power over uric acid 95/6

Dose: 10 to 20 ♏ of 10 p.c. solution by mouth, 10 ♏ of 1 p.c. solution hypodermically.

Ammonium Valerianate.

Morphinomania 94/425

AMMONOL (Ammoniated Phenylacetamide).—98/387

Contains about 50 p.c. of acetanilide.

Recommended in migraine.

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

AMYKOS.—88/12
- Antiseptic, said to be composed chiefly of boric acid and thymol.
- Used in coryza and syphilitic rhinitis, as injection (1 part in 2 or 3 of water).
- Good results in gonorrhœa, as injection (1 in 4).

AMYL COLLOID.—87/308
- Neuralgia, applied locally.

AMYL NITRITE.
- Angina pectoris 87/23, 95/116, 97/291; asthma 87/39; amblyopia (tobacco and alcoholic) 91/99, 95/261; after pains 98/354
- Cocaine poisoning (as antidote) 88/42
- Epilepsy 98/215
- Hysteria 92/294; heat-stroke 94/329; hiccough 96/365; heart failure in pregnancy 97/479
- Infantile convulsions 92/155
- Pneumonia 97/473
- Uræmia 95/497
- Dose: By inhalation (vapour of) 2 to 5 ♏; by mouth, ½ to 1 ♏.

AMYL VALERIANATE.—95/53
- Mobile liquid of the ether type, found as natural product in cider-brandy.
- Produces general arterial excitement followed by drowsiness, and is anæsthetic if inhaled.
- Has power of dissolving cholesterin, which has caused it to be used for hepatic colic. Given in 2½-gr. capsules.
- Employed also, with benefit, in angina pectoris, relieving dyspnœa, hysteria, neuralgias (intercostal, gastric, abdominal), menstrual colic, muscular rheumatism, and alcoholic delirium.

AMYLENE HYDRATE.—89/12, 97/18. $C_5H_{12}O$.
- Prepared from amylene by action of sulphuric acid and water. Clear fluid, camphor-like odour; soluble in water (1 in 8), freely in alcohol.
- Hypnotic and anodyne.
- Been used successfully in diabetes insipidus 98/161; epilepsy 91/197, 93/216; morphinomania 94/426; muscular spasms 96/10.
- Dose: 20 to 30 drops.

ANÆSTHETICS.

Bromoform.
- Prepared by addition of an alkali to the hydrate of bromal. Pungent, aromatic odour, sweetish taste.
- Stage of excitement mild and short. Milder in effects than chloroform 87/16

Ethidene Dichloride.
- A bye-product of chloral. Said to be safer, quicker and pleasanter than chloroform, but more costly 87/16

Ethyl Bromide.
- Dominant action on respiratory, not circulatory, system; narcosis rapid but transient 93/13, 95/26; mode of administration described 95/26
- Only recommended in brief operations. Used also as spray, for local anæsthesia.

Methylene.
- Produced by action of metallic zinc on chloroform and alcohol. More rapid and transient than chloroform.
- Used in minor and dental operations.

Pental (Tri-methyl ethylene).
- Administered like chloroform; sensibility lost before consciousness.
- Used in small operations (tooth extractions, opening abscesses, etc.) 93/41, 95/40

Rapid Breathing, said to be useful previous to reduction of hernia and dislocations 87/17

ANALGEN.—94/9, 97/20
- White crystalline powder, derivative of quinoline group, and an analogue of phenacetin and antifebrine. Slightly soluble in water.
- Analgesic; used successfully in bronchial asthma, neuralgia, and rheumatism.
- Dose: 7 to 15 grs.
- Following solution keeps well: analgen 10 parts; alcohol 70 parts; water 220 parts.

ANALGESICS.
- **Acetanilide** 91/3
- **Aconitine,** chiefly in neuralgia of face 91/3
- **Analgen** 94/9
- **Antipyrine** 91/3, as injection for pain in cystitis, solution 1 in 25, 10 to 20 grammes, injected and left in ten minutes 95/138
- **Chloralamid** 91/22
- **Exalgin** 91/3
- **Faradic Current,** uterine and abdominal pain 95/56
- **Methylene Blue** 91/40
- **Morphine** 91/3
- **Phenacetin** 90/36, 91/3

Solanin, especially in spinal scleroses and medullary affections, 10 centigrammes, in capsule 91/3

Phenyl Urethane 91/45

ANARCOTINE.—98/12

Employed in India for malaria, having antiperiodic effects.

ANEMONIN.—91/8, 93/8, 97/20

Stimulates, and finally paralyses, the respiratory centre, and, through spinal nerve centres, diminishes cardiac activity and voluntary movements. Is also a stimulant to mucous membranes; consequently recommended in asthma, convulsive cough, and pertussis. Also in catarrhal affections of eyes, nose, vagina and bladder.

Successfully used in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and catarrhal dyspepsia.

Dose: ⅙ to 1½ gr.

ANHALONIUM LEWINII (Mescal Button).—89/14, 96/18, 98/14

Produces an intoxication accompanied by visions and illusions of colour, etc., of a pleasant character, together with loss of conception of time.

Experiments described 96/18

ANILINE (Phenylamine).—92/7. $C_6H_5NH_2$

Colourless, mobile, oily liquid; soluble in oils, ether and alcohol, slightly in water.

Application as antiseptic in ophthalmic and venereal affections 91/8

Aniline dyes, as *fuchsine* and *pyoktanin* or methyl blue, proved beneficial in tuberculous ulcers of vocal cords, and "faucial mycosis," applied locally 92/319

Aniline oil, destroys lupus nodules, but unsafe 92/329

Aniline, by inhalation, and as unguent 92/584

ANNESLEA FEBRIQUE (Calisaya).

Claimed to have specific and antipyretic effect in treatment of malaria.

Dose: Ext. ½ drachm.

ANNIDALIN, a compound of thymol and iodine (see "Aristol") 91/8

ANTHRAROBIN.—89/14, 90/8, 96/514

Analogous to chrysarobin and pyrogallic acid; insol. in water, soluble in alcohol, glycerin and in alkaline solution.

Used successfully in psoriasis, as ung. (5 to 10 p.c.), or, better, as tincture applied, the part being previously washed with soap or soap liniment.

ANTICARCINOMATOUS SERUM.—98/14

Action of serum to produce fibrous metamorphosis.

Used successfully in cancer of breast (non-ulcerated), and in epithelioma of forehead and upper lip.

Dose: 2 to 3 c.cm. of serum injected every other day.

ANTIFEBRINE (see "Acetanilide").

ANTIKAMNIA.—98/159

American nostrum, containing acetanilide (70 p.c.), caffeine (10 p.c.) and sodium bicarbonate.

Recommended by Dr. W. M. Fleming in tickling laryngeal or winter cough, 5 grs., repeated hourly.

ANTINERVINE.—93/10

Combination of salicylic acid (1 part), acetanilide (2 parts), and bromide of ammonium (1 part).

Used in neuralgia.

ANTINOSINE.—97/21

Sodium compound, containing iodine and phenol. Blue powder, easily soluble in water. Antiseptic, inodorous, non-toxic.

Useful as lotion in affections of nose, ear and mouth, for dressing cavities, and for irrigating bladder in catarrh and cystitis.

Also, as dressing for chancres, and as gargle (½ p.c.) in throat affections.

The powder is used for external surfaces.

ANTIPYRINE (Phenazone).—87/176, 88/13, 90/10, 92/9, 94/9, 97/21. $C_6H_5(CH_3)_2C_3HN_2O$.

Colourless and odourless table-like crystals, bitter taste, soluble 1 in 1 of water, alcohol and chloroform, and 1 in 40 of ether.

Febrifuge, analgesic and hæmostatic.

Uses: Acromegaly 93/65; antigalactogogue 90/15; arthritis 88/14; atrophy of optic nerve (by deep injection) 98/570

Catarrh of Eustachian tube (by spray) 96/266; cholera infantum 94/159, 95/174; chorea 92/149, 96/205; cystitis (by injection), sol. 1 in 25, 10 to 20 grms. (left in 10 minutes) 95/138, 183

Diabetes 94/179, 181; dermatitis herpetiformis 95/184; diabetes insipidus 91/139; dysmenorrhœa 92/197, 94/199

Enuresis 95/241; epilepsy, idiopathic (with ammon. brom.) 92/226; epistaxis (locally) 87/156, 94/253; erythromelalgia 94/259

Fevers 88/13, 91/2, 92/250

Gonorrhœa (for chordee, with potass. brom.) 94/306

Hæmostatic (as sol. 40 to 50 p.c., or powder on cotton) 92/268, 97/42; headache 95/303; hæmoptysis 92/376; heat-stroke 97/292; herpes zoster (for pain) 96/360

Indian fever 96/321; infantile diarrhœa 96/218; influenza 92/297, 93/293

Lactation (effects during) 93/546; lichen urticatus 96/417; locomotor ataxia (lightning pains) 88/14

Metrorrhagia 96/425, 97/403; migraine 88/14, 93/393; multiple neuritis 96/440; myalgia 88/14

Neuralgia 88/14, 94/434

Obstetrical anæsthetic (as enemata, in spasmodic uterine pains and tetanic contraction of os) 97/351

Pertussis 92/363, 93/423, 96/478; phlyctenular conjunctivitis (locally, 2 p.c. solution) 98/153; pleuritic effusion 92/400; pruritus 92/418, 95/435, 96/511, 512, 97/492, 98/460

Sciatica 88/14; sea-sickness 91/437, 94/513; sunstroke 87/359

Tic douloureux 98/528; tonsillitis 96/566; typhoid 94/554

Urticaria 96/609

Dose: 5 to 20 grs. (cachets, or aqueous solution).

ANTISEPTINE.—93/10

A mixture of zinc iodide (2½ parts), thymol (2½ parts), boric acid (10 parts), zinc sulphate (85 parts).

ANTISPASMIN.—96/477

Compound of sodium-narceine with sodium salicylate. Contains 50 p.c. of narceine in soluble form.

Used in pertussis with success, 5 to 10 p.c. solution.

Of 5 p.c. solution, 3 to 5 drops for infant under six months; 8 to 10 drops for child of one year; two years, 10 to 12; three years, 15 to 20 drops.

ANTITHERMIN (Phenyl-hydrazin-levulinic Acid).—88/16, 92/8

Allied to antipyrine.

Dose: 3 to 8 grs. (Antipyretic.)

ANTITOXINS.

Conjunctivitis (diphtheritic) 97/179, 96/298

Diphtheria 95/525, 96/234, 97/206, 207, 624, 98/169

Ill-effects of 98/170

Ozæna 97/426

Physiological action of 96/237

Syphilis 96/556

Tetanus 93/10, 496, 94/538, 96/558, 97/560

APIOL. 87/12, 94/11, 71

A dark oily liquid, obtained from apium petroselinum (parsley). A stearopten, in acicular crystals; also known as apioline.

Successfully used in scanty menstruation, or primary amenorrhœa, and in dysmenorrhœa.

Dose: 3 to 6 mins. in capsules.

APOCODEINE.—95/7

Besides its calmative and hypnotic effects, it produces in all doses hypersecretion of saliva, of bile, of the pancreatic and intestinal juices, and of the majority of mucous glands, resulting from primary action on the brain and nervous system. Effects of apocodeine and codeine compared.

Dose: Of hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr.; of 1 p.c. sol. 10 to 30 mins. as expectorant.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.—88/16, 91/8, 97/22

Root used medicinally, either as decoction, tincture or liquid extract. Two active principles, apocynin and apocynein, having similar action to digitalis. Acts as diuretic, emetic, and hydragogue cathartic.

Used successfully in anasarca and dropsy, pleurisy with effusion, and heart (especially mitral) disease 95/312

Dose: Decoction (ʒj to ℥viii), three or four tablespoonfuls a day; tincture, 5 to 60 mins.; liq. extract, 5 to 20 mins.

APOLYSINE.—97/23, 98/15

Allied to phenacetin. Whitish-yellow crystalline powder, soluble 1 in 25 of cold water, freely soluble in hot water, alcohol and glycerin.

Analgesic and antipyretic.

Good results in hemicrania, influenza, and neuralgia.

Dose: 8 to 30 grs.

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—88/17, 90/16, 92/16, 96/27.

Greyish-white acicular crystals, soluble 1 in 50 in water.

Expectorant, emetic.

Uses: Conjunctival anæsthetic 88/17, as expectorant 92/16, winter cough 92/16, 90/414, linctus in bronchitis (Formula for: ℞ Apomorph. sol. (1 in 50) ʒij; Morph. Hydrochlor. sol. ʒjss; Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj; Syr. Limonis ℥ss; Sp. Chloroform ʒjss; Aq. ad ʒiv. M. Teaspoonful frequently for troublesome cough) 97/162, inflammatory hiccough 96/361, 365, rapid emesis (hypodermically) 90/16

Dose: As expectorant, $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.; as emetic, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Hypodermically, $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

APON.—88/17

Consists of capsicum, ammonia, ess. thyme, chloral hydrate and alcohol.

Formula: (℞ Tr. Capsici 200·0, Ammon. Liquidi 100·0, Essentiæ Thymi, Hydrati Chloralis āā 10·0, Alcoholis (60 per cent.) 1000·0. M. Sig. Apon.) for tincture used, chiefly externally, in myalgia, muscular rheumatism, angina, influenza, dysentery, enteritis, etc.

Dose: Internally 10 to 20 drops in water.

ARBUTIN.—88/17

Glucoside obtained from uva ursi (bearberry leaves).

Said to be beneficial in chronic cystitis and urethritis. Also, as diuretic in mitral disease.

Dose: 15 to 60 grs.

ARECA CATECHU.—91/10, 98/15

Tænicide in dose of 1 to 4 drachms of powder.

Contains several alkaloids, chief and most active being **Arecaline,** the physiological action of which is allied to both that of pelletierine, and muscarine or pilocarpine.

Causes contraction of pupil 98/15

ARGENTAMIN and **ARGONIN.**—96/27

A solution of silver phosphate in ethylene-diamine solution.

Antiseptic and germicidal; alkaline liquid without the styptic effect of silver nitrate.

Valuable as injection for gonorrhœa (1 in 2000–4000 solution). Also used in abscesses of glands.

Argonin, a compound of silver nitrate and casein. Said to be less irritating than argentamin.

Is antiseptic and microbicide; white neutral powder, soluble in water.

Injection in gonorrhœa (1 to 10 p.c.)

ARISTOL.—91/11, 92/17

Red brown powder, formed when solution of iodine and potassium iodide is treated with thymol in caustic soda solution. Soluble in oils, ether and collodion; insoluble in water and glycerin.

Used as dusting powder to wounds and burns 96/192, 98/137; various skin affections, epithelioma, psoriasis, eczema, lupus 95/420, 96/420, 97/385, ulcers 92/501, chancres, moist condylomata, mycosis, ozæna (as insufflation), tuberculosis of larynx 96/586, tonsillitis 96/566, phthisis 91/378, otorrhœa 92/208, laceration of cervix 98/145, uterine cancer 94/153, endometritis 91/11, tinea tonsurans 91/456, blepharitis 98/223, interstitial keratitis 93/331

Can be used dissolved in ether or collodion, or combined with lanolin, vaseline or zinc starch, all in strength of 1 to 10.

ARMERIA VULGARIS.—91/12

Recommended by Dr. Brunner, Buda Pesth, in catarrhal affections of kidneys and bladder, as a diuretic, and in urinary concretions.

Used as infusion, 10 parts to 200.

ARNICA MONTANA (Leopard's Bane).—87/63, 88/18.

As lotion (ʒj tinct., water ℥iv) in recent bruises and ecchymoses.

Must not be applied if skin is broken.

Internally, in muscular rheumatism and lumbago, if due to strain or injury.

Dose: Tinct. 1 to 3 mins.

ARROW POISONS.—98/15

Experiments with Borneo arrow poison, showing effects on heart.

ARSENIC.—91/12, 92/17, 94/7, 96/28, 98/17

Acne 91/12, 91, 96/153, 98/18; acne

rosacea 87/5; acromegaly 93/65; adenitis 98/18; alcoholism (for vomiting) 87/9; alopecia 87/9, 94/68; anæmia 92/19, 94/72; anæmia perniciosa 95/104; angina pectoris 87/23, 94/78; angio-neurosis 95/125, 385
Arsenite of soda 5 p.c. solution, commencing with 3 mins., increasing to 10 or 15 mins. (recommended in chorea by Waxham); also Fowler's solution used in 5 to 20-drop doses hypodermically.
Arthritis 92/19, 98/18; Asiatic cholera 87/74, 92/18
Asthma 87/39, 97/131, 98/17, 118 Arsenical cigarettes made by saturating paper with sol. of arsenite of potassium (15 grs. to ℥j water).
Boils 91/12; Bright's disease 94/137; bronchitis 92/18
Cancer (bromide of arsenic $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. after food) 94/148, 95/165, 96/200, 98 142; cardiac asthenia 95/312; cerebral (venous) congestion 87/68; chlorosis 98/18
Chorea (drug to be increased gradually and pushed as far as tolerated) 91/132, 94/161, 95/174, 97/176, 98/18
Climacteric insanity 95/334; constipation of irritative dyspepsia 92/18
Dermatitis herpetiformis 87/247, 95/184; diabetes mellitus 92/160, 98/164; dropsy 87/125
Eczema 87/145, 91/175, 180, 95/224, 97/221, 224; epilepsy 87/156, 91/194, 92/19, 94/252, 98/18; epithelioma 94/256; eruptions caused by 97/520; erythromelalgia 94/259, 98/217; exophthalmic goitre 93/222
Friedreich's disease 95/288; furunculosis 98/18
Galactophoritis 95/148; gastralgia 92/17, 97/543; gastritis 87/191, 88/20; gastric ulcer 87/189; glandular enlargements 88/21
Hay fever and paroxysmal sneezing 98/19; heartburn 92/17; heart disease 92/19, 97/290; herpes and herpes zoster 87/244, 92/20, 94/336; hysteria 98/18; hypodermic use of arsenic 92/19, 97/177
Ichthyosis 87/258
Infantile diarrhœa 94/187, $\frac{1}{100}$-$\frac{2}{100}$ gr. of arsenious acid. Intermittent fevers 92/19
Leucocythæmia 98/18; leucorrhœa (chronic, and that depending on anæmia) 87/288, 96/415; leukæmia (hypodermically) 96/28; lichen planus 91/320, 96/417, 98/18; lupus erythematosus 98/375. Used as paint, Fowler's sol. diluted with 4 to 6 times its weight of water. Lupus vulgaris 87/298, 94/414; lymphadenoma (hypodermically) 91/331
Malarial affections and chronic malarial rheumatism 97/392, 98/17; Malignant tumours of childhood 98/18; migraine 93/393
Nausea (after alcohol) 87/305; nerve disorders of women 96/436; neuralgia 92/19, 93/514; neuritis 94/437
Pemphigus 92/20, 94/457, 96/473, 97/439, 98/403; peptic albuminuria 92/18; phthisis 92/18; pityriasis 87/328; poliomyelitis 93/442; pruritus 92/417; psoriasis 91/12, 411, 92/20, 420, 96/514, 97/494, 98/18, 465
Relapsing fever 87/269; rheumatism (for debility) 92/19, 98/18; rupia 88/20
Sarcomatosis cutis 94/507; sciatica 87/349 (purely neuralgic form); scrofula 98/18
Tuberculosis 92/19, 98/17; typhoid fever 87/387
Vomiting (gastric, alcoholic, or from pregnancy) 92/17, 18, 98/504; verruca 94/579

ASAPROL.—94/11, 95/8

A β-naphthol-*a*-monosulphonate of calcium; white, scaly powder, soluble in water and alcohol.
Antipyretic, antiseptic, anti-rheumatic, and has analgesic and anti-hæmorrhagic properties.
Used as substitute for sodium salicylate, and is often better borne than that salt.
Has been beneficially used in acute rheumatism (articular and muscular), neuralgic conditions (*e.g.* intercostal neuralgia, sciatica), asthma, pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, tonsillitis, pertussis (as local application, 1 to 100 of water, to region of glottis) 96/29, malaria 97/395, chorea, associated with malarial fever 96/205, hæmorrhages 96/29
Dose: 10 to 30 grs. in cachets or solution; incompatible with potassium iodide, antipyrine, and most alkaline and alkaloidal salts.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (Pleurisy root).—95/9

Affects chiefly serous and mucous membranes, and used successfully in pleurodynia, pleurisy, and rheumatism.

Indications for its use are *pain, aggravated by motion, which may appear when the body is at rest.*

Dose: Tinct. (1 in 10) 10 to 40 mins., liq. ext. 5 to 30 mins.

ASEPTOL.—92/11

A 33 p.c. solution of sozolic acid.

Antiseptic and disinfectant. Soluble in water, glycerin and alcohol.

Recommended in cholera 91/130

ASIATIC PILLS.—97/519

Berlin officinal formula: ℞ Acid. Arseniosi ·06; Pulv. Piperis Nigri 1·5; Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ 3; Mucil. Gummi Arabici q.s., misce ft. pil. 60

Used in psoriasis and other skin disorders 91/411

ASPARAGUS.—92/21, 503

Action on kidney showing its diuretic property. Active principle, asparagin; also found in roots of belladonna, marshmallow, liquorice and other plants.

Is supposed to exercise sedative influence on heart and circulation, as well as having a diuretic effect.

Dose: 1 to 2 grains.

ASTRAGALUS MOLLISSIMUS.—89/21

Experiments showing drug to have narcotic effect, and, locally applied, producing dilatation of pupil.

ATHEROSPERMA MOSCHATA.—82/22

Oil obtained from bark used as cardiac sedative, and as diaphoretic and diuretic in asthma and chronic bronchitis.

Dose: Oil, 1 to 2 drops; tinct. 1 drachm.

ATROPA MANDRAGORA (True Mandrake).—89/21

Experiments by Dr. W. B. Richardson, who considered it a potent general anæsthetic, having a powerful benumbing local action.

ATROPINE.—90/17, 97/2, 25, 98/19

Small doses hypodermically ($\frac{1}{160}$ gr.) useful in hæmoptysis.

Recent research showing that hyoscyamine is practically identical with atropine, and that daturine and duboisine may be regarded as impure atropine.

Investigations of Unverricht as to harmful effects of atropine upon respiration, and showing that there is no antagonism between morphine and atropine as far as the respiration is concerned 98/474

Asthma 94/98, 95/136

Bradycardia 94/324; bronchitis 98/132; burns (to diminish shock in) 97/168

Cholera 93/137; convulsive tic 93/497; corneal ulcers 97/573

Diphtheria 98/172

Ear diseases 87/140, 92/214; enuresis (of children) 94/247; epilepsy 91/193 96/288; episcleritis periodica fugax 97/231; exophthalmic goitre 93/249; eye wounds 98/222

Gastric juice (hypersecretion of) 97/202

Heart disease (mitral stenosis), combined with nitro-glycerin 95/312; heat stroke 94/329; hæmaturia (malarial) 98/263; hiccough (obstinate) 96/365; hysteria 87/258

Iritis 98/338

Locomotor ataxia 95/366

Metrorrhagia 93/256; migraine 91/334; myopia 91/209

Nasal hydrorrhœa 97/298, 98/395; neuralgia 87/308, 94/434

Ophthalmia neonatorum 96/295

Paralysis agitans 93/408; pertussis 87/321; pneumonia 98/438; pruritus 96/511

Retina (detachment of) 96/303; rheumatism (muscular) 87/341

Spasm (muscular) 92/455; sea-sickness 94/513

Urticaria 88/66, 95/509

Vomiting 94/581

ATROPINE IODATE.—97/45

Effect more rapid as a mydriatic than other salts, and solution remains sterile for a longer time.

Strength used, 0·5 to 1·5 p.c.

AURUM (Gold).—95/9

Peculiarly efficient in diseases in which sclerosis is the chief factor (Dr. E. A. Wood of Pittsburgh). Also, in neurotic diseases of the aged. Indicated in cirrhosis of liver and lungs, interstitial nephritis, fibroid phthisis, miliary tuberculosis, calcareous degeneration of arteries, senility, etc.

Considered more efficacious when given in conjunction with bromine, iodine, arsenic, and mercury.

Dose: Auri bromidum $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., liq. auri et arsenii bromidi 5 to 10 mins., liq. auri et hydrarg. bromidi 5 to 10 mins., auri et sodii chlorid. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in pill.

AVELOZ (Euphorbia Heterodoxa).—89/22

Used as a local escharotic in epithelioma of the uterus, each application being followed by diminished pain (after the immediate pain of the escharotic has ceased), and by a discharge of a large quantity of offensive urine.

AVENA SATIVA (Common Oat).—87/8

Recommended in alcoholism by Dr. Koch.

Dose: Tinct. 10 to 30 mins.

AZADIRACHATA INDICA.—89/21

The nim or margosa tree.

Used as an anthelmintic.

As decoction, 1 drachm, or ½ to 2 drachms of tincture.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA (Wild Indigo).—87/82, 387

Excellent results in gastric fever, in tinct. 5 mins. Purified extract, baptisin, a mild laxative, in 1 or 2-gr. doses.

BATEATOR ROOT (Veronia Ignitiana).—89/23

Used in Senegal as a febrifuge. Experiments with active principle, vernonin, show it to have action similar to digitalis.

BELLADONNA.—95/11

Recommended by Prof. H. Kobner, of Berlin, in leucoplakia, mercurial stomatitis, syphilitic ulcerations, and mucous patches of mouth.

Dr. William Murray, of Newcastle, urges the drug in renal colic, pushing it by giving 30 to 40 drops of the tinct. every 2 or 3 hours. He also advises it in dysmenorrhœa in the form of suppository (1 gr. of ext.) every 2 to 4 hours; and, further, strongly recommends belladonna in painful defæcation and obstruction of the bowels.

BENZANILIDE. — 97/25. $C_6H_5.CO.NH.C_6H_5$.

Closely allied to acetanilide. Obtained by boiling equal parts of benzoic acid and aniline. Insol. in water, soluble 1 in 60 of alcohol. Antipyretic 94/12

Dose: 3 to 12 grs. in capsules.

BENZENE (Benzol).—92/6

Used locally in pediculosis 93/409, tinea versicolor 95/479, and scabies 94/508

Internally, in treatment of influenza 93/294, and pertussis 92/365

Dose: 3 to 10 mins.

BENZOATE OF SODIUM.—94/12

Beneficial effect best obtained by large doses (Dr. Liégeois), he giving from 1 to 3 drachms during the day in sore throat, laryngitis, and acute bronchitis. With tannin, gives good results in Bright's disease.

In uric acid gravel, in small doses, transforms insoluble urates into soluble hippurates and eliminates it.

Used also in diphtheria 88/22; pertussis 93/424; typhoid 94/555; yellow fever 95/524

BENZOIN.—88/23

Following unguent recommended by Dr. Voskresensky as specific in ulcers in cachectic and elderly people: ℞ Benzoin Resin, ʒij; Ceræ Flavæ, ʒiv; Ung. Porci, ʒiv; ft. ung.

Asthma 87/40; bronchitis 87/63, 98/131; cough 98/158; influenza 93/294; pertussis 94/458

BENZO-IODHYDRIN.—98/20

A mixture of benzoyl iodide and epichlorhydrin. Suggested by Chenal as a substitute for potassium iodide. Is soluble in ether, alcohol and petroleum oils, but not in glycerine.

Dose of 0·13 gr. corresponds to 1 gr. potassium iodide, and by observations he concludes that it equals the potash salt in therapeutic effects.

BENZONAPHTHOL.—93/11, 97/25

Recent substitute for betol. Obtained by action of benzoyl chloride on β-naphthol. Soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

Intestinal antiseptic and diuretic; recommended in gastritis 97/542; stomach dilatation 96/543; tonsillitis 96/567; typhlitis 95/489

Dose: 4 to 8 grs.

BENZO-PHENOID.—92/22

Abbreviation of tetramethyl-diamido-benzo-phenoid. Soluble in 100 parts of water.

Used for ulcers of cornea and purulent keratitis.

BENZOSOL.—93/11, 98/21

Compound of benzoic acid and guaiacol, odourless, tasteless, soluble in chloroform, ether and hot alcohol. Passes unchanged through stomach and is split into its component parts by intestinal juices.

Valuable substitute for creasote in pulmonary affections; an efficient intestinal antiseptic in gastro-intestinal disorders and typhoid fever. Chronic bronchitis 98/21; chronic gastric catarrh 98/21; diabetes 94/181, 96/212; intestinal catarrh 98/21; phthisis 93/11, 384; tubercular diarrhœa 98/21; typhoid fever 98/21

Dose: ʒj q.d. advised for tubercular diarrhœa; 4 grs. in cachet.

BENZYL-TROPINE.—88/23

Produced by union of benzoic acid with tropine.

Local anæsthetic: Employed when anæsthesia of eye desired without dilatation of the pupil.

BERBERINE.—89/24, 97/26

Alkaloid of berberis, but found also in hydrastis, podophyllin, and other plants. Yellow acicular crystals, bitter, insoluble in water. Experiments on animals showing it to produce general irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract, with contraction of the spleen and gall-bladder 97/26

Used for indigestion, diarrhœa, and sickness of pregnancy.

Dose: 2 to 6 grs.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.—89/23

Acts as a stimulant to the intestinal mucous membrane and upon the urinary tract, whilst having an action on the secreting functions of the liver.

Useful in atonic dyspepsia associated with a sluggish portal circulation, and in constipation, especially with a tendency to biliary and urinary calculi. Clinically, has been found valuable in gravel.

Dose: Tinct. (from root) 5 to 10 mins.

BETA-NAPHTHOL.

Coal-tar derivative, in white shining laminar crystals, very soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol; soluble 1 in 8 of olive oil and lard, and 1 in 80 of vaseline. Antiseptic and germicide.

Uses: Diarrhœa of infants 96/218; lichen urticatus 96/417; pernicious anæmia 94/74; psoriasis 91/411; rosacea 97/511; scabies 96/521; typhoid fever 94/555

Dose: 3 to 10 grs. in cachet.

BETOL.—92/12, 97/27

A salicylic ether of naphthol. White crystals, odourless, tasteless, soluble in boiling alcohol (1 to 3), ether, and benzine.

Been recommended in articular rheumatism and neuralgia, and as an intestinal antiseptic in cholera 91/130

Dose: 3 to 8 grs. in cachet or pill.

BIBORATE OF SODA.—97/259

Recommended by Dr. S. D. Risley for the severe pain of glaucoma.

Dose, given internally, 5 to 30 grs.

BIDENS BIPINNATA ("Spanish Needles," or "Beggar's Tick").—89/24

Has popular reputation in America for cure of asthma, and Dr. Gaul found a decoction successful in hay asthma.

Dose: ʒij.

BISMUTH LORETINATE.—97/179

Claimed to be of especial value in phlyctenular conjunctivitis, dusted into the eye, relieving pain and photophobia.

BISMUTH NAPHTHOLATE.—97/28, 98/22

Compound of β-naphthol with bismuth; grey powder containing 20% of β-naphthol.

Intestinal antiseptic, and used in typhoid fever, intestinal putrefaction, and diarrhœa of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

BISMUTH OXYIODIDE.—90/18

Bright copper-red powder, odourless, insoluble. Substitute for iodoform. Antiseptic.

Useful in some skin diseases, and as application to ulcers and wounds (ung. 1 in 10).

BISMUTH PHOSPHATE.—97/29

Made by heating a mixture of bismuth oxide, sodium carbonate and phosphoric acid. Dissolves in 2 or 3 times its weight of water.

Reported success in acute catarrh of stomach and intestines, and as an intestinal antiseptic. Also in treatment of wounds.

Dose: 3 to 8 grs.

BISMUTH SALICYLATE.—88/24

Obtained by decomposition of bismuth nitrate and solution of sodium salicylate. Insoluble.

Uses: Diarrhœa (chronic) 88/24; dyspepsia 91/155, 93/178, 192; eczema of tongue 91/460; frost bite 97/249; Graves's disease 98/261; hepatic colic 93/275; influenza 97/305

Dose: 5 to 20 grs. Following a convenient formula: ℞ Bismuth salicyl., Sacch. Lactis, āā ʒvj. M. ft. pulv. divide in part. æqual. No. 40. Sig.: A powder every 8 hours.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE (Dermatol).—92/22

Yellow, odourless powder, insoluble; non-irritant antiseptic. Favours granulation and lessens secretion when applied to raw surfaces.

Used locally in fresh wounds, burns and eczema 98/210; internally in diarrhœa and dyspepsia 95/194

Dose: 4 to 8 grs.

BISMUTH SUB-IODIDE.—88/24

Inodorous, and a substitute for iodoform.

BISMUTH TETRA-IODO-PHENOL-PHTHALEINATE (Eudoxine).—98/22

A non-toxic, insoluble, reddish-brown powder, odourless and tasteless, containing 52·9% of iodine, and 14·5% of bismuth.

Satisfactory results in intestinal fermentation and in exfoliative membranous enteritis.

BISMUTH TRIBROMOPHENOL (Xeroform).—98/22

Yellowish-green insoluble powder, containing bismuth oxide and tribromophenol.

Been found useful in gastric fermentation, and as a bactericide in cholera.

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

BLATTIC ACID.—87/123

Made from cockroaches; a Russian remedy for dropsy. Clinical observations of Dr. Bogomoloff.

BLOOD SERUM.—95/12

Account of experiments on the germicidal action of blood serum; also of dried blood serum as an antiseptic dressing 96/24

BOLA DE FUEGO (Fire Ball).—88/26

A species of Mexican mallow.

Report of its successful use, as a decoction of leaves, in a case of spotted leprosy.

BOLDO-GLUCINE.—88/26

A glucoside obtained from the leaves of the *pneums bolduus*, or *boldo fragrans*, and employed by natives of Bolivia, Chili and Peru in hepatic diseases; also has hypnotic properties, and recommended by M. Juranville in neurotic or maniacal insomnia.

Dose used in observations, 22·5 grs. to 2 drachms, in capsule or by enema.

BONDUCIN.—92/22

Bitter resinous principle extracted from the fruit of *guilandina bonducella*, and used in intermittent fever.

Dose: 1½ to 3 grs.

BORNEOL.—90/18

A camphor obtained from the trunk of the *dryobalanops camphora*. Experiments to ascertain if it has any difference in action from laurel camphor.

BORO-BORAX.—93/12

Compound of equal parts of boric acid and borax in boiling water; a crystalline body possessing a greater solubility than boric acid, 16% dissolving in cold and 70% in boiling water.

BOROL.—98/23

An antiseptic considered by Jaeger three times as energetic as carbolic acid. Occurs in glass-like, irregular fragments soluble in 5 volumes of water.

Solutions of 2 to 10% kill the micro-organisms of cholera and malignant pustule. Also the *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*. Of a 20% solution, 10 to 20 drops may be given to a child, and 30 to 50 to an adult every 4 hours in some diluent. For surgical work, a 5% solution, and as an application to mucous surfaces, a 1 or 2% solution.

BOUGARD'S PASTE.—94/149, 255

In cancer and epithelioma. Formula: ℞ Wheat Flour, Starch Powder, āā ℥j; Powd. Arsenious Acid, gr. viij; Red Sulphide of Mercury, ℈ij; Chlorid. of Ammonium, ℈ij; Bichloride of Mercury, grs. iv; Chlorid. of Zinc (crystals), ℥j; Boiling Water, ℥jss. To be spread thickly on a piece of muslin and left on part for about 24 hours.

BROMAL HYDRATE.—92/6, 87/253

Analogous to chloral hydrate, bromine atoms replacing the chlorine. In large oblique colourless prisms, not so soluble as chloral hydrate, and too irritating for internal administration. It blisters the skin.

Been recommended as a hypnotic, and for relief of pain.

Dose: 2 to 5 grs.

BROMALIN (Bromethylformine).—96/29

White crystalline powder, soluble in water.

Used as a substitute for bromine salts, as a nerve sedative, especially in epilepsy 95/244, 97/321

Does not produce the skin eruption, fœtor, etc., of bromides.

Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

BROMAMIDE—93/12

A bromine compound of the aniline group, containing 75% of bromine. Antipyretic and anti-neuralgic.

Been used in nephritis, neuralgia, rheumatism and typhoid fever.

Dose: 10 to 15 grs.

BROMELIN.—95/15

Digestive ferment of the pine-apple.

Digests proteids in fluids of all reactions, it being a trypsin rather than a pepsin.

BROMIDE OF ETHYL (Hydrobromic Ether).—93/13, 87/17

A mixture of alcohol, bromine, and phosphorus, distilled.

Used as an anæsthetic, locally and by inhalation, in brief operations. By inhalation, should be pushed actively.

Also recommended internally in angina pectoris, in sol., 1 to 200 of water, in dose of ½ to 2 ozs; and in hysterical aphonia 98/113

BROMIDE OF GOLD.—91/13

Ten times more active, weight for weight, than ordinary bromides; is soluble in water.

Hysteria and epilepsy have been satisfactorily treated 92/226

Dose: ½ to 1 gr.

BROMOFORM.—91/13, 92/3

A limpid sweet liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, sparingly in water.

Used very successfully in pertussis 91/369, 93/423, 97/444, 98/407; bronchitis 97/161; dysphagia of laryngeal tuberculosis 98/371; obstinate cough 97/183; phthisis 97/460

Dose: ½ to 2 ♏.

BROMOL (Tribromophenol).—92/22

Obtained when bromine water is added to an aqueous solution of phenol. White crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerine, and fatty and ethereal oils; has odour of bromine, and sweet astringent taste. Disinfectant and caustic.

Used in gangrene, to stimulate atonic granulations, as an application in diphtheria (1 in 25 of glycerine), in cholera infantum, and as an intestinal antiseptic.

Dose: ½ to 2 grs. Sol. in olive oil, 1 in 30; ung., 1 in 10.

BRUCINE.—87/139

An alkaloid obtained from *Strychnos nux vomica*, and other varieties of *Strychnos*.

White crystals, bitter taste, sol. in alcohol, chloroform, and 1 in 320 of water.

Used in solution (5 per cent.), to which HCl. has been added in proportion of 5 drops to 15 grs., as a local application in otalgia.

Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ to ½ gr.

BRYONIA ALBA AND DIOICA.—88/27

Has a specific stimulant action on serous and synovial membranes, and, in less degree, upon muscle and mucous membranes.

Indicated in acute bronchitis in early stage, with pain and tightness of chest, and hacking cough 87/60; in acute rheumatism 87/340, 88/27;

muscular rheumatism 87/341; dropsy 87/125; metrorrhagia 89/24; pleurisy (early stage) 87/329, 88/27; pleuro-pneumonia 87/331, 88/28

Dose: Tinct. 1 to 10 ♏.

BURSA PASTORIS (Shepherd's Purse).—89/24

Hæmostatic, and found valuable in checking hæmorrhage from the kidney, bladder and uterus. It has also shown a marked power in eliminating uric acid.

Dose: Liq. ext. 5 to 10 ♏.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.—92/6

White crystalline scales, pungent odour, acrid taste. Soluble 1 in 43 of cold water, freely in alcohol, and 4 in 1 of glycerine.

Uses: Facial neuralgia 92/341; otalgia 94/232; snake bite (as butyl-chloral-camphor) 94/515

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

CACODYLIC ACID.—88/28

Effects resemble arsenious acid, but are more transitory.

Psoriasis 98/466

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS (Night-blooming Cereus).—91/14; 92/23

Indigenous to Mexico and West India Islands.

Used chiefly in functional disorders of the heart, being indicated in *overaction, with throbbing in the carotids*, and, also where the *sensation of the heart being constricted by an iron band* is present. Cactus acts chiefly on the accelerator nerves of the heart and sympathetic ganglia, shortening the diastole, and stimulating the spinal motor nerve centres.

Satisfactory results obtained in angina pectoris; asthenic conditions of the heart and hypertrophy; has benefitted the palpitation in Graves's disease, and that of tobacco heart and sexual exhaustion; has some reputation in dropsy, and has been recommended in sub-acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose: Tinct. (fresh flowers and young stems) 1 to 10 ♏.

CAFFEINE.—88/28

Experiments of W. V. Schroeder showing that its *diuretic* action is due to, first exciting the central nervous system, and, secondly, to its direct action on the kidney substance. Experiments of Prof. Germain Sée on the causes which enable persons taking substances containing caffeine to undergo physical labour without fatigue 91/15

Alcoholism 87/8; asthma 96/168, 97/131; Bright's disease 94/137; collapse (hypodermically) 97/178; dropsy 88/28; eclampsia 98/448; epilepsy 91/194; heart disease 87/233, 236, 88/28, 91/260, 93/271, 94/327, 95/312; influenza 97/305; insomnia 89/69; measles 91/332; nasa fever 96/324; neuralgia 87/308; pneumonia 94/479, 98/438; poisoning by cocaine 88/42; post-partum hæmorrhage 92/264; puerperal fever 96/515; sea-sickness 91/437, 94/513

Dose: 1 to 5 grs.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS.—92/27

An essential oil obtained from this, and used for flavouring cordials and bitters.

Experiments show that, in large doses, it has epileptic and tetanic properties. In smaller doses is a nervine.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—95/15

Its value as a *hæmostatic* in small doses, as shown by relief of hæmorrhage from the rectum, hæmaturia, and purpura hæmorrhagica, administered as liq. càlcii chloridi.

Chronic eczema 91/175; hæmoptysis 93/254; pneumonia 94/479, 96/493, 97/476; operations on gall-bladder 93/237; pruritus 98/460; urticaria 97/586

Dose: 3 to 10 grs.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE.—89/27

Has power over the suppurative process, checking it in small, and hastening it in large doses.

Used in boils, abscesses, acne (pustular), and leucorrhœa; also in bronchitis 89/27; convulsions (infantile) 90/209; deafness 89/28; laryngitis 87/286; perichondritis 95/356; phthisis 89/27; rhinitis 89/28; stye 97/553; tonsillitis 93/505

Dose: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill, or trituration with sugar of milk.

CALOMEL.—90/19

Summary of conclusions by Stintzing,

as to the *diuretic* action of calomel, which is best seen in cardiac dropsy, in association with digitalis. See also 87/123, 91/148

Cases of lupus cured by calomel injections (5 centigrammes in 1 c.c. of sterilized olive oil, every 10 days, or less frequently) 98/536

CAMPHOR CARBOLATE.—92/27

Prepared by adding 1 part by weight of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor. Antiseptic and germicidal, and locally anæsthetic by subcutaneous injection.

Used locally in odontalgia on cotton in cavity of tooth. Been used also as an intrapulmonary injection in phthisis, 10 to 20 ♏ being injected into apices of lungs. In epithelioma (as a dressing diluted with 50 per cent. of oil) 95/16, and pruritus 95/16

CAMPHOR-MENTHOL.—93/351

Its use in acute nasal catarrhs and laryngitis.

CAMPHORIC ACID.—92/28

Formed when camphor has been boiled with nitric acid. White micro-crystalline powder, only slightly soluble in water.

Used successfully in night sweats of phthisis 98/391, 91/379, 92/29, 376, 93/386. Also in angina, as local application and gargle (½ per cent. solution) 92/29; and in chronic cystitis, in ½ per cent. solution for washing out bladder 92/29

Dose: 10 to 20 grs. in cachet.

CANADOL.—89/28

A constituent of a heavy naphtha-ether; a limpid, volatile, inflammable fluid, insoluble in water or alcohol.

Recommended as a local anæsthetic, a good substitute for ether.

CANNABINE.—88/28

An active principle of *cannabis indica*, isolated by M. Duquesnel.

Result of experiments with drug 88/29

CANNABINOL.—98/24

A toxic red oil from *cannabis indica*, which is stable. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, benzine, and organic solvents generally.

Advised in treatment of neuralgia and sick headache.

Dose: ½ to 1 gr.

CANNABINON.—88/29

A purified resin, brown, and of the consistence of treacle, obtained from *cannabis indica*. Account of effects of drug upon Dr. Pusinelli of Dresden.

Dose: ¼ to 1 gr.

CANNABIS INDICA.—91/16

Acute mania 95/333; acute nephritis (as a diuretic) 87/57; asthenopia 95/261; ataxia (lightning pains) 91/18

Catalepsy 87/67; cholera 93/137

Diarrhœa (dyspeptic and tropical) 89/29; dysmenorrhœa 91/18, 97/216; dyspepsia 92/201

Eclampsia (from worms or teething) 91/18; epileptoid convulsions 91/18; erythro-melalgia 98/217

Gastric ulcer (with papain) 96/547; gastro-intestinal neurasthenia (the pain of) 96/225

Hæmoptysis 87/210; headache 95/303

Lupus 87/296, 96/420

Melancholia 91/17; menorrhagia 87/304; migraine 91/17, 334; morphia habit 92/338

Nasa fever 96/324; neuralgia 91/17; neuritis 91/17; nocturnal cramps (gouty and old persons) 91/18

Paranoia 95/336; pruritus 95/435; 96/510, 98/460

Senile insomnia 91/17; spasmodic asthma 91/18; sunstroke 87/359

Dose: Tinct. 5 to 15 ♏, ext. ¼ to 1 gr.

CANTHARIDES.—92/29, 93/14

Has a well-defined sphere of action in kidney and urinary disorders.

Used successfully *in small doses*, in acute cystitis, chronic cystitis 94/109; acute nephritis 87/57, 93/14, 94/139, 97/159; albuminuria 94/62, 92/30; alopecia (locally) 96/156, 97/106, 98/100

Bright's disease 93/15, 98/129

Diurnal enuresis of women (Ringer) 92/30

Enuresis of children 94/247

Hydrophobia 88/30

Impotence 87/259; incontinence of urine (*e.g.* after childbirth, or prolonged illness, and in chronic bronchitis of the aged) 87/260, 93/15

Pityriasis capitis (locally) 96/485; pleurisy 96/488; psoriasis 87/337, 91/411

Renal atony (from fatty kidney,

cardiac asthma, etc.) 93/14; ringworm 87/349

Spermatorrhœa 87/355

Dose: Tinct. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 ♏.

CANTHARIDIN.—96/30

A neutral crystalline principle of cantharides, in flat, shining, rectangular prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, benzene, glacial acetic acid, fats, and oils, 1 in 1000 of absolute alcohol, and 1 in 84 of chloroform.

Used by Liebreich as a remedy for tuberculosis and lupus vulgaris (1 part in 5000). Also in leprosy 98/372, and phthisis 92/380, and in form of **Cantharidinate of Potash** 92/381

The uses of this salt also in lupus vulgaris 92/329, 93/390, and in laryngeal tuberculosis 92/319

Dose: Cantharidin, of solution (1 in 5000), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 c.c., cantharidinate of potash $\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. hypodermically.

CARBAZOTIC ACID.—(*S.e* "Picric Acid.")

CARBON BISULPHIDE.—90/20

Been used internally in diarrhœa, and typhoid fever, also in acute and chronic dysentery, atonic dyspepsia, and gastric ulcer. Case of typhoid in child, enemas of a pint of water containing $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of drug, given with success. Used locally for ulcers.

Dose used: 2 ozs. of a saturated solution in water, mixed with milk or syrup.

CARDUUS MARIANUS (St. Mary's Thistle).—88/31

Said to be useful in affections of the liver.

Used in conjunction with aloes for constipation, and is considered to have tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic properties; 4 to 5 grs. produce vomiting.

CARICA PAPAYA (Papaw Juice).—88/31; 96/31

Experiments made by committee of the Roy. Soc. of New South Wales, showing it to act as a galactagogue, and as an *abortifacient* when given to pregnant women. Its digestive power on meat was shown to be on the sarcolemma, and it had no solvent action on albumen. Cases cited showing its effect as a gastric sedative in relieving vomiting due to irritability of the stomach, and as an *antacid* in hæmatemesis preceded by acid eructation. Ten drop doses of the juice were used. Also its solvent action illustrated by local application to nasal polypus.

Papayotin (the dried Papaw milk), dose 3 to 10 grs.

Papain, dose 1 to 8 grs. in water.

CAROBA (Jacaranda procera).—88/32

Used by the natives of Brazil, as an infusion of the leaves, in syphilis and skin disease.

Dose: Infusion ʒj; liq. ext. 10 to 30 ♏

CARPAINE.—95/16

An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *carica papaya*. Resembles digitalis in its action.

Found to be useful in aortic insufficiency and stenosis, reducing frequency of pulse, allaying dyspnœa, and doubling the excretion of urine.

Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—89/31

Used as a laxative.

Recommended by Dr. H. T. Goodwin in rheumatism, he giving 16 drops ter. die.

CASEARIA ESCULENTA.—91/18

A large shrub, found in India, the powdered root of which is used, and recommended by Dr. Mootooswamy, in chronic enlargement of the liver, hepatic obstruction, and piles.

A decoction is made as follows: ℞ Root bark of casearia, ʒij; Cinnamon bark, ʒij; Aniseed, ʒij; Water, ℥x. Boiled down to 3 ozs.

Dose: $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. twice a day.

CASSIA ALATA.—88/33; 92/30

Used with very satisfactory results as an unguent, in eczema of face, herpes, intertrigo, and ringworm.

Formula: ℞ Cassia alata leaves, 100 parts; Crystallizable acetic acid, 150 parts; Dist. water, 300 parts. An extract is thus made, by bruising leaves, macerating, pressing out liquid, and evaporating on a water bath. The extract is mixed with 4 times its weight of lanolin.

CATHA EDULIS.—92/30

A plant found in Arabia, Abyssinia, and Africa, probably containing a principle allied to caffeine.

Has been used for insomnia, and migraine, in form of tincture, dose not mentioned.

CATRAMINE.—93/16

An essential oil which resembles oil of turpentine, but containing more resin.

Considered by Dr. Vinceuzo Gauthier to be indicated in chronic respiratory diseases, with abundant secretion, and in genito-urinary disorders.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES (Squaw Root).—88/33

A perennial herb indigenous to the United States. A resinoid, **Caulophyllin,** is obtained from the root.

Has been employed in rheumatism affecting the joints of the hands and feet, especially in women when secondary to uterine disorder. It has a marked action on the uterus, and has proved valuable in checking threatened abortion, in cramp of the uterus, and in dysmenorrhœa. Has also proved successful in deficient labour pains. Is considered "specially suitable to affections of the motor nerves, sympathetic with uterine irritation."

Dose: Liq. ext., 2 to 10 ♏; tinct. 5 to 60 ♏; caulophyllin, 1 to 4 grs.

CEPHAËLINE.—97/46.

An alkaloid from *Ipecacuanha*, with emetic action, less powerful and active than emetine, but freer from depressing effects.

Experiments of Dr. Robert B. Wild on the two alkaloids.

Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

CETRARIN.—92/31

A bitter principle obtained from Iceland moss, soluble in alcohol.

Recommended in chronic constipation, and in anæmia and chlorosis, increasing both red and white corpuscles.

Dose: ½ to 2 grs.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS (Celandine).—98/24

Advocated by Denisenko in cancerous growths, injected into cellular tissue in neighbourhood of growth, using the extract diluted with equal parts of distilled water. Case of ulcerated cancer of upper jaw improved by local application, and internal administration in doses of from 1 to 5 grs.

Dose: Liq. ext., 10 to 30 ♏.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA (Pipsissewa).—88/37

Belongs to the natural order, *Ericaceæ.*

Has a special influence over the urinary organs, and has been used successfully in chronic nephritis, chronic cystitis, and urethritis, including gleet. In Germany, is used in dropsy (abdominal and renal), and has also a reputation in scrofula.

Dose: Liq. ext., 1 to 10 ♏; tinct., 5 to 20 ♏.

CHINOLINE (C_9H_7N.).—87/178

A derivative of cinchonine and quinine, but now obtained by oxidation of nitro-benzene and aniline. A mobile, oily liquid, colourless, soluble in alcohol.

Antipyretic. Dose: 3 to 10 ♏.

CHINOSOL.—98/25

The potassium salt of a compound of oxychinoline and sulphuric acid. A yellow crystalline powder, soluble in water.

Antiseptic. Hinders decomposition of meat, and checks alcoholic and lactic acid fermentation, besides having a deterrent action on the coagulation of albumen.

Been used as a surgical dressing.

CHLORAL ANTIPYRIN (Hypnal).—92/32

A compound of chloral and antipyrin, in colourless crystals, more soluble in warm than cold water. Although a chemical compound, has the characteristics of its constituents.

Specially useful as a hypnotic and sedative where there is pain or cough. Not suitable in cardiac cases.

Dose: 15 grs. in cachet.

CHLORAL URETHANE (Uralin).

Obtained by mixing a solution of chloral and urethane with strong hydrochloric acid. Colourless, shining, lamellar crystals, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Hypnotic. Dose: 15 to 45 grs.

CHLORALAMIDE.—91/19; 92/5, 31; 93/16; 97/30

Obtained by the combination of anhydrous chloral and formamide. Colourless, odourless crystals, slightly bitter taste, soluble in 10 parts of cold water, and 1 in 2 of alcohol. Decomposes at over 120° F., and is incompatible with alkalies.

Hypnotic. Uses: Biliary colic 91/21; cardiac asthma 91/21, 93/17; chorea 91/133, 94/162; delirium of pneumonia 93/440; enteric fever (insomnia of) 91/21; heart disease 92/32; hysteria 92/32; influenza 93/294; insomnia 91/21, 92/32, 93/16; neurasthenia 93/17; phthisis (relieving sweats) 91/21

Dose: 15 to 45 grs., in acidulated or weak spirituous solution.

CHLORALHYDROCYANIDE (Chloralcyanhydrin).—89/31

Obtained by treating chloral with anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. Soluble in water, alcohol and ether, decomposed by alkalies into chloroform, hydrocyanic acid and formic acid.

Has been recommended as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid, of which it yields 15·5 per cent.; or 6·452 parts correspond to 1 part of hydrocyanic acid.

CHLORALIMIDE.—91/22; 97/31

(Not to be confounded with *chloralamide.*) Obtained by action of ammonium acetate upon chloral hydrate. Colourless, tasteless needles, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and oils.

Stated to possess antipyretic and analgesic properties.

Dose: 4 to 8 grs.

CHLORALOSE.—94/13; 96/32; 97/31

Obtained by the action of chloral on glucose. In small needles, of bitter taste, slightly soluble in cold water, readily in hot water, and in alcohol.

Hypnotic. A study of the drug by E. Marandon de Montyel 96/32

Used in chorea, dyspepsia, and epilepsy 94/13, 96/33; heart disease 94/14; hysteria 94/13: insanity 96/33, 97/322; neurasthenia 94/13; night sweats of phthisis 96/581

Dose: 3 to 10 grs. in cachet.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

Bright's disease 87/60; impotence 87/259; lupus vulgaris 92/328; ozæna 87/317; phthisis 92/381

Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr., 1 per cent. sol. hypodermically.

CHLOROBROM.—94/513

A solution containing 30 grs. each of chloralamide and potassium bromide to the ounce, flavoured with liquorice, and recommended for sea-sickness.

Dose: ½ to 1 ounce.

CHROMIC ACID.—90/21

Recommended in hyperidrosis of the feet, a 10 per cent. sol. applied every three to six weeks.

CHRYSOIDIN.—98/149

Stated by Blachstein to precipitate cholera bacilli, who advises its use, internally, in teaspoonful doses of a 1 in 1000 solution.

CIMICIFUGA (Actæa Racemosa).—90/3

Found useful in the treatment of chorea 87/77, 88/39; and in chronic rheumatism of a muscular or neuralgic type 87/295, 341; sciatica 87/349

Also has an influence over the uterus, and has been used successfully in dysmenorrhœa 90/4; metrorrhagia 87/304; and threatened abortion 87/3

Dose: Tinct., 5 to 30 ♏; liq. ext., 3 to 30 ♏.

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE.—98/391

Recommended in neuritis.

Dose: 2 to 5 grs.

CINCHONIDINE SULPHATE.—92/33; 94/418

Silky white needles, smaller than quinine sulphate, and one third the cost of the latter.

Has been found equally effectual in intermittent fever and neuralgia.

Dose: 1 to 10 grs.

CINERARIA MARITIMA.—89/32

Record of case of cataract much benefitted by the application of juice of this plant to the eye.

CINNAMON OIL.—95/17

Considered by Dr. Just Championnière to be almost equal to corrosive sublimate as an antiseptic and microbicide, using the following formula: ℞ Rétinol, 75 grammes; Cinnamon oil, 1 gramme; Sterilized wax, q.s. to make a proper consistence.

Use of the oil in phthisis (as inhalation) 98/417

CITROPHEN.—97/32

Combination of paraphenetidin with citric acid. A white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Proved useful in influenza, febrile phthisis, typhoid fever, nervous headaches, and sciatica.

Dose: 3 to 8 grs.

CLOUDBERRY (Rubus Chamæmorus). 87/124: 88/39

An "essential diuretic," and used as such in dropsy and œdema.

Dose: Infus. (leaves), 1 in 12, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; liq. ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.

COCAINE.—90/21

Result of investigations of its action by Mosso and Stockman.

Nitro-glycerine, 1 per cent., 1 drop on tongue, useful in symptoms caused by drug 95/17

Views of Réclus on local anæsthesia by injection of cocaine, his comparison of it with guaiacol, and his rules for safe administration 97/32

Synopsis of toxic symptoms produced 87/87

COCAINE PHENATE.—93/43

Various formulæ for its use in otalgia, affections of the larynx and bronchial tubes, acute and chronic nasal catarrh, gastralgia, and cancer of the pylorus.

Dose: $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

COCILLANA (Sycocarpus Rusbyi).—89/33; 91/22; 94/14

A plant of the order *Meliaceæ*, and found in parts of Asia, Africa and America. The bark is used medicinally. Has an action resembling ipecacuanha, and has been found useful as a stimulating expectorant in cases of acute, sub-acute, and chronic dry bronchitis, the leading indication for its use being *hyperæmia of mucous membrane, unaccompanied by secretion*, or where the secretion is scanty, thick and tenacious. Is also advised in pharyngitis, and relaxed conditions of the throat associated with gastric derangement.

Dose: Conc. tinct., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.; liq. ext., 5 to 20 ♏; syrup, 1 to 2 dr.

COCKROACH (Blatta Crientalis).—87/123

Used by the Russian peasantry as a remedy for dropsy. Clinical observations of Dr. Bogomoloff.

Dose: 2 to 8 grs. in powder.

COCOA NUT.—90/21

Recommended by Parisi as a vermifuge, especially for tapeworm.

CODEINE.—90/21

Used as hypnotic by Fischer, who considers it safer than morphine.

Recommended by Lauder Brunton in painful affections of abdominal and pelvic organs, seeming to have specific action on sympathetic nervous system; cases cited where good effect obtained in perityphlitis, tumour of pelvis, fæcal obstruction, enteralgia, and cancer of liver.

Prof. Frazer regards it as a "weak morphine," and Mitchell Bruce found morphine more efficacious than codeine in reducing the sugar and urine in diabetes.

CODEINE IODATE.—97/45

Stated to be a more efficient sedative and analgesic than other salts of this alkaloid.

Useful in neuralgia, convulsive cough, and as a substitute for morphine in the morphine habit.

Dose: 0·03 to 0·05 grm., hypodermically.

COD-LIVER OIL.—90/22

Recommended by Lefaki to be administered with equal parts of lime-water, which forms a permanent saponified mixture, and is readily assimilated.

Gautier and Mourgues obtained several bases—leucomaines—from cod oil. One, aselline, produces symptoms of fatigue, shortness of breath and stupor.

Morrhuine forms two-thirds of the bases found in the oil; this increases the appetite, and is markedly diaphoretic and diuretic.

COLCHICINE.

A yellowish powder, the active principle of **Colchicum autumnale,** soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform.

Its use in acute glaucoma 98/246, and episcleritis 91/200.

Dose: $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., in pill.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS (Stone Root).—88/43

Influences the whole gastro-intestinal tract, but especially the *rectum*, and is chiefly useful in hæmorrhoids in women during, or as a sequel to, pregnancy and parturition, or in complication with constipation or uterine troubles. Acts also on the heart, and upon the pharynx and vocal cords, and has been recommended in "clergyman's sore throat."

Dose: Tinct., 5 to 30 ♏; liq. ext., 2 to 10 ♏.

COLOMBINE.—88/43

Observations of M. Roux of its effects on fowls, symptoms produced being those associated with fatty degeneration of the liver, and destruction of its working elements.

COMBRETUM RAIMBAULTII.—92/33

A plant having a reputation among the natives of West Coast of Africa as a remedy for hæmaturic bilious fever, it acting as a tonic, diuretic, and emetic. It may also check emesis, and is capable of producing bilious diarrhœa.

CONDURANGO.—92/34; 96/36

The bark is used medicinally. Experiments show it to be efficacious in painful affections of the stomach, especially gastric ulcer and cancer, relieving the gastralgia, catarrh, hæmatemesis, and vomiting. Chronic gastritis 96/545

A glucoside, **Condurangin,** is capable of causing a locomotor ataxia.

Dose: Powder, 15 to 60 grs.; liq. ext., 10 to 60 ♏; vinum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.; infus., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ozs.

CONESSINE.—88/59

An alkaloid from the seeds of the *holarrhena antidysenterica*, and recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery, for which it has a reputation in India.

CONINE HYDROBROMIDE.

Resembles magnesium sulphate in appearance. Soluble in water, 1 in 2.

Epilepsy 93/216

Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., increasing gradually to 2 grs.; hypodermically, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ gr.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.—87/233, 236; 88/44; 91/5, 259; 93/271

The flowers are used medicinally. In small doses is a stimulant to the heart, increasing frequency of beats; in large doses, is sedative, decreasing their frequency. Useful to restore regularity and compensation in mitral and aortic regurgitation. Is diuretic.

There are two glucosides, **Convallarin,** which is purgative, and **Convallamarin,** which is a heart tonic.

Dose: Ext. convallaria (aqueous), 2 to 8 grs.; fluid ext. (U.S.), 2 to 10 ♏; tinct., 5 to 20 ♏; convallarin, 3 to 4 grs.; convallamarin, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

COPPER ARSENITE.—92/34

A pale green powder, valuable in gastro-intestinal affections associated with fever, cramps (abdominal and pedal), diarrhœa, anæmia, and paralysis.

Used successfully in cholera morbus, colic, infantile diarrhœa 91/142; after-pains of labour, anæmia 93/17, 95/103; chorea 93/17

Dose: $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr.

COPPER PHOSPHATE..—94/392

Dr. de St. Germaine's treatment of tuberculous arthritis by injections of this salt described.

COPPER SULPHATE.—95/20, 96/36

Recommended by Cervells as preferable to iron in anæmia, given bis die in doses of $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 gr. post cibum.

Stated by Dr. A. F. Price to have a specific action in syphilis, especially directed towards the lymphatic system, and for this reason is more radically curative than mercury. Prevents the development of mucous patches and throat symptoms.

Given in dose of $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. ter. in die, and this dose is considered dangerous in syphilitic cachexia, when $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. once daily, may be given.

Signs of injurious action are, excessive prostration, giddiness, pallor, and weak and rapid pulse, these symptoms being often preceded by voracious appetite.

Dysentery 91/150

CORNUTINE CITRATE.—96/36

A soluble dark brown powder, considered to be most active in promoting uterine contractions. Good results in menorrhagia, metritis (congestive and hæmorrhagic), atony of uterus, puerperal endometritis. Also in urethral, vesical, and uterine hæmorrhage, and paralytic spermatorrhœa.

Dose: ⅙ to ¼ gr. daily, in divided doses.

CORONILLA SCORPIOIDES.—91/24; 93/17

A leguminous plant indigenous to France. An alkaloid, **Coronilline**, has been isolated from the seeds, which acts feebly on the number and rhythm of the cardiac pulsations, but produces an amplitude of the pulse, besides improving the respirations, and acting as a diuretic.

Tincture of the plant used favourably in cardiac asthma, paroxysmal tachycardia, and in various reflex disturbances of heart disease, *e.g.*, vertigo, dyspepsia. It has the property of aiding digestion.

Dose: Tinct., ⅓ to 1 dr.

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Stypticin).—97/403

An amorphous sulphur-yellow powder, closely related to hydrastin, very soluble in water, and recommended in uterine hæmorrhage.

Dose: ¼ to ½ gr. in pill, capsule, or hypodermically.

COTO BARK.—87/99; 92/164

In long reddish rolls resembling cinnamon, imported from Bolivia. Its active principle **Cotoin**, a pale yellowish powder, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, and in alkalies. Bitter taste.

Both bark and alkaloid used in diarrhœa 92/164; and night sweats of phthisis 97/461

Dose: Powder, 1 to 8 grs.; tinct., 10 to 20 ♏; liq. ext., 2 to 6 ♏; of cotoin, ½ to 2 grs.

CRADINA.—92/35

A ferment obtained from the juice of the fig-tree. Is insoluble in water, but on adding a trace of acid or alkali, dissolves readily, and the solution, in contact with moist fibrin effects complete digestion. Differs from pepsin in maintaining its digestive power in an alkaline liquor, and from papain in being insoluble in water, and in its activity not being diminished in the presence of hydrochloric acid. Has no action on starch.

CREASOTAL (Creasote Carbonate).—97/33

A pale brown viscous fluid, with slight taste and odour. Breaks up in the intestine into creasote and carbonic acid.

Has a marked power of improving the appetite, and has the same specific action upon pulmonary tuberculosis as creasote. Is also used in carcinoma of the uterus to improve general health and appetite.

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

CREASOTE.—90/23

Recommended by Schetele as an antipyretic, used hypodermically, (sol. in almond oil, 20 to 30 per cent.), 1 to 1·50 gr.

Advised by Vladimir de Holstein in habitual constipation, in doses of 1 drop, increased gradually to 7 or 8, 98/76

In erysipelas, Dr. H. J. Fox claims for it an almost specific effect, using it locally (6 to 20 drops to the ounce of water) 87/158

CREOLIN.—90/24

Obtained by the dry distillation of coal.

Antiseptic. Its use as an injection (½ per cent.), in dysentery. Atrophic rhinitis and ozæna 91/432; cystitis (2 per cent. injection) 91/138; eczema 92/221; erysipelas 91/201; fissured nipples 94/131; leucorrhœa 96/411; puerperal septicæmia 98/359; scabies (5 per cent. ointment) 92/446; tonsillitis (as gargle 1 per cent.) 92/493

For lotions, 1 to 100 to 500 of water.

CRESOL (C_7H_8O).—92/11

A phenol of toluene, analogous to salol in its structure.

CRICUS LANCEOLATUS (Milk Thistle).—87/211

Recommended by Dr. Lessenwitch

in hæmoptysis, 15 to 20 drops of tincture every 2 hours.

CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRATE (Now called **Butyl-chloral hydrate**).

Its use in neuralgia 87/307; as hypnotic 87/256; and in diabetes 94/179

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

CROTON OIL.—95/18

Obtained from the seeds of *croton tiglium*, a tree, indigenous to India, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, of natural order, *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Physiologically, by increasing vascular dilatation in the intestines, it lowers intercranial blood-pressure.

Administered with camphor monobromide, 5 grs. to 2 of oil, it safeguards against nausea, hypercatharsis, and tormina.

Alkalies modify its acrimony without impairing its cathartic effects. Alcohol removes the vesicating principle, without materially affecting its purgative property.

Is a drastic purgative in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drops; a hepatic stimulant, cathartic and alterative in doses of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.

Uses: Albuminuria 95/19; alopecia areata 94/68; apoplexy 95/19

Chronic rheumatism 95/19; constipation 87/81, 95/18

Dropsy 95/19; lead colic 95/19; neuralgia 95/19

Phlegmonous pharyngitis (externally 3 or 4 drops between angle of jaw and larynx) 93/428

Ringworm 96/519; sciatica 95/19

Tinea trichophytina 93/501, 94/544; typhlitis 95/488

CRYPTOCARYA AUSTRALIS.—89/35

Tree of natural order *Laurineæ*, plentiful about Brisbane.

Investigations of the bark, by Dr. Bancroft, of Brisbane, show it to have a persistent bitter taste, due to an alkaloid which crystallizes from its solution in stellate masses of acicular crystals.

Given to animals, the alkaloid produces difficult respiration, ending in asphyxia and death.

CUBEBS.

Dried unripe full-grown fruit of the *piper cubeba*, imported from Java.

Its use in bronchitis 97/160; influenza 93/294; gonorrhœa 94/307

Dose: 30 to 60 grs. in cachet; Oleoresin, 5 to 30 ♏; Oil, 5 to 20 ♏; Tinct., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr. Also cigarettes of the powder are used.

CUMOL.

Directions for the sterilization of catgut in cumol 98/181

CUPREINE.—96/37

A homologue of quinine.

Experiments by E. Gromaux show that it produces local anæsthesia by hypodermic injection in animals, which lasts several days.

Used as the chlorhydrate of cupreine in malarial fever in doses of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grs., its antiperiodic action being weak, as were its hypothermic effects.

CUPRI SULPHAS.—(*See* "Copper Sulphate.")

CURARE (Wourara, Wourali, Ourari, Urari).

An arrow-poison used by the South American Indians, obtained from plants of the *Strychnos* order and the *Euphorbiaceæ*. A brownish-black, dry extract, partially soluble in water. The alkaloid **Curarine,** is a yellowish-brown powder, or diliquescent prisms, intensely bitter, soluble in water and alcohol, the latter solution being somewhat fluorescent.

Physiologically, it produces motor paralysis, and also, according to Claude Bernard, paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves.

Uses: Chorea 87/78; epilepsy 87/155, 96/289; hydrophobia 91/272; tetanus 87/379; torticollis 97/564

Dose: $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; of curarine $\frac{1}{400}$ tc $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. (?).

CYNOGLOSSUM MACROSTYLUNBRIGE.—95/20

A plant of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*.

Used by the peasants in parts of Turkestan for the cure of goitre, both internally, as an infusion, and externally, by the application of a hot steamed leaf of the plant.

CYPRESS LEAVES.—93/424

An essence of the leaves, soaked in the child's clothes, recommended in pertussis.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS (Yellow Ladies' Slipper).—88/45

Used as a nerve stimulant and antispasmodic. Active principle **Cypripedin.**

Been employed in amenorrhœa, chorea, delirium tremens, dyspepsia, epilepsy, spermatorrhœa, typhoid and typhus fevers.

Dose: Tinct. (of root), 5 to 15 mins.; of Cypripedin, 1 to 2 grs.

CYTISINE.—89/35

Employed hypodermically ($\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.) by Kræpelin in migraine (paralytic).

DAPHNANDRA REPANDULA.—89/36

Bark rich in alkaloids, one of which has powerful action on the heart. Is a paralyser of muscle applied topically; and also checks the growth of septic organisms.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA.—89/37

The alkaloid **Delphinine** obtained from the seeds, and from those of the *Delphinium consolida* (larkspur).

Experiments of Dr. Guathier show it to act upon the bulbous portion of the medulla, and on the sympathetic nerve, its primary action being to stimulate sensibility, and its secondary effects to depress and finally abolish it.

Large doses paralyse the motor nerves, and produce incoordination and ataxy.

On the heart, small doses stimulate the pulsations and render them arrhythmic; large doses arresting the heart in diastole. Between these effects is a period when the heart is increased in force and regularity.

On the respiratory organs, produces typical irregularity, and finally spasm and asphyxia.

On the digestive system, vomiting and diarrhœa.

Dilatation of the pupil occurs after minute doses.

Increases the secretion of the saliva, bile, urine, and intestinal juices.

Recommended in asthma 87/40; as a cardiac tonic; as a diuretic 87/123; neuralgia ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr. hypodermically); psoriasis, scrofula 89/36; ulcers. Vermifuge.

Dose: ¼ to ½ gr. in pill.

DERMATOL (Bismuth Sub-gallate).—92/22, 93/18

Yellow, insoluble powder, without odour. Antiseptic, and recommended as a substitute for iodoform. Helps granulation and diminishes pus secretion, applied locally.

Used in abscesses; burns (as ung. 10 %); chancre 95/168; eczema (moist and impetiginous); kraurosis of vulva 97/600; wounds.

Internally, in diarrhœa of phthisis, typhoid, and ulcerative colitis.

Dose: 10 to 20 grs.

DEW WORMS.—87/124

Used by Russian peasants as a diuretic.

DIAPHTHERIN (Oxychinaseptol).—93/19, 94/18, 95/21, 97/34

Made by combining one molecule of aseptol with two molecules of oxyquinolin. In yellow powder or crystals, having odour of carbolic acid, very soluble in water, antiseptic, and relatively non-toxic.

Used chiefly in ulcers and burns, and in operations in ½ to 2 % solutions.

Blackens steel, nickel, and silver instruments.

DIETHYLACETAL.—88/46

Proposed by Von Mering as a substitute for Chloral, but opinions of observers differ as to its value. Has hot, bitter taste, and is soluble in alcohol, and in 18 volumes of water.

Von Mering states dose to be 2 to 3 drachms.

DIGITALIN.—93/19

Varieties to be distinguished. Two groups, viz., those soluble in chloroform and insoluble in water, and *vice versâ.*

In first group are crystalline (Nativelle's) digitalin, amorphous digitalin, and digitoxin.

In second group are the German digitalin, and digitaleine.

The products of first group, when pure, possess the same activity, and may be employed with confidence.

Angina pectoris 94/79; beri beri 94/100; Bright's disease 94/137; enuresis of children 94/247

Dose: Of cryst. digitalin and digitoxin $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.; Of amorph. digitalin $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.

DIGITALIS.—93/19
Dr. Robin's (of Paris) conclusions as to its action.
Alcoholism 94/67, 95/98; angina pectoris 94/78; asthma 98/118
Bradycardia 94/324; Bright's disease 97/159; (dyspnœa of) 93/104
Cerebral anæmia 87/68; chorea 91/133; chronic bronchitis 87/63; croupous pneumonia 92/406
Diarrhœa (with strychnine) 93/165; diuretic 91/148
Epilepsy 91/194; exophthalmic goitre 93/222, 248
Hæmatemesis 94/310; hæmoptysis 92/264; heart disease 87/233, 91/249, 259, 92/281, 93/270, 95/312, 97/288, 98/354; hypnotic 87/253
Indian fever 96/322; influenza 92/296
Menorrhagia 87/304; morphinomania 94/425
Œdema pulmonum 94/412
Pertussis 94/458; plague 98/430; pleurisy 87/329; pneumonia 87/330, 91/402, 92/404, 93/437, 94/478, 95/427, 96/490, 97/470, 98/438
Scarlatina 94/509; senile heart 92/272
Typhus fever 87/388
Uræmia 94/559; 95/495
Dose: Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; Infus. 2 to 4 drachms; Succus 5 to 10 mins.; Tinct. 5 to 15 mins.

DIGITOXIN.—95/21
Minute white crystals, soluble in chloroform and alcohol, insoluble in water. Most active of the digitalis principles. Apt to cause vomiting and slight gastric derangement, but better tolerated given in black coffee with sugar.
Is useful in acute pneumonia and typhoid fever, reducing temperature in the former, and acting favourably on the pulse in both conditions 97/470
Dose: $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

DI-IODOFORM (Ethylene Periodide).—93/21
Yellow crystals, almost odourless, soluble in carbon disulphide, chloroform, benzine, and most hydrocarbons, slightly in alcohol, insol. in water. Is partly decomposed by light, emitting a slight odour. Should be kept in green, yellow, or red bottles
Has antiseptic and cicatrising action of iodoform.
Chancres 95/168

DI-IODOSALICYLIC ACID $C_6H_2I_2(OH)COOH$.—97/34
Obtained by action of iodine and mercuric oxide on an alcoholic solution of salicylic acid. Slightly soluble in cold, more readily in hot water, and in alcohol.
Sodium compound been used as antirheumatic and antiseptic.
Dose used: 22 grs. daily, increased to 60 grs. daily.

DIMETHYL-ETHYL-CARBINOL. (*See* "Amylene Hydrate.")

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA (Wild Yam or Colic Root), 88/46, 91/25
Active principle **Dioscorein.**
Used successfully in forms of colic, especially abdominal, and also in hepatic and renal. According to Dr. Hale, its sphere of action embraces the spinal cord and reflex nervous system generally, and the umbilical plexus of nerves specially.
Clinical indications are, *a constant pain, commencing at umbilicus, and increased at regular intervals, which diffuses over the abdomen, and often attended by distension, retching, vomiting, and furred tongue.*
Dose: Powdered root 2 to 5 grs.; Fl. ext. 10 mins. every hour; Dioscorein 1 gr.

DIOXYNAPHTHALIN (or Dioxynaphthalene) $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$.—89/38
Prepared by fusing naphthalene—disulphonic acid with potassic hydrate.
According to Dr. Lépine, when given to asthenic persons in 25 centigramme doses, with maximum daily dose of 1 gramme, has the effect of imparting energy, but without augmenting muscular power or reflex action. Large doses sometimes produce weakening effects, and sometimes cyanosis.

DI-THIO-SALICYLIC ACID.—97/34
Prepared by action of sulphur chloride on salicylic acid. Light yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, benzol, and glacial acetic acid.
A substitute for salicylic acid, used

chiefly as the sodium salt, under name of di-thio-salicylate of sodium II. (Dithion), which is soluble 1 in 1 of water.

Dose: Of sodium salt 3 grs.

DIURETIN.—91/26, 92/35 93/21, 94/18, 97/35

The sodio-salicylate of theobromine, a white powder, soluble in warm water, containing 50 % of theobromine.

Various observers agree that its diuretic action is more marked in cardiac, and chronic renal dropsy than in that of hepatic origin, and depends upon its direct stimulating influence on the renal epithelium. Has no action on the central nervous system.

Should be used with caution where there is cardiac degeneration or albuminuria. Sometimes causes diarrhœa, or vomiting.

Acute scarlatinal nephritis 92/37; Bright's disease 92/36, 97/159; cardiac dropsy 94/327, 97/291, 159; diuretic action in children 93/540

Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

DJAMBŒ (Psidium Pyriferum).—95/22, 194

Recommended by Hugel as a tonic and stimulant to the gastric mucous membrane; and has been given with benefit in gastro enteritis in children, rapidly relieving the diarrhœa and vomiting; and in the diarrhœa of phthisis.

Leaves and bark used in form of infusion (1 in 16), dose ʒj to ʒiv; powder 7 to 15 grs., and fluid extract 20 drops to ʒj.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA (Sundew). 87/321

Has a marked influence upon the respiratory system, and has been found useful in various forms of spasmodic, especially whooping cough, and also in nervous or reflex coughs, a clinical indication being "cough from tickling in the larynx, with vomiting of food."

Dose: Tinct. (1 in 10) 2 to 5 ♏

DRUMINE.—88/47

A principle isolated from the *Euphorbia Drummondii*

Has anæsthetic properties, 4 ♏ of 4 % solution, relieving case of chronic sciatica, which was cured by a second injection.

Also promptly relieves sprains, and tic.

Dropped in eye, produces local anæsthesia, and on the tongue, loss of taste as well as local insensibility.

DUBOISINE SULPHATE. — 92/38, 94/19, 95/23, 96/38

Whitish amorphous granules, hygroscopic, obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*.

The hypnotic effect of this drug is secondary to its sedative effect on motor excitation. By producing muscular relaxation and quieting motor restlessness it produces sleep, but in insomnia depending on hallucinations, or organic brain disease, it is ineffectual. Produces, also, dilatation of pupil, and checks the secretions of the skin, mouth, stomach, kidneys, etc.

Dr. de Montyel's observations on effects of the drug 95/23, 96/39

Best results seen in acute mania, epilepsy, periodical insanity, and mental confusion.

Uses: Acute mania 94/20; epilepsy 95/244; general paralysis 98/319; insanity 94/19, 372, 96/38; insomnia 97/324; iritis 98/338; maniacal excitement 94/419; paralysis agitans 94/19, 457, 98/401; paresis 98/403; stomach (inflammation of) 96/544

Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. hypodermically, by preference.

DULCAMARA (Bitter Sweet).—87/100

Useful in affections resulting from exposure to damp, and in diarrhœa from this cause has been given beneficially by Dr. Phillips.

Dose: Tinct. 2 to 5 drops.

DULCIN (Sucrol) $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2$.—95/23, 97/35

Obtained from para-phenetidin by the action of carbon oxychloride.

A sweetening agent, 200 times sweeter than sugar, in small white crystals, soluble 1 in 800 of cold water, 1 in 50 of boiling water, and 1 in 25 alcohol. Also soluble in ether, hydrochloric and acetic acid.

ELATERIUM.—95/24

The sediment, dried, of the juice of

Ecballium elaterium. Active principle, **Elaterin.**

Formula used by Prof. King in cystitis: ℞ Elaterium ʒj; Alcohol (75%) Oj. Sig.—♏xxx to lx ter die, until bowels are freely moved, and then 8 to 10 drops every three hours; 10 drops of the tinct. in 4 ozs. of water, and a teaspoonful three or four times a day, said to relieve irritation of bladder and kidneys.

Dose: Of Elaterium, 1/10 to 1/2 gr.; Tinct. Elater. Co., 10 to 30 mins.; Pulv. Elater. Co., 1 to 5 grs.; Of Elaterin, 1/40 to 1/10 gr. (insol. in water, sparingly in alcohol, soluble in chloroform).

ELECTRICITY.—95/55

Apostoli's conclusions as to the therapeutic effect of the alternative electric current of high frequency and of high tension 96/39

Amenorrhœa 95/102; anterior poliomyelitis 97/436

Bladder (hyperæmia of) 98/120

Chorea 98/71; constipation of children 95/177; cystic tumour 98/72

Dyspepsia 93/175, 96/229; dilatation of stomach 97/539; dysmenorrhœa 96/252

Eczema 98/72; epididymitis 95/243

Gout 98/256; gynæcology 88/234

Hiccough (neurotic) 96/367; high frequency currents 98/71

Infantile paralysis 98/72

Lead palsy of children 97/367; leprosy 98/373

Neurasthenia 98/69

Ophthalmic therapeutics 95/262; ozæna 98/399

Phonic spasm 97/361; poliomyelitis 98/441; psoriasis 98/72, 466; pruritus 96/511

Salpingitis 98/487; scleroderma 95/446; skin diseases, 96/41; stomach (functional derangements of) 98/503; streptococci antitoxin (to produce) 98/71

Ulcers 96/597; ulcus cruris 95/493

Vomiting of pregnancy 96/495

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS.—89/115, 95/59

ELECTRO-PROGNOSIS.—95/59

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.—89/96, 90/87, 95/55, 98/69

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS (UTERINE).—90/98

EMBELIA RIBES.—89/38

Fruit employed by natives of India as a remedy for tape-worm; also forms basis of many tapeworm specifics sold in Germany.

Dose: Of powder, 1 to 4 drachms in milk.

EMBLIC MYROBALAN FRUIT.—87/82

The fruit, crystallised, of the *Myrobalanus emblica.* Used as an agreeable laxative in constipation.

Dose: Of fruit, crystallised, 1, 2, or more; confection, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls.

EMETINE.—97/2

A mixture of alkaloids obtained from ipecacuanha, and to be distinguished from **Emetin,** an extractive substance.

Whitish-brown amorphous masses, freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids, sparingly in water and ether.

Powerful emetic and depressant, and in smaller doses, an expectorant.

Pure Emetine is white, and soluble in ether, alcohol and chloroform, sparingly in water; darkening on exposure, and forming crystalline salts, of which the hydrochloride is used to produce vinum emetinæ (1 gr. to 8 oz. of sherry).

Dose: Emetine, as expectorant, 1/200 to 1/60 gr.; as emetic, 1/6 to 1/3 gr.

Vinum emetinæ, 5 to 40 ♏; of emetin (extractive), as expectorant, 1/15 to 1/10 gr.; as emetic, 1/2 to 1 gr.; is soluble in water.

EMOL.—95/24; 98/145

A natural product (of a pink colour), found near Dunning, Perthshire, and consisting of steatite, alumina, silica, lime, and oxide of iron.

Has a softening effect on hard water, and upon horny epidermis, and is a useful dusting powder.

Has been used successfully as a local application (made into a paste with water and applied with a covering of oiled silk) to eczema of the palm and sole, and to keratosis, chapped hands, and fissures of the skin.

ENTEROL.—98/27

A colourless, sometimes slightly brown, liquid, with taste and smell of kresol, sp. gr, 1·036, slightly sol. in 100 parts of water.

An internal antiseptic in septic states of the urinary tract, especially in cystitis, pyelitis, gonorrhœa and surgical kidney.

Is a combination of various cresols formed normally by the metabolism of food stuffs in the lower part of the intestines.

Produces a characteristic grey-green colour of the urine.

Contra-indicated in congestion of kidney, acute nephritis, and feebleness of the heart.

Used in solution, 1 in 500, 1 drachm for a dose, or in pill, capsule, and mixture with equal parts of olive oil.

EOSOTE.—98/28

The valerianic ester of creasote. A labile fluid, non-toxic, non-irritant.

Used successfully by Grawitz in tuberculosis, and gastro-intestinal affections, in capsules (3 grains) 1 ter die, increased to 6 or 9.

EPHEDRA VULGARIS (Steppe Raspberry).—89/38; 92/38; 96/42

Grows freely in Russia, where it is used for rheumatic and syphilitic affections.

Dr. Bekhtin used it successfully in acute articular, and muscular, rheumatism. It stimulates intestinal peristalsis, and has slight diuretic and sudorific action.

The alkaloid, **Ephedrin,** has mydriatic powers, a 10% solution causing dilatation in 40 to 60 minutes, with no paralysis of accommodation.

EPIDERMIN.—94/20

A compound of beeswax, glycerin and water, with lime, or lead oxide added, as necessary.

Used as an application, medicated or otherwise, to the skin in skin disease, and forming a flexible pellicle.

ERGOT.

Abortion 95/82; acne 87/4; acne rosacea 94/57; after-pains 98/362; albuminuric retinitis 95/307; aneurysm 91/104; angio-neurosis 95/126; angio-neurotic œdema 95/385; asthenopia 95/261

Cystitis (chronic) 94/109; coryza 87/85

Dysentery 87/128; dysmenorrhœa 87/129

Epilepsy 91/194; epistaxis in children 95/245

Headache 87/215; hæmoptysis 92/264; 96/336

Labour (uses in, by More-Madden) 98/362; lying-in cases 94/565

Myelitis 98/388

Paralysis 87/318; pertussis 91/367; pneumonia 87/330; post-partum hæmorrhage 87/283; 98/354; pruritus 95/436; 96/512; psoriasis 92/420; purpura 92/426

Splenic hypertrophy 91/439; subinvolution 87/400

Tunnel (or Caisson) disease, 91/123

Uterine myomata 96/428

Dose: Infus. 1 to 2 oz.; Liq. ext., 10 to 30 mins.; Liq. ergot. ammon. 10 to 60 mins.; Tinct., 5 to 30 mins.; Tinct. ergot. ammon. ½ to 1 dr.

ERGOTIN (Ext. Ergotæ).

Antipyretic 87/179

Cholera infantum 87/76

Diabetic cataract 87/161

Eczema 95/224; enuresis of children 94/247

Hæmoptysis 92/376; 96/336; 98/266

Intra-ocular hæmorrhage 97/278; intermittent fever 88/48

Labour (hypodermically in) 97/352

Menières disease 94/233

Sea-sickness 94/513

Urticaria 95/509

Dose: 2 to 8 gr.; Inject. ergotin hypoder. 3 to 10 mins.

ERGOTIN GALLATE.—95/25

Employed by Dr. Blaschko, Berlin, in hæmoptysis.

Formula: ℞ Ergotin, 1 part; Gallic acid 1; Syr. Althæa, Aquæ destill., āā, 25. Sig.—ʒj every two hours.

ERGOTININE.

An alkaloid, in white crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and dilute acids.

Bright's disease 94/137

Diabetes 92/160

Dose: $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ gr.; Inject. ergotine hypoder. 5 to 10 mins. The citrate, a soluble salt, suitable for hypodermic use: dose, $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.—98/28

A geraniaceous plant employed by Komoroviez, as an infusion (1 to 12 of aq. destill.) in treatment of puerperal metrorrhagia, and hæmorrhage due to uterine fibroids.

Dose: ʒij om. bihor.

ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE.—98/10, 28

Formed when erythrol is dissolved in fuming nitric acid, and precipitated by sulphuric acid. Colourless acicular crystals or plates. sol. 1 in 60 of absolute alcohol, almost insol. in water.

Used in high arterial tension; has less marked but more prolonged action on blood-pressure than nitroglycerin and amyl nitrite.

Used successfully in angina pectoris, 98/104; in asthma of chronic nephritis, and for relief of cardiac pain.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr., in tablet, pill, or in solution of 1 drachm of alcohol to 7 of water.

ERYTHROPHLŒUM (Casca bark, Sassy bark, Ordeal bark.)—89/39; 93/24

The bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense.* Its alkaloid, **Erythrophlœine,** resembles digitalin in toxicity and action, besides having anæsthetic properties, locally applied. One or two drops of a $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% solution instilled into the eye produces, in 10 or 15 minutes, anæsthesia lasting several hours.

Has been used in various cardiac lesions, in uræmic and nervous dyspnœa, and asthma.

Dose: $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ gr.

ESCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.—90/25

Three products: a glucoside, an organic base, and a small quantity of morphine, have been extracted by Bardet and Adrian. 2 lbs. of dried plant contain 5 to 6 grs. of morphine.

Used as a sedative for children.

ESERIDINE.—91/26

Obtained from physostigmine by treating it with iodic acid. Small white crystals, slightly soluble in ether.

Experiments by Dr. Eber on animals, and recommended by him as useful in veterinary practice as a stimulant to the brain and spinal cord, stomach, and intestines.

Dose: $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.

ESERINE (Physostigmine).

Large, rectangular crystals, slightly sol. in water, sol. in ether, and 1 in 180 of vaseline.

Its action on the ciliary muscle 98/29

Corneal ulcers 97/573, 98/30; chorea 91/133

Glaucoma 87/170, 97/257; formulæ for use in glaucoma 98/29, 246

Neuralgia 87/307

Perforating wounds of margin of cornea 98/29; phlyctenular ophthalmia 91/346

Dose: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

ETHIDENE DICHLORIDE. — 87/16. (*See* "Anæsthetics.")

ETHOXYCAFFEINE.—91/27

Made by treating caffeine with an excess of bromine added gradually, and then, to an alcoholic solution of the resulting monobrom caffeine, adding metallic sodium, and boiling.

In small white needles, and recommended in migraine

Dose: 4 grs.

ETHYL BROMIDE.—88/48, 93/13, 22, 95/26, 98/113 (*See* "Anæsthetics.")

ETHYL CHLORIDE.—93/23

Colourless, mobile liquid, of a sweetish and burning taste. Sol. in alcohol, slightly in water.

Local anæsthetic, used chiefly in dental operations.

Conclusions from experiments on its action by Drs. H. C. Wood and David Cerna. Epididymitis 95/242; hysteria 97/299

ETHYL-DIAMINE CRESOL.—98/537

A colourless liquid, nearly non-toxic, and with greater disinfectant power than cresol.

Used by Baer in lupus, as a compress, of strength 1 in 3000 to 5000.

ETHYL IODIDE (Hydriodic Ether).—95/27

Obtained by distilling a mixture of iodine, alcohol, and phosphorus.

Recommended, by inhalation, in asthma 96/168; bronchitis, hay-fever, laryngitis, nasal catarrh, ozæna, tuberculosis of larynx and lungs, syphilitic affections of mouth and nose, and whooping-cough 95/28

ETHYLENE BROMIDE.—92/39
Light brownish coloured fluid, sweetish and burning taste, with odour resembling chloroform. Contains 90·9% of bromine. Sol. 1 in 4 of 90% alcohol, entirely in absolute alcohol and oils.
Successfully used in chronic epilepsy.
Dose: 1 to 2 mins. in capsules, or alcoholic solution added to milk, or in oily solution, hypodermically. Or following formula: ℞ Ethylene Bromide, Sp. Vin. āā ♏xxxij. Ol. Menth. pip. ♏ij. Sig.—5 to 15 drops, in milk, ter in die.

ETHYLENE CHLORIDE.—89/41
Experiments of M.M. Dubois and Roux on animals, showing that the drug inhaled causes opalescence of the cornea, with great increase of intra-ocular tension.

EUCAINE.—98/10, 30
A synthetic cocaine. Investigations show it to present the following differences from cocaine: (1,) Is less toxic; (2,) It slows the pulse; (3,) Does not affect the pupils.
Two salts have been chiefly used.
Eucaine Hydrochloride A. is a benzoyl-methyl compound of oxypiperazine, sol. 1 in 10 of water.
Eucaine Hydrochloride B. is the hydrochloride of benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine, sol. 1 in 20 of water. This latter salt has given more satisfactory results as a local anæsthetic than the A. salt, producing less irritation and hyperæmia.
Eye operations 97/552, 98/221
Hypertrophic rhinitis 98/394
Surgery of throat, nose, and ear 98/30
Urethral anæsthetic 98/557
Solutions used of same strength as cocaine, and prepared similarly.

EUCALYPTEOL (Eucalyptene hydrochloride).—94/20
Obtained by heating oil of eucalyptus with hydrochloric acid.
White, micaceous scales with camphoraceous taste, sol. in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, fixed and volatile oils, petroleum, ether and acetic ether.
Has a disinfectant and antiseptic action on the secretions and excretions of intestinal tract. Is specially eliminated by the bronchial and salivary secretions.
Used with advantage in bronchitis and pulmonary affections.
Dose: 2 to 6 grs.

EUCALYPTOL.
That portion of eucalypteol which passes over between 347° and 351° F. May be obtained from the crude oil by the action of phosphoric acid, forming eucalyptol phosphate, which, on addition of water, sets free eucalyptol.
Bronchitis 98/131
Cholera 91/129
Pertussis 96/477; phthisis 92/373
Dose: 1 to 4 mins.

EUCALYPTUS.
Antiseptic uses 87/30
Bronchitis (chronic) 88/49; burns 97/168
Coryza 95/179
Diarrhœa (*E. rostrata*) 87/100
Eustachian tube (catarrh of) 96/266
Headache 91/243
Intermittent fever 87/269
Migraine 98/386
Neuralgia 87/307
Otalgia 96/277
Pertussis 91/369; phthisis 92/372
Scarlatina 91/434, 92/448, 95/272, sea-sickness (*E. rostrata*) 91/437

EUCASIN.—97/36
A new casein preparation, described by Salkowski, which is shown to have the same nutritive value as albumen.
Compared favourably with somatose.
Can be mixed with carbo-hydrate soups, or with broth, cacao, and chocolate.

EUCHININ (Euquinine).—98/33
Formed by the action of ethyl-chloro-carbonate on quinine. In white needles, little taste, sol. in alcohol, chloroform and ether; with difficulty in water.
The chloride is easily soluble in water, the sulphate less, the tannate least.
Been given in hectic fever of phthisis, neuralgia, pneumonia, sepsis, typhoid fever and whooping-cough. Results especially good in supra-orbital neuralgia.

Dose: 3 to 15 gr., in tablet or cachet.

EUDOXIN.—97/36

A bismuth salt containing iodine and phenol, a brownish-red powder, odourless, insol. in water.

Used with advantage in colic (with tympanites), diarrhœa, dyspepsia, and the intestinal catarrh of tuberculosis.

Dose: Child of 2 months, ½ gr. ter die; of 4 months, 1 gr.; 1 year, 1½ grs.; for an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

EUGENOL (Eugenic Acid).—88/49, 90/25

An oxidation product from oil of cloves, a clear, dark-coloured fluid, with an odour of cloves.

A local anæsthetic, but causes irritation and redness. Dropped into the eye, produces complete insensibility of cornea, and partial anæsthesia of conjunctiva, the deeper tissues of eye and ciliary body being uninfluenced.

Useful to allay itching of eczema mixed with 70% lanolin.

Is also antiseptic.

EULYPTOL.—88/50

A combination of salicylic acid, 6 parts, carbolic acid, 1 part, essence of eucalyptus, 1 part.

Useful as a surgical antiseptic, and, internally, in bronchial catarrh and rheumatism.

EUPHORBIA HETERODOXA.—88/50, 89/22. (*See* "Aveloz," should be "Alveloz.")

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—(Snake Weed, Cat's Hair) 87/39, 91/27, 92/40, 94/20

An Australian plant, beneficially used in asthma, bronchitis, coryza, dyspnœa, hay-asthma.

Dose: Decoct. (1 in 40) 2 ozs. bis die; Aqueous Ext. ½ to 1½ grs.; Fl. Ext. 20 to 60 mins.; Tinct. (B.P.C.) 10 to 30 mins.

EUPHORIN (Phenyl-Urethane).—91/45, 92/40, 93/24, 97/37

A white crystalline powder, with aromatic odour, produced by action of ethyl chloride on aniline; sol. in alcohol, insol. in water.

Markedly antipyretic, and has analgesic, anti-rheumatic, and antiseptic properties.

Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, in surgical fevers, and in obstetric and gynæcological cases 93/544; neuralgia, thrush, diseases of skin and syphilis, and in ulcers and wounds.

Dose: 3 to 6 gr. dissolved in sherry; locally, in powder, or ung. with lanolin or vaseline.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS (Eyebright).—91/28

Has a marked action upon the conjunctival and nasal mucous membrane, and takes a first place in the treatment of fluent coryza when a local affection and not dependent on general influenza.

Is also well suited to the coryza of measles, and is valuable in acute catarrhal conjunctivitis.

A profuse secretion of tears or of watery mucus is its chief indication.

Dose: Tinct. 3 to 10 drops.

EUROPHEN.—92/40, 93/25, 97/37, 98/33

Formed by the action of iodine on isobutyl-ortho-cresol; a yellow, amorphous powder, with saffron-like odour, sol. in oils (25%), alcohol, ether and chloroform.

Contains 28% of iodine, and is decomposed by heat, setting iodine free.

A substitute for iodoform.

On contact with a secreting surface iodine is given off.

Should not be combined with starch or metals.

Antiseptic dressing 96/22
Burns 94/142; 98/137
Folliculitis 98/33
Hard chancre 93/26; healing soft sores 93/26
Impetigo 98/33
Leprosy 94/406
Pemphigus 98/33; psoriasis 94/488; pustular affections 98/33
Suppurative otitis 93/26
Ulcer 94/557; ulcus cruris 95/493
Varicose ulcers 98/33
Wounds 93/26

EXALGIN (Methyl-Acetanilide).—90/26, 91/29, 92/41, 96/42, 97/38

Produced by acting on mono-methyl aniline with acetyl chloride. Spear-like crystals, sol. with difficulty in water, easily in alcohol.

Closely allied to antipyrine, its analgesic effect being more marked than its antipyretic and antiseptic effects.

Used successfully in cases where pain is a prominent symptom. Is eliminated by the urine, which it diminishes in quantity.

Experiments upon animals by Dr. Binet 91/29

Best given in alcoholic solution, the following being a useful formula: ℞ Exalgin, grs. xij; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj; Aquam ad ℥ij

Toxic effects are dyspnœa, cyanosis, rotary vertigo, and convulsive crises.

Uses: Chorea 92/149, 93/155

Multiple neuritis 96/440

Neuralgia 90/26, 91/30, 94/434, 96/42

Pain of abdominal and pelvic organs 90/26

Sciatica 91/30

Dose: ½ to 1 or 2 gr.; Mist. Exalgin, 2 to 4 drs.; Pil. Exalgin, 1 gr. in each; Tabellæ Exalgin, ½ gr. in each.

FERRATIN.—97/112

A rust-coloured powder, an iron compound extracted from the pig's liver, or prepared by treating the tartrates of iron and potassium, and albumen, with soda.

Recommended in anæmia

Dose: 8 to 15 grs.

FERRIC BROMIDE ($Fe_2 Br_6$).—92/43

Prepared by the combination of bromine with metallic iron in the presence of water.

Strongly recommended by Dr. Hecquet, in preference to the ferrous salt ($Fe\ Br_2$), in amenorrhœa, cardiac hypertrophy, chloro-anæmia, chorea, diabetes, epilepsy, hydræmia of pregnancy, hysteria, leucorrhœa, tuberculosis, and spermatorrhœa.

Dose: 3 to 5 grs.

FERRIPYRIN (Ferro-pyrin).—96/43

A compound of antipyrine and ferric chloride, an orange-coloured, soluble powder.

Besides being hæmatinic, it has a mild analgesic action, and is also hæmostatic and astringent.

Recommended in cancer of uterus (locally) 97/588; gonorrhœa (1 to 1½% injections); and hæmatemesis (internally).

Dose: 3 to 8 grs. Locally; pure, or 20% solution.

FERRUM (*See* "Iron.")

FILMOGEN.—98/33

A solution of nitrous cellulose in acetone, mixed with an oleaginous substance. A yellowish-white semi-fluid body.

Stated by Schiff, of Vienna, to be vastly superior to collodion.

FLUORESCEÏN (Resorcin-phthalein Anhydride).

A reddish-yellow crystalline powder, rendered more soluble in water by an alkali. Has an intense green fluorescence.

Used in 2% solution with 3% of sodium bicarb. to diagnose corneal ulcers, which are stained green.

Corneal ulcers 92/244, 97/573

Hypopyon keratitis 93/289

FLUORIDE SALTS.—88/51

Recommended by Dr. John Lucas in splenic hypertrophy, he using **Ammonium Fluoride** in solution 4 grs. to oz. of which 5 min. in 1 oz. of water was given ter die post cibum.

Also **Ferric Fluoride** in ½ drachm doses of solution of same strength: this salt also recommended in goitre.

Quinine Fluoride is also used in chronic splenic enlargement.

FOOL'S PARSLEY.—89/11 (*See* "Æthusa Cynapium.")

FORMALIN (Formol, Formaldehyde solution).—97/39, 98/10

A 40% solution of formic aldehyde. Antiseptic and germicide, having a necrotic action on tissues.

Solution of 1 in 10,000 prevents growth of bacilli of anthrax, cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, and of the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.

Solution of 3% kills anthrax bacillus in 15 mins., and all other pathogenetic micro-organisms in 1 min.

Also used for cleansing hands, making them completely sterile.

Used as a spray for disinfecting clothes and rooms.

Useful in cholera, 10% solution to render stools sterile.

Prevents the putrefaction of urine,

or of bouillon, in 1 in 1,000 solution.

Acne (1 or 2%) 97/97; antrum (disease of) 98/111

Bromidrosis of feet (2% solution) 98/303; blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac (1 in 2000) 97/354

Conjunctivitis (1 in 2000) 97/179; corneal ulcers (1 in 2000) 97/572, 98/155, 220.

Dacryocystitis (1 in 1000) 98/364

Hyperidrosis 98/303

Ophthalmia neonatorum (1 in 2000) 96/292

Ringworm 96/518, 97/510, 98/483

Soft sores 97/529

Tuberculosis of larynx 98/370

Vaginitis 96/287

Formalin-Gelatin (or Glutol), a compound of formic aldehyde and gelatin, in powder form, has a marked power over acute suppuration, and is useful in boils, carbuncles, phlegmons, etc. 97/40

FUCHSINE (Rosaniline Mono-hydrochloride, Roseine, Magenta).

In brilliant, iridescent crystals, forming a deep red solution with water.

Uses: Bright's disease (chronic) 87/59

Cancer (locally, 3 to 10 grs. to alcohol 4 ozs) 92/145

Faucial mycosis, and laryngeal tuberculosis; Dr. Karl Bogroff's observations on its use 92/319

Dose: ½ to 4 grs. in pill.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS (Bladder Wrack).—87/313

An extract prepared from this variety of sea-weed, and used in obesity.

Dose: Ext., 3 to 8 grs. in pill; Liq. ext. 1 to 2 drachms, before meals.

GALEGA (Goat's Rue).—92/45

Used in form of watery ext. by Dr. de la Carrière to increase the secretion of milk in nursing women, the solids of the milk being also augmented.

Dose: 32 to 64 grs. a day,

GALIUM APARINE (Goose Grass, Cleavers).—88/52

An old and popular remedy for scrofula, cancer, and hæmorrhages, and used by the ancient physicians.

More recently, has been recommended in epilepsy and certain skin affections, especially acne, eczema, lepra vulgaris, lichen and psoriasis, and as a styptic.

Dose: Ext., 5 to 20 grs.; Succus. 1 to 2 drachms, and externally as a poultice.

GALLACETOPHENONE.—93/26, 97/41

Prepared by heating 1 part pyrogallic acid, 1½ parts glacial acetic acid, and 1½ parts zinc chloride to 156°C.

Yellowish needles, soluble in warm water, alcohol, ether and glycerin; non-poisonous, does not stain skin.

Recommended in form of 10% unguent in eczema psoriatiforme, E. seborrhæicum, and psoriasis.

GALLANOL.—95/29, 226

The anilide of gallic acid: a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, not in chloroform; does not stain skin.

Stated to be preferable to chrysophanic and pyrogallic acids in local treatment of eczema and psoriasis, either as powder or unguent (1 in 4, or 1 in 30).

Has active germicidal properties 94/488, 95/441, 97/494

GALLICINE.—96/43

The methylic ether of gallic acid; light, silky, white crystals, soluble in hot water, warm spirit, and ether.

Recommended by Dr. Mellinger as superior to dermatol and gallanol in conjunctivitis (catarrhal, phlyctenular, or suppurative), and superficial keratitis. Used as a dusting powder.

GAULTHERIÆ OLEUM (Oil of Wintergreen.)

Consists of 10% of a volatile hydrocarbon, gaultheriline, and 90% of methyl-salicylic acid.

Used in treatment of rheumatism, internally, and externally with olive oil.

Record of case of poisoning 89/42

Dose: 1 to 10 min.

GELANTHUM.—98/34, 209

A varnish-dressing introduced by Unna, and composed of equal parts of gelatin and tragacanth, with which such substances as chrysarobin, pyrogallol, resorcin, and salicylic acid are incorporated

Used in skin diseases

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS (Yellow Jessamine of America).—92/45
A powerful poison to the cerebro-spinal system, acting upon the motor tracts, and producing motor paralysis.
The paresis especially affects the eye, causing blurred vision, diplopia, and ptosis.
The drug further produces a passive congestion of the brain and spinal cord, with dulness of the mental faculties, drowsiness, and languor.
It has marked febrifuge power over a certain type of fever, the indications for its use here being *a torpid listless condition of the patient, a dark, congested face, a full, soft, not rapid pulse, and dull pains in head, back and limbs.*
Therapeutically it is of great value in all spasmodic muscular affections.
Uses: After-pains 92/46; aphonia (periodic) 92/47
Bladder (spasmodic affections of) 92/46
Coryza 94/173
Dysmenorrhœa 92/45
Headache (dull, congestive, sensation of band round head) 92/48
Influenza 92/47, 297; intermittent fever 92/47
Laryngismus stridulus 92/47
Measles 92/47
Nervous insomnia 92/48
Neuralgia (facial) 87/307, 91/343, 92/341, 93/514
Pruritus 95/435, 96/510, 98/460; ptosis (small doses) 92/48
Tetanus 92/46; torticollis (spasmodic) 92/46, 98/531
Dose: Tinct. 2 to 10 or 15 drops.

GELSEMINE.—Pure alkaloid of gelsemium sempervirens, in small, yellowish-white crystals, bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids.
Neuralgia 95/379
Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

GERANIUM MACULATUM (Cranesbill).—89/42
The root is used, which contains about 16% of tannin.
Recommended by Dr. Shoemaker in all forms of hæmorrhage, internally and locally, especially epistaxis, hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis.
Also in the hæmorrhagic diathesis, and in purpura and scurvy.
As an astringent, it has been used in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fever, especially as a rectal injection.
Lessens cough in chronic bronchitis and phthisis
Useful in gastric disorders, skin diseases (locally), and in amenorrhœa, anæmia and chlorosis.
Geranin, a dried extract of the plant.
Dose: Powder, 10 to 40 grs.: Fl. ext., (U.S.) 10 to 60 min.: Geranin, 1 to 5 grs.

GLEDITSCHINE.—89/43
Alkaloid from the leaves of *Gleditschia triacanthos.*
Local anæsthetic, like cocaine

GLUCOSE.—91/148
Used as a diuretic.

GLUTOL.—98/180
Used as a dressing (*See* "Formalin-Gelatin," page 34).

GLYCERIN.
Abortion (injections in) 98/89
Blennorrhagia (vaginal tampons) 96/178; burns 94/143
Constipation (Ullmann's observations of its use as an injection) 90/27, 95/176
Endometritis 96/287
Furuncle of ear 98/200
Labour (induction of) 96/392
Myringitis (carbolised, 1 in 20) 98/201
Otorrhœa of children (tannate, as paint) 92/207
Sclerodermia 95/446

GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.—95/30
Various salts, *e.g.*, calcium, sodium, potassium, iron, etc., employed by Dr. A. Robin in neurasthenia, phosphatic albuminuria, and phosphoruria. Improves the general nutrition of the nervous system.
Dose: Calcii glycerophos, 3 to 10 grs., or 2 to 4 grs., hypodermically; Sodii glycerophos, 5 to 10 grs.; Ferri glycerophos, 1 to 5 grs., in pill.

GLYCOZONE.—94/531, 97/542
Composed of glycerin and hydrogen peroxide, and recommended in catarrh of stomach, gastric ulcer, and gastritis.
Dose: 2 teaspoonfuls in water.

GOA POWDER (Araroba, Crude Chrysarobin).—91/412

A concretion from the stem and branches of *Andira araroba*, and imported from Brazil. Contains 80% of chrysarobin, or so-called chrysophanic acid, which latter may be obtained pure by extraction from goa powder with hot chloroform. A light yellow powder, turning brownish purple on exposure, and oxidising into true chrysophanic acid.

Its use in Psoriasis. **Ung. Araroba** consists of goa powder and glacial acetic acid āā 1 part; rub together, and add lard 14 parts.

GOLD BROMIDE.—91/13

(*See* "Bromides.")

GOLD CHLORIDE.—(*See* "Chloride of Gold.")

Sterility, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, 87/358

GOLD CYANIDE or IODIDE.

Hypodermically in phthisis 92/383

GOLD PHENATE.—97/423

Recommended, by hypodermic injection, in atrophy of optic nerve, and the atrophy of tabes is said to be arrested by it.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM (Cotton Root).—88/54

Has hæmostatic properties, and is used in form of decoction in uterine hæmorrhage.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA (Gum Plant).—95/30, 98/34

Through its action on the pneumogastric nerve has a marked influence on the respiratory tract, and is beneficially used in spasmodic affections of the respiration, *e.g.*,

Asthma 87/40, 91/113

Dyspnœa, and laryngismus stridulus.

Dose: Ext. (alcoholic), 2 to 3 grs. in pill; Liq. ext., 10 to 30 min., in sweetened milk or water.

GUACHAMACA TOXIFERA.—88/55

Belongs to the *Apocynaceæ*, and has an action similar to curare.

Schiffer considers it superior to that drug in tetanus and rabies, and in its power of paralysing the motor without affecting the sensory nerves.

GUAIAC, OIL OF.—97/41

An anæsthetic recommended by Dr. Bellencontre in operations on the eye and its appendages, excepting those on the cornea and anterior chamber.

Solution employed, 1 gramme of crystallised guaiac to 10 grammes of sterilised olive oil; 2 to 3 drops injected.

GUAIACOL.—89/43, 95/30, 96/44

The methyl-ether of pyrocatechin, and forms 60 to 90% of beech creasote.

Colourless, highly refracting liquid, or in prismatic, colourless crystals, soluble in alcohol, glycerin, ether, fats and oils, with creasote-like taste.

Has antipyretic and analgesic action when painted on the skin, and used internally in phthisis and tuberculosis.

Articular neuralgia (locally) 95/32; auto-toxic insanity 97/321

Bronchitis, infectious (guaiacol 5, camphor 20, steril. oil 100, hypodermically) 95/151

Chronic cystitis (injection, 20% solution in olive oil, 1 to 2 min. daily) 97/135

Diphtheria (with menthol) 98/172; dyspepsia 93/178, 95/195

Eclampsia, puerperal (locally to abdomen) 98/450; epididymitis (locally) 95/243; erysipelas (locally) 94/257

Fistula in ano 97/238

Gastralgia 96/44

Lupus (injection, with thymol or aristol) 96/420; 95/370; larynx, tuberculosis of (locally as 20% spray) 97/358, 98/370

Neuralgia 96/44, 97/413

Pertussis (injection, with eucalyptol, 10% solution) 96/477

Phthisis, 91/376, 92/371, 93/377, 382, 94/465, 95/31, 70, 97/453, 460; plague 98/431; pleurisy (locally) 95/32; pneumonia 97/474; pulmonary tuberculosis 96/578

Rheumatism (locally) 95/32

Sciatica (locally) 96/44

Tonsillitis (as spray) 96/566; typhoid fever 95/31

Dose: 1 to 5 min. in perles or capsules; or in solution with alcohol 20, water 180, guaiacol 1 part. 1 to 4 drachms pro dosis, post cibum.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE (Duotal).—93/27

White crystalline, tasteless substance, decomposing in the intestine into guaiacol and CO_2.

Contains 91·5% of guaiacol. Is unirritating to the stomach and mucous membranes.

Recommended in treatment of tuberculosis, especially of pulmonary phthisis, in which it improves the appetite, lessens cough, expectoration and sweats, and increases weight.

GUAIACUM.—88/55

Recommended by Sir James Sawyer in amenorrhæa (10 grs. of resin in wineglassful of milk before breakfast every morning), and in dysmenorrhœa (½ to 1 drachm of ammoniated tinct. every 2 or 3 hours until relieved).

Also advised in gouty vertigo, 93/550

Dose: 5 to 15 grs

GUARANA.

The seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis.* **Guaranine,** a crystalline alkaloid, identical with caffeine.

Recommended in chronic dysentery, 87/128

Lumbago 87/295

Migraine 87/216, 93/393

Neuralgia 87307

Dose: 10 to 60 grs. in powder; Elixir guaranæ (B. P. C.) ½ to 2 drachms; Tinct. ½ to 1 drachm; Guaranine ½ to 5 grs.

UAVA (Psidium Pyriferum).—95/187

Recommended by Dr. Hugel in cholera nostras, infantile cholera, diarrhœa of phthisis and typhoid, dyspepsia, and chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh.

Dose used: Infus. (5 parts of leaves to 80 of boiling water and 20 of syrup) ½ oz. hourly or bi-hourly; or, 8 to 15 grs. of powdered leaves.

GURJUN BALSAM (Wood Oil).—

Obtained from the *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, and imported from the East Indies.

A fluorescent, reddish-brown oil, with a taste similar to copaiba.

Has an action on the mucous membrane similar to the various turpentines which it resembles in composition.

Recommended by Dr. Murrell as an expectorant in bronchitis, given with malt extract 91/31

Dose: ½ to 2 drachms, emulsified with mucilage of acacia.

GYNOCARDIÆ OLEUM (Chaulmoogra Oil).

Expressed from the seeds of the *Gynocardia odorata.* Light brown colour, with disagreeable smell and taste.

Contains various fatty acids, of which **Gynocardic Acid** is the active ingredient.

The oil used internally and externally in leprosy, 92/323; and other skin affections; also externally in phthisis, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout.

Dose: 2 to 15 grs. in capsule; gynocardic acid, ½ to 3 grs. in pill.

HÆMOGALLOL.—93/28, 95/103

A reddish-brown powder obtained from blood by the action of pyrogallol, and used in anæmia and chlorosis.

Hæmol, a blackish-brown powder, obtained by the action of zinc on the colouring matter of blood, and used in the same diseases.

Dose: of each, 2 to 8 grs. in capsules.

HÆMOL HYDRARGYRO-IODIDE.—98/35

Contains 13% of mercury, and 28% of iodine.

Recommended by Kobert in advanced syphilis.

Formula: ℞ Hæmol hydrarg. gr. 150; Opii gr. 15; Ung. glycerini, q.s. Mix, and divide into 100 pills.

Dose: 1 pill, increased to 4 pills, three times a day.

HÆMOSTATICS.—92/268, 97/42

Antipyrine commended by Cesari and Henocque in 40 or 50% solution, or powdered drug, applied on plugs of cotton wool. It causes vaso-constriction, retraction of the tissues, and thickens and condenses the blood.

Antipyrine combined with an alcoholic solution of tannic acid, which form a gummy mass of great adhesiveness, used by Dr. Roswell Park 97/42

Steam is successfully used by Prof. Snegirew, of Moscow, in uterine cases, internally, at temp. of 100° C., and it has been used also with success in various operations 97/42.

A. E. Wright states that hæmorrhage in hæmophilics may be controlled: (1,) By **Calcium Chloride** (10 to 15 ♏ of liq. calci. chlor. B. P.); (2,) By inhalation of **Carbonic Acid;** (3,) By local application of the cell **Nucleo albumins** 97/42

Sulphate of Soda employed by Reverdin, and first recommended by Kussmaul, in capillary hæmorrhage, and in menorrhagia, giving 1½ gr. every hour, either by stomach, or injected into the blood.

Has no effect hypodermically 98/267

Tinct. Hamamelis, after failure of iron perchloride, and ethyl chloride spray, has permanently stopped hæmorrhage after tooth extraction 97/42

Turpentine is praised by Dr. J. B. Walker in hæmatemesis 98/66

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA (Witch Hazel).—88/56

Has a marked influence upon the venous system, relieving passive venous congestions, hæmorrhages, and varicosis.

Externally, it is used as a sedative to wounds, ulcers, and some skin affections.

Hamamelin or **Hamamelidin,** is an extractive, a purplish-brown powder.

Uses: Burns 98/136

Dysentery 87/128; 88/59, dysmenorrhœa 87/129

Extravasation of blood (conjunctival), as lotion 88/59

Gastric hæmorrhage 88/59; gonorrhœa (chronic) 88/59

Hæmaturia 87/210, 88/58; hæmoptysis (passive) 87/210, 88/58; hæmorrhage (venous) 88/57; hæmorrhoids 87/212, 93/258

Leucorrhœa 88/58

Menorrhagia (passive) 88/58, 90/360, 87/303

Pharyngitis 88/58; phlegmasia alba dolens 88/58

Ulcers 88/59

Varicosis 88/58

Wounds 88/59

Dose: Tinct. 1 or 2 to 10 min.; Liq. ext. 2 to 10 or 15 min. Hamamelin: ½ to 2 grs. in pill, or in suppository for piles. Lotion, 1 drachm tinct. to 3 ozs. water, as injection for piles.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS.—94/418

Used by Dr. Moncorvo in the malaria of children, the tincture being given in daily quantities of 10 grammes, divided into 2 hourly doses, and the extract in daily doses of 1 to 6 grammes.

HELLEBOREINE.—89/44; 90/28

Stated by Venturini and Gaspairini to produce complete corneal anæsthesia, instilled into the conjunctival sac, without producing irritation, or intra-ocular pressure.

Is a local anæsthetic, injected subcutaneously, but from its powerful action on heart is not recommended.

Dose used: 3 or 4 drops of a 1 in 100 solution.

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS (Veratrum Viride).—89/43

A powerful cardiac and arterial sedative and depressant, acting on the cerebro-spinal system, especially upon the pneumogastric nerve and organs supplied by it, notably the lungs and stomach.

Dr. Christovich uses a 1% solution of the fluid ext. in heart disease, and, by thus obtaining the primary stimulant action of the drug, finds that: (1,) It increases the heart's contractions, strengthens its action, and increases the fulness of the pulse; (2,) In cases of violent cardiac activity, a decrease is observed; (3,) Congestions of lungs, liver and kidneys were improved or cured.

In this weakened solution, it may be found of value in palpitation depending on gastric disorder, peptic asthma, and in fever caused by gastric derangement.

Dose: Tinct. (B. P.) 5 to 20 min.; Fl. ext. (U. S. P.) 1 to 5 min.; Of 1% solution 10 to 20 drops.

HELONIAS DIOICA (Unicorn Plant).—87/288, 358

Has a reputation as a "uterine tonic," and has been found beneficial in atonic conditions of that organ, leucorrhœa, and sterility, especially when associated with general debility or anæmia.

Dose: Tinct. 3 to 5 min.

HEMLOCK PITCH BARK (Abies Canadensis).—87/288

Used as an injection (1 oz. Fl. ext. to quart of water) in leucorrhœa.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.—87/146

Recommended as an unguent by Lawson Tait in eczema of vulva. (*See* "Calcium Sulphide.")

HIERACIUM GRONOVII (Rattlesnake Plantain).—88/59

Reputed to be curative, in the form of an infusion, in snake-bites.

HIPPURATE OF CALCIUM.—94/406

Used by Dujardin-Beaumetz to combat hepatic congestion in cirrhosis of liver.

Formula: ℞ Hippuric Acid, 25 grammes; Aqua calcis, q. s. to neutralise; Syrup. simp. 500 grammes; Syrup. limon. q.s. Sig.—4 to 6 dessertspoonfuls a day.

Dose: Of the salt, 5 to 20 grs.

HOLOCAINE.—98/35, 221

The hydrochloride, in white needles, is produced by the combination of phenacetin and para-phenetidin; soluble in hot, sparingly in cold, water.

Used in 1% solution as a local anæsthetic in eye operations. Anæsthesia is rapid, and lasts about 10 mins.

Has no effect on the pupil, on accommodation, or on the blood-vessels.

Its poisonous effects resemble those of strychnine; and it is not suitable for subcutaneous injection.

HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA (Indurjao).—88/59, 93/187

The seeds and bark have repute in India in curing diarrhœa and dysentery. (*See* "Conessine.")

HOMATROPINE.—98/38, 92/239

Produced from the mandelate of tropine, and used as a mydriatic in ophthalmoscopic work, mostly in 2% solutions in castor oil.

Also, to produce a rapid maximum dilatation, the combination of homatropine with cocaine is recommended, either in oily solution (2% āā), or this formula: ℞ Homatropin hydrobrom. gr. iv; Cocaine hydrochl. gr. viij; Sodæ salicyl. gr. ij; Aquam dest. ad ℥j; ft. guttæ.

Estimating errors of refraction 91/207

Incipient cataract 92/247

HYDRACETIN (Acetylphenylhydrazine).—91/31

A white crystalline powder, almost odourless and tasteless, soluble in alcohol, and 1 in 50 of water.

A strong reducing agent, with antipyretic effects, but requires using with caution, and must not be administered continuously.

Stated by Dr. Guttman to be effective in relieving rheumatism of the joints.

Dr. Basch has recommended it externally in psoriasis when in small patches and limited areas, but it produces poisonous effects applied to a large surface.

Dose: ½ to 3 grs.

HYDRARGYRI THYMOL-ACETAS.—92/56

A white, fine, crystalline powder, soluble in dilute alcohol, insoluble in water.

Dr. Tranjen states that it has a contra-tubercular action, and used it with marked effect in phthisis, injected into the muscles once a week (3 parts of drug to 40 of liquid paraffin).

Dose: ¾ to 1½ grs. in pill.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS (Golden Seal).—88/59, 89/44, 90/28, 91/32, 92/48

Its chief action is upon the mucous membrane, and is used beneficially in chronic and catarrhal conditions, both locally and internally.

Influences also the glandular system, the skin, and the uterus, producing contractions of this latter organ, and controlling uterine hæmorrhage.

Through its power over glandular structure, it has proved valuable in scirrhous tumours of the breast.

Contains an active principle, **Hydrastine,** in white prismatic crystals (insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether), not to be confounded with **Hydrastin,** an eclectic preparation consisting chiefly of berberine hydrochloride, and of a golden-yellow colour.

Uses: Abortion 97/94

Bronchitis (chronic) 98/130; Bright's disease 87/60, 92/50

Cancer (scirrhous), 88/63, 92/50; constipation (due to congestive inertia of the lower bowel, or to aperient medicine, or sedentary habits) 87/82, 88/62, 92/49; cystitis (chronic) 88/63

Dysmenorrhœa 88/60, 91/32, 92/50; dyspepsia (indicated by sodden-looking face, yellow tongue, sour or putrid eructations, associated with an empty, "gone" feeling at stomach, combined with sense of distension after meals) 88/62, 91/32, 92/50

Externally (its use) 92/49

Fissure of anus 88/62

Gleet 88/63; gonorrhœa, 88/63, 92/49

Hæmoptysis 98/266; hyperæmic conditions of the breast 89/44

Intermittent fever 88/62

Leucorrhœa 88/62, 92/49

Menorrhagia 88/60, 89/44, 92/50; metritis (chronic) 87/401; metrorrhagia 87/303, 97/403

Nephritis (chronic) 88/63; nasal catarrh (chronic) 88/62; night-sweats of phthisis 92/50, 97/461

Ophthalmia (catarrhal) 92/49; otorrhœa 88/62, 92/49; ovaritis 89/44; ozæna 87/317

Pharyngitis, 88/61, 90/28, 91/32, 92/50

Skin diseases 92/50; psoriasis 94/488

Uterine diseases: fibroma 88/61; myoma 88/60, 89/44; hæmorrhages 88/60, 91/32, 92/50, 93/255; vesical catarrh (chronic) 88/63

Dose and preparations: Ext. hydrastis liq. 5 to 15 min.; Tinct. 5 to 60 min.; Hydrastine (alkaloid) ½ to 1 gr. in pill, or acid solution; Hydrastine hydrochloride ½ to 1 gr. (soluble salt); Hydrastinine hydrochloride (pale yellow crystals, soluble 1 in 1 of water, hydrastinine being an oxidation product of hydrastine) ½ to 1½ gr.; Hydrastin (eclectic preparation) 2 to 6 grs.

Locally: Lotions (10% solution of Hydrastine hydrochlor., or 10 to 30 drops of liq. ext. to 1 oz. water); Powder, Hydrastinine, 15 grs. to 1 oz. sugar of milk

HYDRIODIC ACID.—89/45

Used as the syrup (which contains 1% by weight of the acid) in chronic bronchitis and asthma, with excellent results.

A practical remedy in all cases where iodine is indicated.

Dose: Of Syrup. 20 min. to 2 drachms, well diluted.

HYDROBROMIC ACID.—87/307

The dilute acid (which contains 10% of hydrogen bromide) recommended in certain neuralgic stomach pains due to peripheral irritation.

Acts as a sedative neurotic.

Dose: 15 to 60 min.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Anæmia and chlorosis 87/13, 94/72; aphthæ (locally) 87/35

Bone disease (injected into sinus in 2 or 3% solution) 93/95

Cancer of stomach 97/537; 98/500; cholera infantum 94/159, 160; chronic suppuration of middle ear 92/208

Digestion (in process of) 93/169

Gastric antiseptic 95/68, 97/202

Hyperidrosis 98/302

Insanity (auto-toxic) 97/321

Melancholia 98/321

Removal of sequestra in syphilis of nose (irrigation, 1% solution) 97/421

Vomiting (various forms) 93/552

HYDROCYANIC ACID DILUTE.—

Albuminuria following diphtheria 87/115

Bright's disease 87/59

Cerebral congestion 87/68; cholera infantum 87/75

Obstinate hiccough 96/365

Vomiting of pregnancy 92/411

Dose: 2 to 8 min.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—87/32, 92/50, 93/28, 94/4

Official solution contains 10 vols. of available oxygen when decomposed.

Possesses disinfectant, germicidal, deodorising and bleaching properties.

Combines with, and decomposes, pus with rapidity, producing foaming effervescence.

Dr. Stuver injects it into deep-seated abscesses where suppuration is suspected, using it as a diagnostic agent for determining the presence of pus 93/28

Abscess 93/28; alopecia areata 94/68
Bubo 94/141, 97/164
Coryza (spray, equal parts with water) 98/156; croup (spray to dissolve membrane) 95/182; chancre 95/168; cholera (by injection) 93/130
Diphtheria 91/144, 93/29, 94/191, 195, 98/172; diabetes 94/179
Eczema of meatus of ear 98/201, epistaxis 97/232, 98/216; empyema of antrum 91/189
Gastritis (1 part to 32 sterile water) 97/542; gonorrhœa 93/29; gums (calcic inflammation) 95/475
Myringitis 98/201
Ozæna 87/317
Pertussis 97/444
Scarlet fever 93/461, 95/272
Tonsillitis 93/505
Ulcers 93/28
Dose: ½ to 2 drachms.

HYDRO-NAPHTHOL (C_{10} H_7 OH).—90/28
Greyish-white crystalline powder, with faint odour of iodine, soluble 1 in 1100 water (acids and alkalies increase solubility), 1 in 2 alcohol, and 1 in 20 oil.
Antiseptic and germicide; non-poisonous. For surgical work, *e.g.*, washing out wounds and septic cavities, a solution of 1 in 300 warm water.
Anæmia (5 grs. ante cibum) 95/103
Diarrhœa, infantile 91/142
Tinea tonsurans (locally) 91/457; typhoid 91/472
Dose: 2 to 5 grs.; children under 1 year ½ gr., over 1 year ½ to 1 gr.

HYDROQUINONE (Quinol, Hydrochinon).—88/63, 91/33
A coal tar derivative, neutral, odourless, sweetish taste, soluble 1 in 20 water, and in alcohol and ether.
Antipyretic, especially in erysipelas, rheumatism, and typhoid; affects also the pulse, respiration, elimination of urea, diaphoresis, and arterial pressure.
Has, further, an antifermentative and antidiarrhœal action.
Dose: ½ to 5 grs.

HYDROTHERAPY.
Alcoholism 94/66; articular rheumatism 94/500
Exophthalmic goitre 93/249
Lichen 93/354
Nervous diseases 94/432; neurasthenia 92/342
Pneumonia 98/437
Typhoid 94/553, 96/594, 97/568, 98/544

HYDROXYLAMINE (NH_2 OH).—90/29, 91/34
A colourless, odourless, aqueous solution, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on nitric acid.
The **Hydrochloride** is in colourless, hygroscopic crystals, soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.
This salt used locally in various skin diseases, in a strength not exceeding 1 in 1000 of equal parts glycerin and alcohol.
A substitute for chrysarobin and pyrogallic acid, and does not stain skin, but is powerfully irritant and toxic.
Leprosy 95/360; lupus 90/29
Psoriasis 92/420; parasitic eczema and sycosis, ringworm and syphilis 91/34

HYOSCINE.—89/45, 90/29
The second alkaloid of hyoscyamus, used chiefly in its various salts.
A powerful cerebral sedative and narcotic, acting best when there is marked motor disturbance. Is a mydriatic.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine hydrobromide) in white rhombic crystals, soluble 1 in 1·5 water, and 1 in 21·5 alcohol.
Dose: $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. increased to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Hyoscine Hydrochloride, Large white crystals.
Dose: $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Hyoscine Hydriodide, in white crystals, with dose and properties as above.
Uses: Angina pectoris 98/105; acute mania 89/46, 92/331, 95/332, 98/317
Chorea 89/45
Eclampsia 98/450; epilepsy 93/216, 95/244; enuresis of children 94/247
Insanity 91/283, 97/322, 98/318; iritis 88/64, 97/333; 98/337
Lead colic 89/45
Morphinomania 94/426; melancholia 98/321; multiple sclerosis 90/30
Paralysis agitans 89/45, 90/30; pertussis 89/45; phthisis (night-sweats) 89/45

Tremor (alcoholic and senile) 89/45; typhus (delirium of) 94/557

HYOSCINE IODATE.—97/45

Has two or three times the therapeutic effect of the hydrobromide, hydrochloride and hydriodide, and acts more quickly.

Maximum dose for internal use, 0·0005 gramme; hypodermically, 0·0002; as a mydriatic, 0·05 or 0·06% solution.

HYOSCYAMINE.

Alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus*, and an isomer of atropine, into which it can be converted.

White masses of minute crystals, soluble 1 in 120 water, soluble in alcohol.

Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ increased to $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in pill, or solution in water with acid. sulph. dil.

Hyoscyamine amorphous, a dark brown extract-like preparation, less costly than the crystals.

Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Acute mania 94/419, 95/332
Dysmenorrhœa 94/200
Insomnia 94/376
Tremor of paralysis quickly arrested by instilling 1 drop into each eye of solution of 1 gr. (hydrobromide) to 1 oz. water 98/401

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, in white granular crystals, soluble 3 in 1 water.

Dose: $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

Asthma 91/113
Constipation (chronic) 94/169
Diabetes 94/179
Meningitis 87/301
Odontalgia (the smoke of the seeds burnt, and conveyed to tooth through a paper tube) 91/343

HYPNAL.—91/35, 92/32

(*See* "Chloral Antipyrine.")

HYPNONE (Acetophenone, *which see*).— 88/64, 89/47, 91/4, 92/4, 97/43

Action uncertain as a hypnotic.

Used by Dr. Pensato, in phthisis, as an inhalation (5 drops in mask inhaler) and stated to have an antiseptic action, diminishing cough and expectoration.

Dose: 1½ to 5 min., in syrup, mucilage, or almond emulsion.

ICHTHYOL (Ammonium Sulpho-Ichthyolate).—88/65, 91/544, 96/47

A distillation from a bituminous shale, found in the Tyrol, and rich in semi-fossilised remains of various fish.

A dark brown, treacle-like liquid, with a bituminous odour and taste, containing about 15% of sulphur, and miscible with water, glycerin, oils, chloroform, ether, vaseline and lanolin.

Has a reducing action on tissues; is antiphlogistic, analgesic and antiseptic, having a direct influence upon pathogenic bacteria, especially the streptococcus and diphtheria bacillus.

Taken internally, improves digestion, increases appetite, and regulates bowels.

Acne rosaceæ, and vulgaris (as paste, plaster, soap or varnish) 87/5, 88/65, 91/87, 92/91, 93/65, 95/87, 96/154, 97/98, 98/91; asthma (bronchial) 88/65
Bladder (catarrh of) internally, and as injection (½ to 1% solution) 88/66, 95/138; hyperæmia of 98/120; burns 96/192, 97/168, 98/137
Chilblains 97/174; chlorosis 88/65
Dermatitis herpetiformis 88/65; diabetes mellitus 88/66; diarrhœa (chronic) 88/65
Eczema 88/65, 92/221, 95/224, 98/201, 210; endometritis 94/2 1, erythema multiforme 88/65; erysipelas (as collodion, ʒj to ʒij to ℥j; as ung. 60%) 92/229, 93/219, 94/256, 95/249, 96/290
Fissure of anus 98/112; fissured nipples (ung. 10%) 94/131; furunculosis 87/46, 88/65, 95/289
Gonorrhœa (irrigations, 1 or 2%) 94/307, 97/266, 98/247; gout 88/66
Hyperhidrosis 92/293
Insect bites 98/329
Leprosy 95/360; leucorrhœa (vaginal, 10% ung.) 96/411; lichen 88/65; lipoma (50% solution) 88/66; lupus 87/298
Metritis (as ung. 10%; as tampons, 10 to 100 glycerin, and internally) 97/402; migraine (10 to 50% solution) 88/66
Nephritis (chronic) 88/66; neuralgia 88/66

Ozæna (25 to 30% solution) 98/400

Pertussis (internally, ¾ to 9 or 15 grs. daily) 98/407; phlyctenular conjunctivitis (collyria, 1 to 3%) 98/153; phthisis (5 to 20 grs. daily, in capsules) 98/417; prostatitis (suppositories, 0·5 gr. up to 0·75 gr. ichthyol, to 2·0 to 2·5 cocoa butter) 94/486; pruritus 92/418, 96/512; psoriasis (internally with arsenic) 96/514

Rheumatism (acute and chronic) 88/65

Scarlatina (5% ung. to sooth irritation) 96/521; stomach (hypersecretion of) 97/203; scrofula 88/65; seborrhœa oleosa 98/100; skin affections 97/519; spermatorrhœa 88/66

Trachoma (as paint, with distill. water and glycerin) 98/153; tuberculosis 88/65, 96/47

Urticaria (chronic, 5-drop doses, and locally) 88/66, 96/610; uterine diseases 93/544, 94/565, 98/562

Vomiting of pregnancy (as tampons) 97/543, 98/453

Dose: 2 to 10 grs. in pill, or capsule; Unguent: from 10 to 50% with lanolin; Paste: starch 40, water 20, ichthyol 40, solution of albumen 1 to 1½.

IGNATIA AMARA (Strychnos Ignatia, St. Ignatius' Beans).

Acts chiefly upon the medulla, and spinal nerve centres, containing, as it does, a considerable amount of strychnine.

Has been found useful, in small doses, in convulsions of children, and in puerperal eclampsia when from reflex irritation, and the symptoms are spinal rather than cerebral 87/83; in hysteria, relieving the sense of "a ball in the throat;" the headache, when the pain is as if a nail were driven into the cranium; the weeping fits and palpitation 87/216, 258

In functional paralysis, due to local anæmia of certain nerve centres, occurring in debilitated or hysterical subjects 87/318

Dose: Tinct. 2 to 5 min.

INDIGO.—96/596

Recommended as an unguent (ʒj to ℥i) in treatment of ulcers by Dr. Ghose of Saganopore.

IODINE.

Iodine Colloid 91/544

Iodine Leaf 91/544

Abortion (as injection, after curetting) 96/152; actinomycosis of animals 95/88; anthrax 98/107

Bronchitis 95/150; bubo 94/141

Carbuncle 97/170; cough obstinate 97/183; cystitis (the trichloride, hypodermically, ⅛ to ¼% in distil. water) 93/87; cervix, erosion of, 98/144; conjunctivitis, granular (topically, 1 to 3% soluble in vaseline) 97/180; corneal ulcers 97/573, 98/155; croup (as paint) 87/87; spasmodic (⅛ drop tinct. om. 15 minutes) 94/175; cystic goitre (injection, ½ gramme tinct.) 91/226, 93/246

Endometritis 93/210, 96/285; senile 98/212; erysipelas (as paint) 91/201

Favus (as paint) 96/317; furuncle of ear (as paint) 98/200

Ganglion (injection) 97/253

Hydrocele 87/247, 93/285

Intermittent fever (gtt. 5 bis die) 87/270

Lupus (iodised starch) 87/299

Metatarsalgia (Morton's disease) injection 97/402; middle ear suppuration of (topically) 97/219; metritis (topically) 97/402

Neurosis of humerus 97/414; nose, syphilitic induration of (iodoglycerin, 10 %, topically) 97/421;

Orbital tumours (locally) 98/397

Pachydermia laryngis 95/393; phthisis (hypodermically) 92/381; plague 98/430; pleurisy 87/329, 91/395, 93/435; pseudo-membranous colonitis (internally) 92/177; prurigo and pruritus 87/335, 98/463; puerperal fever (iodine water, injected) 92/424, 96/515: puerperal septicæmia 98/359

Rheumatism (internally) 87/343, 92/432; ringworm 87/347, 96/519, 97/510

Salpingitis (topically) 94/507; syphilis (internally) 97/554

Tic douloureux (internally) 98/528; tinea (trichophytina and versicolor) 93/501, 503; 95/479; tonsillitis (trichloride, injection, 2 to 1000) 94/547; trachoma (topically, with vaseline) 98/154; tuberculosis, surgical (injection) 98/539; tuberculosis of larynx (trichloride, as spray) 98/370; typhoid fever 94/243, 95/263, 98/544

Urethritis 93/74; uterine myomata 96/428; uræmia, nausea of 95/497

Verruca (internally) 94/579; vomiting (persistent, in labour or pregnancy) 89/49, 94/481, 98/504

Dose: Tinct., 2 to 5 min.; Amyl iodidum, ½ to 4 drachms.

IODOFORM (Tri-iodomethane).—87/28; 96/21, 26

Soluble 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 10 ether, 1 in 95 of 90% alcohol, 1 in 10 collodion, 1 in 14 eucalyptus oil, 1 in 60 vaseline, and in almond and other fixed oils and fats.

Abortion (gauze tampons) 94/52, 98/89; abdominal operations, 94/48; air passages, antisepsis of (in pill, 2 grs.) 95/71; anthrax 91/109

Bone cavities 98/124; bronchitis (as vapour) 96/189; burns 96/192; bubo 94/142, 95/152, 96/190

Chloasma (pencil) 94/157; corneal ulcers 96/299, 97/573, 98/155; cystitis, tuberculous (with guaiacol, as injection) 97/135

Diphtheria 91/146; dressing (iodoform, calomel, equal parts) 98/179; dysentery (internally with opium) 93/188

Endometritis 94/240, 95/238, 96/286; epistaxis 97/232; erysipelas of pharynx and larynx (ethereal solution as application) 93/428

Fissure of anus 87/34

Gastric antisepsis 95/68; goitre 92/258, 93/247; gonorrhœa 92/258, 97/265; granulations 97/519; granular lids 92/243

Hæmorrhoids (injection of ethereal solution) 96/339

Intestinal antisepsis 95/69

Lupus 97/385

Metritis 97/402

Odour, to disguise (finely powdered coffee, fresh roasted, 1 part to 2 iodoform) 87/29; ophthalmia neonatorum 98/152; otorrhœa 87/137, 92/207; otitis media, acute 97/217

Phthisis (intrapulmonary injections) 91/378, 92/371, 383, 93/383; polyuria 87/97; prostatitis, chronic (suppositories, ¾ to 1½ grs. in each) 92/413; puerperal fever (pessaries) 94/491; pulmonary tuberculosis 96/579

Toxic effects, and antidote (sodæ bicarb. (Dr. Behring)) 87/29; tuberculous joints (injection, 10% ethereal solution) 96/384; tuberculous glands (iodoform worsted) 97/254; tuberculous disease of larynx (with lactic acid, locally) 97/363; tuberculosis, injections in 94/552

Ulceration of anus 95/128; ulcus cruris 95/491; ulcers 96/596; uterus, surgery of 97/596

Worms 87/416; wounds, drainage of 96/23

Dose: ½ to 3 grs. Strength of gauze 20%; Lint, 10%; Wool, 10%; Unguent (offic.) 10%; Supposit. (offic.) 3 grs. in each.

IODOFORMIN.—97/46

An almost odourless, and unirritating compound, containing 75% of iodoform.

A white powder, turning yellow by exposure to light, and liberating iodoform in the presence of acid or alkaline fluids.

IODOFORMUM BITUMINATUM.—90/30

A combination of iodoform and tar, made and used by Dr. Ehrmann.

Has a faint spicy odour, and is used, in the form of a powder, as a dressing for soft ulcers, buboes, etc.

The smell of iodoform is entirely covered.

IODOL (Tetra-iodo-pyrrol).—87/29, 88/67, 97/46, 98/39

An iodoform substitute. Obtained by precipitating pyrrol with a potassium iodide solution of iodine.

A tasteless, nearly odourless, pale yellow crystalline powder, evolving iodine by heat, soluble in ether, collodion, chloroform and oils, 1 in 145 glycerin, 1 in 6 absolute alcohol, 1 in 27 of 90% alcohol. Contains 88·9% of iodine.

Abscesses (as iodol-vaseline, 1 to 5) 98/39

Corneal ulcers (as powder) 98/155

Eczema of ear (as powder, or iodol-lanolin 5 to 10%) 94/232

Eye diseases: blepharitis, chronic conjunctivitis, vascular keratitis (iodol-vaseline 1 in 8; or solution of iodol 3 grs., alcohol 25 grs., glycer. 62 grs.) 87/162

Fissure of anus (iodol-vaseline) 94/80;

Fistulous tracts (iodol-ether, 10 to 20% by injection or spray) 98/39
Glandular tumours (iodol-lanolin, 5 to 10%) 98/39
Hyperhidrosis (as powder) 95/321
Nose, syphilitic ulceration of (iodol-glycer. solution) 97/421
Ozæna (powder) 97/427
Pharyngitis (powder) 88/68
Tuberculosis of larynx (powder as insufflation) 98/371
Wounds (iodol-ether, or powder) 88/68, 98/39
Additional to above-named preparations are iodol bougies, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each, for nasal affections; iodol paste (made with alcohol and glycer.) for tampons; iodol wool (10%) for tampons, etc.; iodol gauze, for dressings.
Internally, as substitute for potassium iodide, in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. Pastilles, 1 gr. in each.

IODOPHENACETIN (Iodophenin).—92/51
Obtained by action of iodine on phenacetin, a brown crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, containing 50% iodine, and having marked bactericidal powers.
Produces much local irritation, given subcutaneously, and, internally, is apt to set up iodism from even small doses.

IODOPYRIN.—93/30, 97/46
A compound of iodine and antipyrine in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one of iodine.
Colourless, silky needles, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, but readily in hot; tasteless, odourless.
Proved by Dr. Munzer, to have marked antipyretic power in typhus and pulmonary tuberculosis, in the latter causing also profuse diaphoresis.
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

IODO-SULPHATE OF CINCHONINE (Antiseptol).—92/51
An iodoform substitute.
An odourless powder, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, and containing 50% of iodine.

IODVASAGEN.—96/48
Used by Leistika in dermatological practice, in which he considers it should replace iodine.
Been used, topically, in gonorrhœal epididymitis, inguinal lymphadenitis, and syphilitic pharyngitis.

IPECACUANHA.—92/591, 94/21, 97/46
(*See also* "Cephaëline" and "Emetine.")
Comparison of effects of two alkaloids by Dr. Robert B. Wild 97/46
Alcoholism (for morning nausea, 2 or 3 drops of vinum) 87/8, 94/66; anthrax (internally and externally, ipec. being fatal to bacilli anthracis, used in form of ipecac. sine emetine) 95/127, 98/107
Bronchitis (vin. as spray) 97/160, 98/132
Dysentery (ipecac. sine emetine) 93/187
Hæmoptysis (Trousseau's treatment, 10 grs. om. 10 mins. for 3 doses) 98/265
Labour (to induce pains in first or second stage) 94/400; laryngitis (internally, or as spray) 87/286
Measles (bronchial catarrh of, 1 to 2 grs., om. 4 to 6 hor.) 87/300; metrorrhagia ($\frac{1}{20}$ gr. powder, or 2 drops vinum om. hor.) 87/303
Nausea (gastric, or of pregnancy, 2 drops vin. or $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. powder) 87/305
Pertussis (2 drops vinum om. hor.) 87/321, 93/424
Snake-bite (as poultice) 94/515
Typhus (for catarrh of stomach) 94/556
Dose: Powder, as expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs., as emetic, 15 to 20 grs.; Pulv. ipec. sine emetine, 10 to 30 grs.; Acetum ipec., 5 to 30 min.; Ext. ipec. liq. (offic.) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 min.; Vinum ipec. 10 to 30 (expect.) 4 to 6 drachms (emetic); Syr. ipec. acetic. (B. P. C.), 20 min. to 2 drachms.

IRIDIN (Irisin).—87/82
An extractive from the root of the iris versicolor.
A mild, aperient cholagogue, useful in hepatic and intestinal disorders.
Dose: 1 to 5 grs. Pil. iridin (iridin, 2 grs., ext. hyoscy. q.s.) followed by saline draught in mane.

IRON.—88/50
Recommended by Dr. Percy Wilde in obstinate constipation occurring in hysteria and mental disorders;

of a saturated solution of iron phosphate in acid. phos. dil., he gives 5 drops in a wineglassful of water ter die.

Dr. I. K. Spender also recommends iron in constipation, showing that it increases the laxative qualities of aloes.

Experiments of Prof. Tumas, of Warsaw, and of C. A. Socin, on animals, to study the influence of iron on blood formation, introduced apart from food; and also in reference to the absorption of iron in the alimentary canal 92/41

Dr. J. M. Da Costa has used citrate of iron and manganese, hypodermically, in 20% solution, the dose not exceeding half that given by mouth, and recommends it in profound anæmia and after exhausting discharges 97/38

Its use subcutaneously in anæmia and neurasthenia, preparations employed being ferrum peptonatum in aqueous solution (1 to 10), one syringeful every second day; and ferrum oleatum (1 to 20 olive oil) used similarly 93/31

Acne 91/90; amenorrhœa (better results when combined with ergot) 94/70; anæmia (Rabuteau's dragées, containing $\frac{7}{10}$ gr. of pure ferrous salt) 88/51; angina pectoris (anæmic cases, with cardiac debility) 94/78; anæmia (albuminate of iron) 94/73, (carbonate) 95/103, (iron-alum) 87/14; anæmia perniciosa (convalescence of) 95/105; anchylostomiasis (sulphate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grammes daily in 3 doses) 95/114

Beri-beri 93/86; Bright's disease 94/137

Cataract, incipient (iodide) 92/247; cerebral anæmia 87/68; chlorosis (ammonio-citrate, 5 centigr. in 1 gramme water, hypodermically) 95/104; chorea 87/77, 93/156; constipation (inveterate in hysterical subjects, and mental disorder; saturated solution of ferri phos. in acid. phosph. dil., gtt. 5, in wineglassful of water, 3 times a day) 88/50; iron sulphate increases laxative quality of aloes 88/51; constipation of children, pil. aloes et ferri, gr. j 92/154

Diphtheria 87/114, 94/190; dyspepsia in women 95/193

Eczema (intra-muscular injections of ammonio-citrate) 96/282; enteric fever 93/211; epilepsy (with cod oil) 91/194, 94/252; erysipelas 95/248: of pharynx and larynx 93/428; excretion of iron salts (experiments of Jacobi and Gottlieb on animals) 92/43

Granular lids 92/243

Heart disease (with corros. sublimate) 97/288, 290; hydrocephalus, chronic (iodide) 87/249; hyperhidrosis (perchloride and glycerin, locally) 95/321; hypnotic (in epileptic insomnia) 87/252

Infantile spinal paralysis (with strychnine) 87/357

Labour (as hæmostatic) 97/352; laryngitis, chronic (perchloride, 3 to 8 grs. to oz. water, as spray) 95/353; lead poisoning (iodide) 92/322; leucorrhœa 87/288; locomotor ataxia (with potass. iod.) 87/357

Menière's disease (valerianate, with opium and cascara) 94/234; myringitis (strong perchloride to granulations) 98/201; myxœdema (perchloride) 94/429

Nervous disorders of women (valerianate) 96/435, 436; neurasthenia 92/342, 93/31

Ophthalmic therapeutics (iodide in) 95/261; otalgia (anæmic cases) 96/277

Paroxysmal tachycardia 91/253; pemphigus 94/457, 96/473; post-partum hæmorrhage (locally) 91/307; psoriasis (perchloride, as ung. 1 to 30 lard) 91/412

Rachitis 91/416; rheumatoid arthritis (iodide, with arsenate of sodium) 94/506

Spermatorrhœa (ferri arseniat., gr v; ergotine (aq. ext.) 30 min.; ft. pil. no. 30, one pill nocte maneque) 87/356

Ulcer of stomach (sulphate) 95/459; urine, incontinence of (with strychnine) 87/398, 97/586

Vertigo, epileptic (carbonate) 93/550

Dose: Ferri carb. sacch., 5 to 30 grs; Pil. ferri carb., 5 to 20 grs.; Ferri perchloridi, 2 to 8 grs.; Liq. ferri perchlor., 5 to 15 min.; Tinct ferri perchlor., 5 to 15 min.

Liq. ferri albuminati, 1 to 4 drachms.

Syr. ferri iodidi, ½ to 1 drachm; Pil. ferri iodidi, 3 to 8 grs.

Ferro-alumen (iron alum) 3 to 10 grs.; ferri sulph., 1 to 5 grs.; Pil. ferri sulph., 3 or 5 grs.; Ferri et ammon. citras, 5 to 10 grs.

Ferri phosph., 5 to 10 grs; Syr. ferri phos., ½ to 1 drachm.

Ferri arsenas, $\frac{1}{16}$ to ¼ gr.

Ferri valerianas, 1 to 3 grs.

IRON SUCCINATE.—92/44

Recommended for relief of jaundice resulting from obstruction of biliary duct by calculi, and in atonic states of liver.

Used in form of liq. ferri et ammonii succinatis, of which 1 drachm contains 2 grs. of ferric succinate, or 5 grs. of the double salt.

JABORANDI.—(*See* "Pilocarpine.")

The leaves of the *Pilocarpus jaborandi*, imported from Brazil. Chief alkaloid **Pilocarpine,** to which is due its sialogogue and sudorific properties, as well as its power to contract the pupil, and cause the approximation of vision. Is emetic in large doses; and antagonistic to atropine.

Its use in neurotic hiccough 96/367; and in idiopathic vitreous hæmorrhages 93/552

Dose: of Powder, 5 to 60 grs.; Ext. jaborandi (B.P.) 2 to 10 grs. in pills; Ext. jaborandi liq., 5 to 15 min.; Tinct. jaborandi, 30 to 60 min.

JAMBUL.—88/69

The seeds of *Eugenia jambolana*, or *Syzygium jambolanum.*

Has some reputation for checking conversion of starch into sugar, and used accordingly, with varying success, in diabetes 92/159, 93/162

Dose: 5 to 30 grs. in cachets; Ext. jambul liq., ½ to 2 drachms.

JEQUIRITY.—88/69 (*See* "Abrus Precatorius.")

KAIRINE (Oxychinoline-ethyl Hydrochloride).—87/178

Small, white, granular crystals, soluble in water, of persistently nauseous, saline and bitter taste.

Is antipyretic, producing free perspiration, but apt to cause vomiting and collapse.

Used in fevers and acute rheumatism 87/339

Dose: 5 to 8 grs, in pill or cachet.

KAVA-KAVA.—88/70, 89/50

The root of *Piper methysticum*, imported from the Polynesian islands. Contains a neutral crystalline principle, **Kavain,** and an aromatic oleo-resin, to both of which it owes its medicinal virtues.

Has a diuretic action, is a bitter tonic, and stimulant to the nervous system. Also, has anæsthetic effect upon the eye and tongue (resinous ext.). Used chiefly in cystitis and gonorrhœa, but has also been found beneficial in dyspepsia and gastric catarrh, dropsy, the dyspnœa of emphysema and tuberculosis; quieting pain of acute polyarthritis.

Dose: 5 to 10 grs.: Liq. ext., 15 to 60 min.; Infus., ½ pint; Pill, 3 grs. of ext.

KEPHIR (Milk-wine).—88/70

Recipe for making. Used in cases of anæmia, diarrhœa, debility, and tuberculosis.

KERATIN.—92/52

Obtained by treating buffalo horn with ether, alcohol, and an acid, and used for the coating of pills, etc., the ingredients of which are intended to act especially upon the intestines, *e.g.*, vermicidal drugs.

Is insoluble in the stomach.

KITRANA (Squirting Cucumber).—87/268

Used in Russia for malaria and intermittent fever.

KOLA.—90/31, 91/35

The nut, of which good samples contain as much as 2½% of caffeine, owes its chief virtues to this latter drug.

It is stimulant to the nervous system, and removes the sense of fatigue and exhaustion after undue physical efforts and fasting. Has also a diuretic action. **Kolanin,** a glucoside, tonic and stimulant in migraine and neurasthenia.

Recommended in alcoholism 87/8

Diarrhœa 90/31

As a heart stimulant 88/71

Morphinomania 94/425

Neurasthenia 92/342

Dose: (Official in codex supp.) ext. kola nut, 3 to 10 grs.; Tinct. (1 in 5 of 60% alcohol), ½ to 1 drachm; Wine of kola (6 in 100), 2 ozs.; Kolanin, 2 to 5 grs.

KOROMIKO (Veronica parviflora and V. saliciflora).—87/128

Both herbs imported from New Zealand, and considered a potent remedy in chronic dysentery.

Dose: Tinct (1 in 5 proof spirit), ½ to 1 drachm.

KOUMISS.—88/71

Recipe for making. (*See also* "Kephir").

KRISTALLINE (Cristalline).—94/59

A kind of collodion, forming a transparent flexible film.

Formula: Pyroxylin, 5 grammes; Methylic alcohol, 20 grammes; Pure amyl acetate, 75 grammes.

Its use in chronic acne vulgaris.

LACHNANTHES TINCTORIA (Red-Root, Spirit Weed).—88/72

Indigenous to the United States, and used by American practitioners in pneumonia, hoarseness, laryngeal cough, and phthisis.

Has been found of service in the cough of phthisis, often at the same time improving the appetite and general well-being of the patient.

Dose: Tinct. (from whole plant, 1 in 10 proof spirit) 1 to 10 min.

LACTIC ACID.

Obtained by the fermentation of milk-sugar. A sour, syrupy, colourless and odourless liquid, soluble in water, alcohol and ether, coagulating milk and albumen.

Topically applied to destroy morbid growths in diphtheria, etc.

Croup, membranous (as spray, 15 to 20 min. to ½ oz. water) 87/87

Diarrhœa, green, of infants 91/142, 92/168, 94/184; diarrhœa of phthisis, typhoid, Bright's disease, erysipelas, and acute dyspepsia 93/164, 94/182; dysentery (2% solution, ½ tumblerful bis die) 94/198

Eczema of tongue 91/460

Gout (30 grs. a day for 3 or 4 weeks) 93/251

Lachrymal fistula (locally) 92/239; larynx, tuberculous and other diseases of (locally) 94/404, 97/358, 363; lupus vulgaris (locally) 94/415

Pachydermia laryngis (locally) 95/393, 97/428; pharynx, tubercular ulceration of (locally) 94/461; psoriasis (for deforming arthropathies) 95/439

Stomach, cancer of (its presence as a diagnostic agent) 97/537

Dose: 5 to 20 min, well diluted: Acid. lactic. dil (B.P. 1885) ½ to 2 drachms; Nebula acid, lactic, T.H. (acid 1. aqua destill. 15) used topically in diphtheria.

LACTOPHENIN.—95/33

A white, crystalline powder, slightly bitter, soluble 1 in 330 of water. Composed of phenacetin and lactic acid, differing from the former in the fact that a lactic acid replaces the acetic acid radicle.

Is analgesic, and antipyretic.

Used in erysipelatous and typhoid fevers with success; and recommended by H. J. Cantler in quinsy, which may abort the disease 98/469

Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

LACTOSE (Sugar of Milk).—91/36, 148

In daily doses of 3⅓ ozs. dissolved in two quarts of water, is powerfully diuretic, especially in dropsies of cardiac origin 90/295

Also, recommended in albuminuria, as a diuretic, by Germain Sée 94/63

LACTUCA SATIVA (Garden Lettuce). 93/31

Has produced a mydriatic action on the eye when used too freely.

Alkaloid, in form of flat needles, resembling hyoscyamine, in proportion of about ·02%.

Lactucarium, from juice of stem of *L. sativa* and *virosa*, used as a sedative, and to check cough in phthisis, etc; stands midway between opium and hyoscyamus, and is less toxic than either.

Its use in bronchitis 97/160

Dose: Syr. lactucarii (U.S.P.) 2 to 3 drachms.

LÆVULOSE (Diabetin; Inverted Sugar).—96/211

A crystalline, whitish powder, soluble in water. Stronger than cane sugar as a sweetener, and suitable for diabetics, none of it being found in the urine. The quantity not to exceed 1½ ozs. daily.

Lævulose Ferride, recommended by Dr. John Auld, as a soluble, non-astringent form of iron, having a mild, stimulating action 92/44

LAMIUM ALBUM (White Nettle). 89/50

The blossoms, used in the form of a tinct., or syrupy extract, stated by Florain to be a valuable hæmostatic in hæmoptysis and uterine hæmorrhage.

Formula: Tinct. lamii alb. ℥iv; Syr. sacchari ℥ij; Aq. dest. ℥ix. Half-teaspoonful every ½ hour until bleeding ceases.

LANOLIN.—87/353

The cholesterin fat of sheep's wool, having an affinity for the skin, by which it is readily absorbed. Miscible with glycerin, water, and partially soluble in alcohol.

Used as a vehicle for local medication in skin affections, etc

Eczema 90/249

Pityriasis versicolor 96/486

Hydrated Lanolin consists of wool-fat 7, aq. dest. 3.

Ung. Lanolini: lanolin (hydrated) 2, vaseline or soft paraffin 1.

Lanolin. Hydrargyri: mercury 100, lanolin 200, mercurial ointment 5, mutton suet 50. Used chiefly for inunction in syphilis.

LANTANINE.—88/72

An alkaloid from *Yerba sagrata*, having an antipyretic action, especially in intermittent fevers, which have yielded to its influence after failure of quinine.

Dose: 15 to 30 grs. in 24 hours, given in pills of 7½ grs.

LAPPA MAJOR (Burdock)..—89/51, 95/33

Recommended by Dr. F. M. Stratton as a certain and safe emmenagogue, and used by him, satisfactorily in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. Held to be a regulator of all menstrual irregularities.

Also, used in various skin affections, and recommended by Reiter in psoriasis 87/337

Dose: Tinct. (saturated, of seeds, in proof spirit) 1 drachm ter die.

LASSAR'S PASTE.—98/208

Consists of Zinc oxide, Starch powder, āā ʒij, Petrolatum, ʒiv. Martindale gives the following: Zinc oxide, 24; Starch, 24; Acid. salicyl. 2; Vaseline, 50.

Eczema 91/176; seborrhœal eczema 97/224

LAWSONIA INERMIS.—95/33

The *henna*, or *hanneh*, of the Arabs, and used in Arabic medicine in various diseases, both topically and internally.

The powdered leaves used, topically, in fissures, chancres, ulcers and wounds.

A decoction of the bark used internally in calculous affections, diarrhœa, jaundice, inflammation of liver, leprosy, and spinal diseases.

An infusion of the flowers is remedial in migraine and bruises, whilst a perfumed oil (from the flowers) is used as a cosmetic.

LEAD ACETATE.

Heart hypertrophy (to prevent pulmonary œdema) 91/247; hæmoptysis 94/312, 98/266

Night-sweats 98/392

Pneumonia 91/401, 402

Dose: 1 to 5 grs.

LECITHIN.—91/104

An extract suggested by Dr. Wooldridge as an injection (with great caution) in aneurysm.

LEDUM PALUSTRE (Wild Rosemary, Marsh Tea).—93/32

Contains a stearopten, ledum-camphor; a principle called cricinol ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), which is a colourless oil with peculiar smell; and valerianic and other volatile acids.

Possesses sedative, narcotic, and diaphoretic properties, besides being a stimulant and antiseptic to the skin and mucous membranes.

Has some influence over sub-acute gouty affections of the smaller joints, and gouty eczema.

Recommended also, in pertussis, intermittent fever, and skin affections of the impetiginous variety.

Locally, has been of service in mosquito bites.

Dose: Tinct. (from small twigs and leaves) 5 to 20 min.

LEMON.

Antipyretic (as decoction) 87/178

Coryza (juice as inhalation) 97/181

Diphtheritic conjunctivitis (juice locally) 92/185

Intermittent fever (as decoction) 87/268

Menorrhagia (juice of 1 or 2) 87/304

Lemonade Iron 87/14; Formula: ℞ Tinct. Ferri Chloridi ʒiv; Acid. phos. dil. ʒvj; Sp. limonis ʒij; Syrup. ad ℥vj. A dessert-spoonful in water after meals.

LIGHT.—93/33

Résumé of paper on "Light as a Therapeutic Agent," by Drs. A. Barry Blacker and R. H. Clarke.

LIGNO-SULPHITE.—98/371

Recommended, by inhalation (10 to 30% solution) in laryngeal phthisis.

LIME CARBONATE.

Cancer 94/148

Diabetes mellitus 96/211

Dose: 10 to 60 grs.

LIME HYDROCHLORATE.

Pruritus ani treated with tampon soaked in 2% solution.

LIME JUICE.

Acute rheumatism (10 to 24 oz. in 24 hours) 87/340

Urticaria (locally) 91/481

LIME WATER.

Diphtheria (as gargle, with equal parts aq. dest.) 92/182, 94/195

Urticaria (locally, with equal parts laurel water and glycerin) 96/609

LINSEED OIL.

Bronchitis, cough of (as emulsion, 50%) 97/182, 98/130

LIPANIN.—91/37

A substitute for cod-liver oil, and used in ʒj to ʒij doses ter die, either alone, or flavoured with ess. of peppermint or anise, in tuberculosis, scrofula and rachitis.

LISTERINE.

Formula: Acid. Boric, 25; Acid. Benzoic, 1; Thymol, 1; Eucalyptol, 1; Ol. Gaultheriæ, 2; Ol. Menth. Pip., ½; Tinct. Baptisia, 15; Alcohol (90%) 325; Aquam ad 1000.

Gingivitis 95/473

Dose: 1 or 2 drachms.

LITHIUM.

Of all the salts, the **citrate** has the most marked diuretic action 97/48

The **acetate** in psoriasis 91/411

The **bromide** in aural vertigo 95/221; Bright's disease 97/159; and headache associated with incipient cataract 92/247

The **carbonate** (the least soluble salt) in pruritus (with sod. bicarb.) 92/417

The **iodate** hypodermically (0·1 gramme) in uric acid diathesis, and nephritic colic.

Dose: Carbonate, 2 to 5 grs.; Citrate 5 to 10 grs.; Efferv. citrate, 1 to 2 drachms; bromide, 5 to 15 grs.

LLARETA.—94/307

A balsam from the plant *Haplopappus llareta*, and used in gonorrhœa in a 2% mixture of the extract in water, the dose being 2 tablespoonfuls a day.

LOBELINE.—88/73, 91/37

The alkaloid of *Lobelia inflata*, a brownish-red liquid, with an odour like tobacco. Its salts are crystalline and soluble.

Prof. Bartholow's experiments with solution of hydrobromate show:—

1. Small doses stimulate reflex centres, the corneal and cutaneous reflex being exaggerated: large doses paralyse them from the periphery to the centre, the muscles, however, retaining their contractility.
2. The pneumo-gastric is stimulated by small, and paralysed by large, doses, death being due to respiratory failure.
3. No effect on sensory nerves.

Found useful in cardiac and neurotic asthma, and angina pectoris; and suggested in chorea and epilepsy.

Dose: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS: article on 96/14 (*See also* "Anæsthetics").

LOCAL ANTISEPTICS: article on 96/21

LOCAL BATHS: description of 90/77

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM (Darnel). 92/52

A grass found growing among wheat and other grains.

A volatile alkaloid, **Loliine,** obtained from tinct. by Dr. Antze, and also an acid termed temulentic acid.

Result of experiments on frogs and rabbits.

LORETIN (Meta-iod-ortho-oxy-chinolin-ana-sulphonic Acid).—95/34, 97/48

A substitute for iodoform; a yellow crystalline, odourless, non-poisonous powder, slightly soluble in water (1 to 2 parts per 1000; boiling, 5 to 6 parts) and alcohol; forms emulsions with oils, insoluble in ether.

Forms neutral, soluble salts with alkalies, except with calcium, which latter salt is used to impregnate gauze.

Used as a dusting powder, alone, or combined with French chalk, starch, or calcined magnesia, in wounds, ulcers, burns, and cancerous sores, destroying all malodour.

The sodium and potassium salts may be used as a lotion.

Leucorrhæa 96/408, 411

LOSOPHAN (Meta-tri-iodo-cresol).—94/22

A crystalline powder of greyish colour, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, fats and oils; containing 80% of iodine.

Useful in parasitic affections of skin, but contraindicated in acute cutaneous diseases owing to its irritant properties.

Proved beneficial in acne rosaceæ and vulgaris, chronic eczema, parasitic sycosis, prurigo, pruritus 97/492

Tinea tricophytina 94/544; and tinea versicolor 95/478, 479

Used in 1 to 2% solution in dilute alcohol, or 1% ung.

LUGOL'S SOLUTION.

Formula: Iodine, grs. 6; Potass. iod. grs. 12; Ol. Menth. pip., ♏ 12; Glycer. ℥j.

Hypertrophy of pharyngeal and lingual tonsils 94/461, 549

LUPULIN.—87/256

A bright, brown powder from the cones of *Humulus lupulus*, of bitter taste and aromatic odour.

Used as an anodyne and narcotic; and in chordee 94/306

Dose: 2 to 5 grs. in pill, with glycer. and spirit; Tinct. Lupulinæ, U.S., 10 to 60 min.; Tinct. Lupuli (*Off.*) ½ to 1 drachm.

LYCETOL (Di-methyl-piperazine-tartrate) 97/49, 98/39

More diuretic than piperazine, the the tartaric acid being transformed into a carbonate, rendering the blood more alkaline.

Its use in chronic gout, chronic articular rheumatism, and sciatica 98/40

Dose: 4 to 10 grs.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM.—88/74, 89/51, 91/38

The spores of the *Club moss*, containing an oil, to which latter it owes its medicinal virtues, and which is made soluble by prolonged trituration with milk sugar, or by maceration in ether.

Is of value in dyspepsia and gastric catarrh associated with much flatulent distension of the transverse colon, and an excess of urates in the urine.

Also, in nocturnal enuresis, irritability of the bladder, and vesical catarrh.

Dose: Trituration, 2 to 10 grs; Ethereal tinct., 5 to 15 min.

LYSIDINE (Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine).—96/48

Possesses, according to Prof. Ladenburg, five times the power of piperazine as a uric acid solvent.

Its use in chronic Bright's disease 96/188

Dose: 10 to 30 ♏ of a 50% solution.

Lysidine Bitartrate, a soluble, white granular powder, non-deliquescent.

Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

LYSOL.—94/22

A clear, brown, oily-looking, alkaline liquid, with creasote-like odour, obtained by saponifying cresols, of which latter it contains 50%: soluble in water, and a useful disinfectant.

Acne vulgaris 94/59

Dysentery (enemata, 1%) 95/191

Endometritis (1% solution) 96/285, 98/212

Gonorrhœa (1% injection) 94/308, 97/264

Leucorrhœa (1% injection) 96/408

Lupus vulgaris (pure, topically) 92/329

Puerperal septicæmia (as douche, 1%) 98/359

MACALLINE.—87/178, 269
An alkaloid from the bark of the tree, *Macallo*, growing in Yucatan, and considered superior to quinine in intermittent fevers.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.—95/34
Its hypodermic injection in 2% solution (to represent 1·86 to 4·5 grains) to produce purgation, and suggested in cases where a purgative cannot be administered by the mouth, *e.g.*, gastritis, in abdominal surgery, or where consciousness is lost and swallowing not possible.
Its use in dysentery 92/194, 93/187
Septic peritonitis (as intra-intestinal injection into small intestines with an aspirating syringe through a hollow needle, 1 to 2 ozs. of a sat. solution being used) 98/405

MAGNESIUM SULPHITE.—96/61
Recommended by Dr. Brownlow Martin as an insufflation in diphtheria.
Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

MALAKIN.—95/35, 96/48, 98/477
Salicyl-para-phenetidin, in light yellow crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol.
In presence of dilute mineral acids is decomposed in the stomach into salicylic aldehyde and para-phenetidin.
Used as an antipyretic in acute rheumatism and croupous pneumonia, and as an anodyne in neuralgia.
Dose: 15 grs., in cachets.

MALT PREPARATIONS.—98/40
Results of a chemical and physiological analysis of twenty one different brands of liquid malt extract.

MAMMEA AMERICANA.—89/52
A decoction of the bark employed in West Indies in parasitic skin affections, and also in sloughing ulcers. The resin, which possesses stimulating and antiseptic properties, is also used.

MANACA.—87/341
The root of the *Franciscea uniflora*, from Brazil and equatorial America, and recommended in rheumatism, especially muscular.

MANDRAGORA (True Mandrake).—89/21, 91/38
Experiments of Dr. W. B. Richardson who considered the wine to be a potent general anæsthetic.
Is narcotic, and produces local anæsthesia.
Employed, externally, to relieve pain in scirrhous, syphilitic, and strumous tumours.
Mandragorine, a crystallised alkaloid, having, in the form of the sulphate, a mydriatic action. Is isomeric with atropine, hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

MANGANESE SULPHATE.—87/274
Used by Prof. Bartholow in malarial jaundice.
Formula: ℞ Chinoidin ℥j; Manganesii Sulph. Exsicc. grs. 40., Ft. pil. no. 20. Sig: One pill ter die.

MARAGLIANO'S SERUM.—97/7, 386
Its use in tuberculosis, and in lupus; in the latter, alternate doses of 1 to 5 c.cm. injected, and the part painted externally. Results satisfactory.

MARSDEN'S PASTE.—94/151
Composed of equal parts arsenious acid and powdered acacia, with water added to make a paste of the consistence of butter.
Its use in cancer.

MASSAGE.—89 72
Article on its practical application in disease, by Dr. Stretch Dowse.
Acne 96/153; alopecia areata 95/100; amenorrhœa 94/71; anæmia perniciosa 95/105; asthma 94/99, 96/168
Biliary calculi 87/66; bronchitis 97/161
Constipation 87/82, 92/153, 95/177; cardiac asthenia 95/311; chorea 94/161, 96/206, (paralysis of) 94/164
Diabetes 87/97; diarrhœa 92/162, 95/185; dyspepsia (atrophy of gastric mucous membrane) 93/175
Embolism of central retinal artery 92/246
Fractures 98/228
Gout 97/273
Hæmatoma auris 98/200; hydrocephalic idiocy 98/319
Incontinence of urine in women 93/540; infantile convulsions

95/179; inflammation of semilunar cartilages 97/339; insanity 90/326; interstitial keratitis 98/155
Lead-palsy of children 97/367; lupus vulgaris 93/390
Mastitis 97/395; melancholia 97/396; mercurial tremor 94/551; migraine 94/421, 98/386; multiple neuritis 96/440
Neurasthenia (gastro-intestinal) 96/225; nose and throat 94/448
Otalgia 94/232; ozæna 98/399; otitis media (chronic) 97/218
Poliomyelitis 93/442, 98/441; post-partum hæmorrhage 98/356; prurigo 95/434
Rachitis 91/416; pneumatic massage of tympanal membrane and ossicles 98/206; rheumatism (articular) 94/500
Sciatica 87/350, 95/445; scleroderma 95/446, 98/491; sclerosis of middle ear 95/218; stomach 96/229
Torticollis 98/531; tuberculous arthritis 98/117
Ulcus cruris 95/493; ureteritis 98/121
Varicose veins 94/578

McDADE'S MIXTURE (Liquor Stillingiæ Co.)
Consists of the fluid extracts of *Smilax sarsaparilla*, *Stillingia*, *Lappa minor*, and *Phytolacca*, āā 2 ozs., with tinct. *Xanthoxylum carolinianum*, 1 oz.
Used in syphilis.
Labyrinthitis, of syphilitic origin 94/233
Dose: 1 to 4 drachms.

MEAT EXTRACTS.—98/41
Article on their nutritive value, and their place in dietary.

MECHANO-THERAPEUTICS.—89/72 (*See* "Massage.")

MEGARTHES (Menyanthes, Marsh Trefoil).—87/12
Recommended in amenorrhœa as an infusion (1 in 20), in doses of 2 to 6 ozs., administered hot every morning.

MENTHOL.—88/75, 89/52, 91/39
A stearopten, obtained from *Mentha arvensis*, and imported from Japan and China; is a white crystalline substance, or in long white needles, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and fixed oils, insoluble in glycerin, sparingly soluble in water.
Internally, is a diffusible stimulant, raising arterial tension, and strengthening, but not quickening, the heart's beat.
Is anodyne, antispasmodic, and antiseptic, a solution of 1 to 2000 destroying the cholera bacilli, as also those of tuberculosis, diphtheria and splenic fever.
Has also a local anæsthetic effect upon the skin.
Forms oily liquefactions when rubbed together, in equal parts, with either thymol, phenol, or chloral hydrate; and similar liquids occur on triturating 3 of menthol and 2 of camphor, 2 of menthol and 1 of butyl chloral hydrate.
Acute coryza 91/39, 97/181, 98/156
Cough (of laryingitis), 10% spray 98/158
Diphtheria (locally 1 to 20 sugar, or 10% paint) 92/185, 96/234
Enteritis (internally) 95/239; Eustachian tube, acute catarrh of (spray with eucalyptus and paroleine) 96/266
Furuncles of ext. meatus of ear (20% in olive oil) 91/39, 92/203
Gastric douche (2½% in liquid albolen, pumped into stomach with atomiser: useful in atonic dyspepsia, and gastric fermentation) 96/229
Headache (anæmic, gastric and neurasthenic) 89/52
Laryngeal phthisis (intra-laryngeal injection) 94/404
Migraine 89/52
Neuralgia (locally, and internally) 87/307; 89/52
Otitis media, acute (locally, 10 to 20% solution) 92/206; 97/218
Pertussis (as spray) 97/444; pharyngitis, acute (25% solution) 89/53; phthisis (intra-laryngeal injection) 91/380, 97/460; pruritus (formulæ) 91/408, 92/418, 94/487, 95/435
Rhinitis 89/53, 94/443
Snake-bite (menthol-camphor, locally) 94/515
Tonsillitis, acute (25% solution) 89/53; tuberculosis of larynx (locally) 92/318
Urticaria (with sod. salicyl.) 98/559

Vomiting (of phthisis and pregnancy) 98/416, 91/39, 407, 92/411, 97/480
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., in solution of olive oil, or in pill with powdered soap.

MERCURY.—92/53
Article on "The Place of Mercury in Therapeutics" by Dr. E. P. Hurd.
The use of mercury in heart disease, by Dr. William Murray 96/49
The value of mercurial preparations in habitual abortion 97/92
Its use, and objections to its use, as an antiseptic 87/26, 27
Acne vulgaris 91/90; albuminuric retinitis (bichloride, or biniodide) 96/307; aural herpes (yellow oxide ung.) 98/200; aural vertigo (calomel or blue pill, to reduce arterial tension) 95/222; alopecia (perchlor. as wash) 93/74
Bladder, solitary ulcer of 97/140; blepharitis, ulcerative (mercurial salves) 97/141, 98/223; brain and spinal vertigo (bichlor. with potass. iod,) 93/550; bubo (abortive treatment of Wielander, benzoate of mercury, 15 min. of 1% solution injected) 94/141; burns 93/105
Cancer (hypoderm. inject. of 1 in 1000 perchlor.) 92/145; carbuncle (inject. of biniodide) 96/203; cataract (syringing and dressing in extraction, $\frac{1}{5000}$ solution perchloride) 93/116; chloasma, uterine (paint with perchlor., 5 grs. to oz. water) 94/157; cholagogue properties 92/54; cholera infantum (calomel $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.) 92/54; corneal ulcers (instillation, perchlor. 1 in 6000) 97/573, 98/155; cystitis (1 in 5000, perchlor. injected) 93/87
Diarrhœa (stools light coloured, offensive, or greenish) grey powder, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. or liq. hydrarg. perchlor., 5 to 10 min. 87/99; diphtheria (various preparations, especially the cyanide) 87/114, 91/145, 92/57, 94/194, 95/189, 98/172, dysmenorrhœa, inflammatory 92/197, 97/215
Eczema 87/145, 91/177, 93/208, 95/222, 96/283; of ear (yellow oxide ung.) 98/201; enteritis, chronic (occasional calomel purge) 92/54; epididymitis (locally) 93/214; epilepsy, in children (perchlor., $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.) 91/194; erysipelas 93/220
Gastric ulcer (perchloride) 87/190; gastritis (perchloride) 97/542; gonorrhœa in women 97/264; guinea-worm disease (perchlor., 1 in 1000, injected) 95/274; Graves's disease 98/261; granular lids (perchlor., 4% solution in glycer. and water, to lids) 92/243, 93/253
Heart disease 96/49, 97/287; hydrocephalus (in small repeated doses) 87/249; hydrocephalic idiocy (calomel internally, and friction with ung. hydrarg. externally) 98/319; hydrophobia 91/272
Impetigo (ammoniated mercury, and French formulæ) 95/330; incompatibility with cocaine 92/57; infantile diarrhœa (biniodide solution) 92/167; iritis 97/333
Juvenile dementia from inherited syphilis 97/302
Keratitis (yellow oxide ung.) 93/331
Laryngeal ulcers (with pot. iod.) 97/358; laryngitis, pseudo-membranous (fumigation) 92/186; leprosy (perchlor.) 97/373, 98/372; locomotor ataxia (inunction) 91/329; lupus 96/419; (oleate) 95/368
Meningitis (calomel, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.) 92/54; middle ear inflammation (perchlor., 1 in 1000, used hot, with syringe) 98/202; myositis syphilitica (inunction) 94/429
Nasal catarrh, chronic, of children 94/443; neuritis, peripheral (as ung.) 87/310; internally 98/391
Ophthalmia, phlyctenular (ung. of yellow oxide 1 gr. to vaseline ʒj) 91/346; ophthalmia neonatorum (perchlor.) 96/293; ozæna (perchlor. irrigation, 1 to 10,000) 87/317
Parotitis (grey powder, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. ter die), 87/318; pediculosis pubis (ung. calomel, mercurial baths; or lotions of perchloride, aq. 400, alcohol 100, perchloride 1; or, vinegar 600, perchloride 1) 92/357; pemphigus (perchloride) 96/473; peritonitis 87/319; pityriasis (internally and externally) 87/328; Pott's disease, abscesses (sublimate solution as wash) 92/347; pruritus 95/435; psoriasis (treatment by injection of 5 centigrammes of yellow oxide, cured in three months, and after six injections) 97/494; puerperal fever 96/515
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal (ung.)

93/458; ringworm (oleate, 1 part, petroleum oil 9 parts; ung. hydrarg. iod. rub.) 87/347

Salpingitis 98/488; scarlet fever (biniodide solution 1 in 1000) 92/57; senile heart 92/272; spinal anæmia, syphilitic 93/470; spinal diseases, syphilitic 87/356; syphilis (modes of administering in) 87/365, 92/53, 479, 93/492, 96/557, 97/554, hypodermically 91/448; syphilis of nose 97/418; ulceration (10% nitrate solution) 97/421; syphilis, infantile (subcutaneous injections of gray oil, or perchloride) 93/292; syphilis in women 97/555

Tinea tricophytina 93/501; tonsillitis (biniodide, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$; calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; grey powder $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.) 87/380; tuberculous arthritis, pruritus of (ung. c. bellad.) 98/117; typhus (oleate) 95/489

Variola (baths and inunctions) 95/517

Warts (ung. c. 5% arsenic) 87/413

Mercuric Cyanide.

In white, anhydrous, prismatic crystals, soluble 1 in 8 of water.

Its use as an antiseptic dressing 91/110; and in diphtheria 98/177

Dose: $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; in diphtheria $\frac{1}{250}$ gr. frequently; gargle, 1 in 10,000.

Mercury, Green Iodide of (Protiodide of Mercury, Mercurous iodide) 92/56

Of a yellowish-green colour, containing a slight excess of mercury.

Must be kept from light in amber-tinted bottles.

Its use in diphtheria (1 gr. to 6 ozs. water, as spray, or tonsillar injection) 98/172; and in syphilis 87/365

Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill with milk sugar, syrup, and gum: pill should be of a sap green colour.

Mercury, Iodate of.—97/45

Soluble in water in presence of potass. iod.

Used, hypodermically, in syphilis.

Solution made by dissolving oxide of mercury, 0·115 gramme, and potass. iod., 0·08 gramme, in aqua dest. 10 grammes. Injections painful, and given every second or third day.

Mercury Oxycyanide.—97/49

A 1 in 200 solution is equal in antiseptic power to a 1 in 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate, causes less irritation, and with less power of coagulating the albumin.

Ophthalmia neonatorum (1 in 500 solution as a wash, once daily) 98/153

Mercury, Phenate of.

A white powder, obtained by double decomposition of mercuric chloride, and an alcoholic solution of phenol in caustic potash.

Corneal ulceration (as a wash, 10 to 47 milligrammes to aqua dest. 100 grammes), or, as ung. (5 to 10 centigrammes to lanolin 10 grammes) 97/572

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. daily, in pills $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. each.

Mercury, Salicylate of.

A white powder, only slightly soluble in water.

Gonorrhœa (inject. 1 in 2000) 91/231

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Mercury, Sozoiodolate of.—95/494

Recommended by Witthauer in ulcers of leg and foot (1 part to 90 lanolin and 10 olive oil).

MESCAL BUTTON.—96/18, 98/14 (*See* "Anhalonium Lewinii").

METALLORUM UNGUENTUM.—91/180

Formula: Ung. Zinci., Ung. Plumbi Acet., Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. āā partes æquales.

Used in chronic eczema.

METHACETIN (Para-acetanisidin, Oxy-methyl-acetanilide).—90/32, 97/50

A reddish-white, odourless, crystalline powder, of bitter-saline taste.

Soluble 1 in 500 water, freely in alcohol, chloroform and glycerin.

An antipyretic, with a similar action to phenacetin.

Its use in chorea 93/155

Dose: 2 to 6 grs. in cachets.

METHYL CHLORIDE.—88/76, 89/53

Its use, as a spray, in lumbago, neuralgia, and sciatica.

Also, in liquefied form, to arrest hæmorrhage after tooth extraction, and as a local anæsthetic in minor operations.

METHYL KAIRINE.—97/50

A yellowish-grey crystalline powder, with odour like phenol, and salty aromatic taste.

Readily soluble in hot water, difficultly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, chloroform, and carbon disulphide.

Has been replaced by antipyrine.

METHYL KAIROLINE.—97/51

METHYL PHENACETIN.—97/51

METHYL SALICYLATE (Artificial, or synthetic, Oil of Wintergreen).—97/52

Like guaiacol, is absorbed by the cutaneous surface in a state of vapour, and is used, painted on the skin, and covered with oiled silk and cotton wool, in rheumatism 98/478; gout, lumbago, and sciatica.

METHYL VIOLET (Pyoktanin).—92/58

A dark green crystalline powder, a mixture of methyl-para-rosanilines, soluble 1 in 75 water, and 1 in 12 alcohol.

Solutions are decomposed by light, and should be freshly prepared.

Its use in actinomycosis (1% solution injected) 93/65

Cancer 93/113, 98/143; of uterus 97/589

Gonorrhœa (1 in 100 to 150, injected frequently) 92/59

Lupus vulgaris (1 in 1000, applied) 92/329

Tuberculosis 92/59

METHYLAL (Formal).—88/77, 97/53

Obtained by the oxidation of methyl alcohol with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid.

A colourless, ethereal liquid, sp. gr. ·8551, soluble in 3 parts of water, and miscible with alcohol and ether. Its odour resembles chloroform and acetic ether.

Is hypnotic, anodyne, and a local anæsthetic.

Recommended in angina pectoris, asthma, and intestinal colic 88/77

Dose: 15 to 30 min.

METHYLENE.—87/16

(*See* "Anæsthetics.")

METHYLENE BLUE (Tetra-methyl-thionine chloride).

A derivative of aniline, in dark green crystals, making a deep blue solution with water.

Is analgesic, and colours the urine blue.

Its use in Bright's disease 98/128

Cancer of stomach 98/500; of skin (solution 1 in 20, hypodermically) 96/200; cancers, ulcerating (solution 1 in 100 as paint, or as interstitial injection) 95/164

Diphtheria (2 parts to 98 powdered sugar, locally) 92/185

Malarial fevers 93/34, 94/417, 96/421; multiple neuritis 96/440; migraine (angiospastic form) 98/386

Nervous headaches 98/269; neurasthenia 96/435

Rheumatoid arthritis 98/481

Dose: 1 to 4 grs.: hypodermically, 1 gr.

MICHELIA NILAGIRICA.—88/78

A plant indigenous to Ceylon, and used as an infusion of the leaves in intermittent and malarial fevers.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda luteola).—98/41

Used in Russia, as a decoction of the flowers, for tapeworm.

MILK.—96/50

Article on the digestibility of sterilised and unsterilised milk

Qualities of sterilised milk 98/366

Methods of sterilising milk 90/222, 92/168

Uses and limitations of condensed milk 98/368

Report on the chemical examination of 200 cases of human breast milk 98/365

Milk Vegetable.—94/189

Obtained from the almond nut, and when diluted with 10 volumes of water, resembles human milk, without decomposing so rapidly in the intestines; recommended by Dr. Lahmann in infantile diarrhœa.

Milk Sugar.—93/540

A diuretic in heart disease. (*See* "Lactose.")

MILK, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN.—87/108

Recipes for preparing.

MOLLIN.

A superfatted soap, without odour, containing 17% excess of fatty matter. Used as a base for ointments, and in combination with mercury and potass. iod. where absorption is needed.

Mollinum Hydrargyri contains 33% mercury, and **Mollinum Potass. iod.** 10% potass. iod.

Also used with 3% to 5% of phenol, thymol, and acid. salicylic; 10% to 20% of birch tar; 30% to 50% of sulphur; 5% of chrysarobin and naphthol; and 10% of ichthyol, resorcin, storax, naphthalene, iodoform.

Mollinum hydrarg. in lupus vulgaris 95/368

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR (Camphor Monobromide).

In prismatic crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether and fixed oils, insoluble in water.

Hypnotic, and used in doses of 2 to 10 grs in pills 87/256

MONOCHLORETHYL CHLORIDE (Ethidene Dichloride).—87/16

(*See under* "Anæsthetics.")

MONOCHLOROPHENOL.

A colourless, oily, volatile fluid.

Employed as an inhalation in phthisis 93/385

MONSONIA.—98/42

A plant indigenous to S. Africa, of natural order *Geraniaceæ*, used, with much success, by Dr. J. Maberley in dysentery, the species employed being *M. ovata* and *M. Burkei.*

Dose: Tinct. (1 in 8) 1 to 4 drachms.

MORPHINE.

The antidotal effects of potass. permanganate in poisoning, and Dr. Chambers' conclusions from experiments made 96/58

Results of experiments by Dr. Alt relative to the nausea and vomiting frequently following subcutaneous administration 91/40

Morphine Hydrobromate.

A white powder, soluble 1 in 22 of water.

Dr. St. Lawrence Fenny's mode of preparation of solution 94/22

Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Morphine, Phthalate of.—91/41

A combination of morphine with phthalic or naphthalic acid, and containing nearly 77% of the alkaloid.

Is much more soluble than the hydrochlorate, and its solutions are less prone to decompose than other morphine salts.

MORRHUINE.—90/22

A base, or leucomaine, from cod-liver oil. (*See* "Cod-liver Oil.")

MORRHUOL.—88/78

Cod-liver oil treated with 90% alcohol, the alcohol being decanted and distilled off.

Given in capsules, each being stated to contain 25 times its weight of crude oil.

MUGWORT.—94/71

Used in amenorrhœa in form of an infusion (5 grammes to a litre of water, 3 cupfuls a day).

MURIATIC ACID.—93/260

Its use in hemicrania of gastric origin; the dilute acid affords relief.

MUSK.

Eczema 95/224
Heart enlargement 91/247
Indian fever 96/322
Lichen 87/289
Plague 98/431
Typhus 94/556
Yellow fever 95/524
Dose: 5 to 10 grs.

MUSTARD.—97/54

Its use as a disinfectant, and deodoriser.

Hiccough (as an infusion ʒj to 4 oz. of boiling water) 87/246

MUTISIA VICIÆFOLIA.—91/41

A plant native to the Andes, whose active principle is a bitter substance contained in the seeds.

Employed in cardiac affections where there is feebleness of heart, and also in epilepsy and hysteria.

MYDRINE.—97/334

A white powder, soluble in water, composed of ephedrine and homatropine in the proportion of 100 to 1, and used as a mydriatic in 10% solution.

Has a short action, and no effect on the accommodation.

MYDROL (Iodomethylate of Phenylpyrazol).—98/42

A white, odourless, bitter powder, soluble in water, unirritating, non-poisonous.

A mydriatic, used in 5 to 10% solution.

Serviceable in ciliary and supraciliary pain, blepharospasm, lachrymation, and many diseases of the iris, cornea, sclera, and conjunctiva, especially of the globe.

MYELIN (Medullin).
Prepared from the grey matter of the brains of sheep.
Its use in primary dementia 97/319

MYRONIN.—97/519
An ointment basis, yellowish, aromatic, of consistence of butter, and miscible with water.

MYRRHOLIN.—94/23, 95/35
A solution of myrrh with an equal quantity of oil.
Used by Dr. Kahn, of Würzburg, in laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis, 20 centigr. of myrrholin, and 30 centigr. of creasote, in capsules, being prescribed for a dose.
An ointment of 1 part myrrholin and 2 parts vaseline useful in eczema of the nostrils 95/35

MYRTOL.—88/78, 90/32
A distillation from the leaves of the *Myrtle.*
Has a warm, somewhat acrid taste, with the distinctive odour of the plant.
Used as a disinfectant and antiseptic in diseases of the air passages having a putrid tendency, *e.g.*, chronic fœtid bronchitis, and pulmonary gangrene, and is a sedative to the nervous system.
Has no effect upon tubercle bacilli.
Dose: 2 to 5 min. in globules or capsules, after meals.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS (Cobra Venom).
Has a profound influence upon the cerebro-spinal system, the pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves being chiefly affected. Hence is produced respiratory paralysis and cardiac oppression. Also, decomposition and fluidity of the blood is set up, causing ecchymoses and hæmorrhages.
Wolfenden's investigations as to its nature 88/79
Prof. Fraser's experiments 97/67
Its use, in attenuated form, in cholera, septicæmia and yellow fever 95/36; also in nervous palpitation and valvular disease 88/79
Dose: Tinct. (1 to 1000) 5 drops.

NAPHTHALENE (Naphthalin).—87/31
A hydrocarbon formed in the distillation of coal, in white crystalline plates, insoluble in water, and in the secretion of wounds, soluble in alcohol (hot), ether, fats and oils.
Used as a gastro-intestinal antiseptic 95/69; being valuable in diarrhœa 91/141; dysentery 87/127; and typhoid 92/499
Its power to produce artificial cataract, and also marked lesions of the retina, optic nerve, vitreous humour, and crystalline lens 87/31, 89/54
Its use in auto-toxic insanity 97/321
Dyspepsia 91/155
Hyperidrosis (locally) 95/320
Melancholia 98/321
Pertussis (volatilised, and inhaled) 93/424
Rhinitis (as a snuff, with boric acid and camphor) 93/401
Worms 87/416, 93/494
Dose: 2 to 15 grs. in cachets, or pill, or in malt extract.

NAPHTHOL BETA.—95/69; (*See* "Beta-Naphthol.")

NAPHTHOLATE OF SODIUM (Microcidine).—95/37
A white powder, a product of the fusion of β-naphthol with caustic soda, and containing 75% of sodium naphthalate, and 25% of mixed naphthol and phenol compounds.
Soluble 1 in 3 of water, and used in 3% to 4% solutions as an antiseptic and antisuppurative in ear and nose diseases.

NARCEINE.—87/253
An alkaloid from opium, soluble in alcohol having a soporific rather than an anodyne effect.
Dose: ½ to 1 gr.

NARCOTINE.—An alkaloid from opium, insoluble in water, soluble 1 in 100 of 90% alcohol, and 1 in 3 of chloroform.
Has anti-periodic powers, and used in intermittent fevers 87/269
Dose: 1 to 3 grs. in pill.

NAREGAMIA ALATA.—91/41
A plant indigenous to Goa, its active principle being in the bark.
Its chief uses have been found in diseases of the respiratory organs, especially bronchitis and asthma, in which it acts as an expectorant, and improves the respiration.
Dose: Tinct. 5 to 15 min.

NERIUM ODORUM (Oleander).—89/55, 94/23

Has a similar action upon the heart to Digitalis, first increasing and then slowing the pulsations, followed by irregularity.

Has no action on the blood-vessels, and so may be given in atheroma.

Clinically, has been found useful in valvular disease, slowing and regulating pulse, and relieving palpitation, dyspnœa, and œdema.

Its diuretic power is marked.

Indicated in cardiac and renal diseases, and in atheroma.

Is counter-indicated if vomiting or diarrhœa be present.

The leaf contains two active substances, **Neriin,** allied to digitalin, and **Oleandrin,** a glucoside.

Recommended to be given in concentrated infusion of leaves, cortex, or fruit, the daily dose to be equivalent to 1 to 7 grs. of raw drug.

NEURODIN (Acetyl-para-oxyphenyl-urethan).—95/37, 96/52

An analgesic and antipyretic, in odourless, colourless crystals, only slightly soluble in water.

Used in various neuralgias, but its action uncertain.

Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

NEWBOULDIA LÆVIS.—91/42

A tree growing on West Coast of Africa, of natural order *Bignoniaceæ,* and used in form of decoction of bark and roots in malarial splenitis, and dysentery.

Also, found effectual in post partum, and passive, hæmorrhages from the uterus, having a contractile power over involuntary muscular fibre.

Dose: Decoct., 1 to 2 oz.; Fl. ext., 15 to 60 min.

NICKEL BROMIDE.—88/80

Prepared from carbonate of nickel and hydrobromic acid, and used by Dr. Da Costa in epilepsy.

Formula: Nickel Bromid., ¾ gr.: Powd. Marsh Mallow ½ gr.; Ext. Gentian, ½ gr. M. ft. pil. j.

NICKEL-CARBONYL, Ni $(CO)_4$, 92/59

Obtained by passing a stream of carbonic oxide over finely divided nickel, resulting from the reduction of the oxide of nickel by hydrogen.

It is a volatile liquid at 40° C., whilst its vapour detonates and undergoes spontaneous combustion.

Result of experiments by Drs. Mond, Lang, and Quincke.

NICOTINE.—A volatile, colourless liquid alkaloid from tobacco, soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Its use in asthma 95/136; hiccough 96/365; tetanus 87/379

Dose: ⅙ to 1 gr.

NITRIC ACID.

Aphthæ (locally) 87/35

Fissured anus (locally) 94/80; Gout (internally) 92/261

Nævus (locally) 97/405

Pertussis (internally) 91/369; procidentia recti (locally) 91/419

Sloughs 97/523

Dose: Acid. nitric. dil., 5 to 20 min.

NITRITE OF AMYL.

(*See* "Amyl Nitrite.")

NITRITE OF ETHYL.—90/33

Of value in the treatment of ailments connected with high tension, having an action resembling nitro-glycerin rather than amyl nitrite.

Used in a 3% solution, and is most markedly beneficial in asthmatic and bronchitic affections, relaxing bronchial spasm, and relieving dyspnœa.

Also, to ward off anginal attacks.

Has, further, a diaphoretic and diuretic effect, which, however, is inconstant.

Dose: Liq. Ethyl Nitritis, 20 to 60 min.

NITRO-GLYCERIN (Glonoin, Trinitrin).—97/54, 98/42

A white, dense, oily, slightly volatile liquid, odourless, with a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste. When dehydrated, is colourless, soluble in ether, absolute alcohol, 1 in 6 of almond oil, and slightly in water.

A vaso-motor dilator, having a slower but more persistent effect than amyl nitrite, not flushing the face like the latter, but producing a violent bursting headache through its action upon the nervous centres of the circulation.

Uses: Alopecia areata 97/106; angina pectoris 87/23, 88/81, 95/116, 97/291, 98/42; asthma 87/39, 88/81, 92/113, 94/98, 95/136

Beri-beri 94/100
Bright's disease 87/58, 94/137
Cerebral anæmia 87/68
Dysmenorrhœa, spasmodic 98/182
Eclampsia 98/448; epilepsy 87/155, 92/226, 94/250
Headache 87/215; heart disease 88/80, 91/261, 93/271, 95/312
Migraine 88/81; morphine habit 93/395
Neuralgia 87/307
Optic nerve atrophy 95/261
Palpitation 88/80; permanent slow pulse 91/254; pneumonia 94/478, 97/476, 98/438
Reynaud's disease 93/458
Sciatica (pure neuralgic variety) 94/511, 95/37, 445, 96/522, 97/513; sea-sickness 88/81; sunstroke 87/359
Tic douloureux 97/413
Uræmia 95/497
Vomiting (gastric, cerebral, pregnancy) 94/581, 95/520
Dose: $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. **Liq. Trinitrin.** (Liq. Glonoin) (*Off.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 min.; **Tabellæ Nitro-glycerin** ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in each, with chocolate) 1 or 2; **Tabellæ Trinitrin** (*Off.*) $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in each, 1 or 2.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—87/372
Its physiological action explained.

NUCLEIN.—95/38, 96/52
Obtained from yeast, and having germicidal powers, theoretically through its power of stimulating the production of white blood corpuscles, these being the defenders of the body against disease germs.
Has been used successfully in
Amygdalitis (membranous) 95/38
Diphtheria 95/38, 96/53, 233
Follicular tonsillitis 96/53
Phthisis 96/53
Scarlatina; small-pox 96/52
Typhoid 96/52
Ulcers, indolent 95/38
Dose: 15 to 30 min. hypodermically.

NUX JUGLANS (Walnut Tree).—95/38
An old remedy for scrofula, and recommended, after five years' observation, by G. P. Rodionoff, of Moscow, especially for enlarged glands, and eruptions.
A decoction of the leaves is drunk, and used also for washes and baths.

NUX MOSCHATA (Myristica, Nutmeg).—91/43
Has narcotic properties, and recommended by Dr. Shoemaker in insomnia, being useful for the wakefulness of delirium tremens.
Also recommended by Dr. Shoemaker in summer diarrhœa ($\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in milk) and, by Dr. Richard Hughes in flatulent distension of hysterical women 91/44
For hæmorrhoids which are itching and irritable, an excellent unguent is as follows: Powd. Nutmeg, 2 drachms; Tannic Acid, 1 drachm; Lard 1 oz.
For furunculosis, powdered nutmeg is advised locally, or oleum myristicæ may be substituted.
Dose: Ol. myristicæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 min.; Sp. myristicæ, 5 to 20 min.

NUX VOMICA.
Alcoholism 87/9; apoplexy 87/35
Cerebral anæmia 87/68; colic 87/78
Diarrhœa (small doses, for pain caused by irreg. peristalsis) 87/99; dyspepsia of children (1 or 2 drops, ante cibum) 87/113
Heart disease 97/290
Impotence 87/259
Liver congestion (with succus taraxaci) 94/407
Menière's disease 87/300
Nausea (after alcohol) 87/305
Paralysis 87/318; pneumonia (for cardiac failure) 91/398; post-partum hæmorrhage (tendency to, given in large doses some weeks beforehand) 98/356; psoriasis ($\frac{3}{4}$ gr. ext. daily, after failure of arsenic) 98/467
Retention of urine, imperfect 94/109
Sore-throat, relaxed 87/381
Dose: Powder, 1 to 4 grs.; Ext. (*Off.*) $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.; Liq. ext. (*Off.*) 1 to 3 min.; Tinct. (*Off.*) 5 to 15 min.

OL. CADINUM (Oil of Cade, Juniper Tar Oil).
Its use in acne vulgaris 91/88

OLEANDER.—89/55
(*See* "Nerium Odorum.")

OLEORESIN OF CUBEBS.
(*See* "Cubebs.")

OL. EUCALYPTI (*See* "Eucalyptus").

OL. GAULTHERIÆ (*See* "Gaultheriæ Oleum").

OL. MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.—89/59

Its value as an antiseptic in operations, used in the form of a gauze (1 in 1000), and as an oil (1 drop of essent. oil to 1 oz. olive oil).

Appears, also, to have the property of checking suppuration.

Inhalations of pure oil produced favourable results in phthisis.

In pruritus vulvæ, pure oil, as a paint, gave instant relief 87/336

OL. OLIVÆ.—92/59

The use of oil, simple or medicated, hypodermically, in lupus and phthisis.

Instructions for preparing and sterilising solutions, with formulæ 92/60

Its use in eczema 97/221; enteritis 95/239

Gall-stone obstruction, and hepatic colic 92/286, 93/274, 98/234

Pleurisy, dry (injected into pleura, gtt. 30, sterilised) 96/488

OL. SUCCINI (Oil of Amber).—94/24

Obtained by dry distillation of amber, and subsequent rectification.

Rectified oil is colourless or yellowish.

Is a local irritant, and used as a liniment in lumbago, rheumatism and sciatica; also, combined with equal parts of the spirits of camphor and hartshorn, used as an embrocation in chronic bronchitis, incipient phthisis, and pertussis.

Internally, in 10 to 20 drop doses, in capsules, given in flatulent dyspepsia, hiccough, and hysteria.

OPIUM.

The Opium Commission Report 96/651

Opium poisoning, and its treatment by potassium permanganate; and by lavage of the stomach 96/7

Abortion (enemas, gtt. 20 of laudanum to 1 oz. water, repeated every one or two hours) 96/151; absinthism 91/96; alcoholism 91/96, 94/64; angina pectoris 95/116; anus, ulceration of (suppositories) 95/128; appendicitis 93/79

Bronchitis, cough of (small doses) 97/182

Cholera 93/126, 97/175

Diabetes 93/163, 94/179

Eczema of vulva 87/146; epilepsy 96/289, 97/228; (opium-bromide treatment of Flechsig) 94/249

Furuncle of ext. meatus of ear (gelatine cones of opium or morphine) 92/203, 98/200

Gastric ulcer (perforation) 97/544

Hæmoptysis 96/336

Headache of passive venous congestion, with bloated face (tinct. gtt. iij om. tri-hor) 87/216

Infantile diarrhœa 94/184, 187, 97/195

Lead-poisoning 87/287

Melancholia 98/321; mania, acute (large doses) 96/421; meningitis (collapse stage) 87/302, 92/333

Small-pox 87/354

Uterine sedative 97/94

OREXIN (Phenyl-dihydro-chinazolin).—91/44, 92/61, 94/25, 96/54

A white powder, insoluble in water.

The **hydrochloride** is soluble in water, but irritating.

Introduced by Dr. Penzoldt, of Erlangen, as a stomachic tonic, and has been used, with partial success, in anorexia, and in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Dose: 3 grs in cachets.

ORGANIC EXTRACTS.—94/25

Review of papers by Prof. Brown-Séquard, and Dr. William A. Hammond.

ORPHOL (Betanaphthol-Bismuth).—98/44

(*See* "Bismuth Naphtholate.")

ORTHOSIPHON STAMINEUS.—89/57

Plant growing in Java and India. Leaves contain a glucoside, **Orthosiphonin,** in acicular crystals, of bitter-sweet taste, soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, chloroform and ether.

The leaves, which are used as an infusion (**Java tea**) have a special action on the kidneys and bladder, having a powerful diuretic effect, and have been employed successfully in gravel, nephritic colic, and ascites.

OSMIC ACID (Osmium Tetroxide).

In yellow crystals, of acrid and burning taste, soluble, slowly, 1 in 50 of water. Vapour extremely pungent and irritating.

Used in 1% solution in water, hypodermically in goitre 92/258; neuralgia 87/307; and sciatica 91/436

Dose: Liq. Acid. Osmici (1 %) 2 to 10 min. hypodermically.

OUABAÏN ($C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$) 91/367, 93/36

Active principle of the *Ouabaïo wood*, and used, in aqueous extract, by the Somalis as an arrow-poison.

In thin, rectangular, white scales, of pearly aspect, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot, water; soluble in 85 % alcohol, its best solvent.

Has a powerful influence on the respiratory centres, the respiratory movements being first slowed and afterwards accelerated, whilst a similar effect is produced upon the heart's action, and, finally, paralysis of the vagi is induced, with paralysis of the heart muscle.

Its action may be compared with that of strophanthus.

Clinically, it has been used as a respiratory sedative, in doses of 1 drop of a 1 in 1000 solution.

Its use in pertussis was first suggested by Dr. Percy Wilde, in which it has been successfully employed.

In tachycardia, and allied conditions, it may prove serviceable.

Dose: Solution (1 in 1000) 1 to 3 drops every 3 hours.

OVARY, EXTRACT OF.—97/57

Results of treatment of cases where symptoms were due to amenorrhœa, arising spontaneously, artificially, or induced by operation.

OXALATE OF CERIUM.

Its use in sea-sickness 91/437; and in vomiting of pregnancy 92/411

Dose: 2 to 10 grs, up to 25 and 30 grs. for sea-sickness.

OXALIC ACID.—88/81

Extolled by Dr. Poulet, and others, as an emmenagogue, and used, with good results in amenorrhœa.

Used, also, in asthma, and bronchitis with dyspnœa.

Dr. Poulet's formula is: Oxalic Acid, 31 grs; Syr. Aurant, 2 oz; Aquæ, 6 oz. One teaspoonful for a dose, four times a day.

OXYGEN.—93/39, 95/39

Its use in the following diseases:

Acne vulgaris 91/91; alopecia areata 96/157; amenorrhœa 94/71; anæmia 93/39; angina pectoris 87/24; asphyxia 93/39

Bronchitis 90/184

Cardiac failure 93/39; chlorosis 95/39; continued fever 93/39

Empyema 95/39

Phthisis 95/39; plague 98/431; pregnancy and child-bed (various ailments during) 93/545; pleuritic effusion 95/39; pneumonia 91/401, 92/407, 93/440, 95/39, 97/473; pneumothorax 95/39

Sinusitis 98/393

Ulcers 96/596; uræmia 94/559, 97/159

Wounds 98/179

OXY-NAPHTHOIC ACID.—89/57, 90/34

Prepared by the action of carbonic acid on an alkaline salt of naphthol.

Is antiseptic, and without smell, and used by Dr. Schücking as a substitute for iodoform in wounds, and, in combination with sodium phosphate, in solution of strength from ·3 to 1%, for washing out the vagina.

Its use in rhinitis 93/401

OZONE.

Results of Dr. Thompson's (New York) experiments with ozonising agents 95/40

Inhalation of ozone in pertussis 98/407

PAMBOTANO.—91/44, 92/61

Native name of a Mexican tree, the *Calliandra Houstoni*, the bark of which has been used with success in malarial fever.

Decoction made by macerating 70 parts by weight of bark in 1000 parts of water, boiled down to one half. One pint to be taken in twenty-four hours.

PAPAIN.—96/31; (*See also* "Carica Papaya.")

Prepared from the juice of the Papaw, *Carica Papaya*: a whitish, somewhat granular powder, which digests fibrin in acid or alkaline fluids.

Its use in digestive disorders and dyspepsia 87/113, 90/239, 96/230, 97/203; diphtheria (10 % solution) 98/174

Fissured tongue (10 to 20 % solution) 90/482

Gastric ulcer 96/547

Dose: 1 to 8 grs.; Elixir Papain,

1 drachm; Glycer. Papain, 1 drachm; with meals.

PAPOID.—95/194

A digestive affecting both starchy and proteid foods, and dissolving abnormal mucous secretions.

Its use, as a glycerole, for removing tattoo marks 95/467

Dose 1½ to 3 grs. ter die post cib.

PARACHLORALOSE.—97/31 (*See* "Chloralose.")

PARACHLOROPHENOL.—97/57

An antiseptic, soluble in alcohol and ether, and in 1·3% in water. A 2% solution can be obtained by addition of a small amount of alcohol.

Useful for disinfection of hands and instruments in 2% solution.

Its use in erysipelas (1 to 2% ung.) 94/257

Lupus 96/420; laryngeal tuberculosis (locally with glycerin; has microbicidal effect on tubercle bacilli) 97/363

PARA-CRESOTIC ACID.—92/61, 93/40

An impurity found in artificially prepared salicylic acid, having an antipyretic and antiseptic action.

Used in the form of **Paracresotate of Soda,** in gastro-intestinal catarrh, catarrhal pneumonia, and acute rheumatism.

In typhoid fever it diminishes diarrhœa.

Dose: Of Sodium Paracresotate, 2 to 20 grs.

PARALDEHYDE.—89/58, 90/35, 92/5, 94/29

A polymer of aldehyde, obtained by treating aldehyde with dilute nitric or sulphuric acid; a colourless, oily liquid, soluble 1 in 10 of water.

A direct hypnotic, resembling chloral physiologically, but is not a cardiac depressant, neither is its use followed by headache or gastric disturbance. It produces diminished respirations during sleep, and is largely excreted by the lungs.

Its use in asthma (various forms) 90/35, 97/132

Chorea, sleeplessness of 94/162

Pneumonia, delirium of 93/440

Hysteria, mania, etc., insomnia of 89/58

Dose: 30 to 120 min., in dilute syrup.

PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS (Artemisia).—88/81, 89/58

West Indian plant, the leaves and flowers of which have febrifuge, and anti-neuralgic properties.

Contains a bitter alkaloid, **Parthenicine,** which stimulates salivary secretion, and is used as a gastric tonic.

Given, also in malarial fevers, in doses of 15 to 30 grs.

PELLOTINE.—($C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$) 97/322, 98/44

An alkaloid from *Anhalonium*, used as a hypnotic in doses of ⅓ to ⅔ gr, (*See also* "Anhalonium Lewinii.")

PENGAWAR DJAMBI (Paku-Kidang).—89/59

Its use as a hæmostatic.

PENNYROYAL (Mentha Pulegium).—92/62

Investigations into its physiological action by Dr. L. Falk, show that marked inco-ordination was developed, followed by paralysis of central origin, ending in death. Urine diminished in quantity, containing albumen, tube casts, leucine and tyrosine.

Post-mortem examination revealed fatty degeneration of liver, heart, and in a lesser degree, of the kidneys.

PENTAL (Tri-methyl-ethylene).—93/41, 95/40

Colourless liquid with pungent odour, sp. gr. 0·6783, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

An anæsthetic, used for short operations, administered similarly to chloroform. Narcosis is rapid (3 to 4 minutes) and sensibility is lost before consciousness. The cornea reflex persists in most cases.

PEPPERMINT, OIL OF.—89/59, 98/45 (*See* "Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ.")

PEPSIN.—95/41

Its local use in indolent ulcer, eczema, and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

PEREIRINE.—91/44

An extract of *Pao pereira* bark, found valuable by Dr. Tiberica as an adjunct to quinine in malaria, he considering it to double the

therapeutic effect of the latter drug, whilst preventing its untoward effects.
Dose: Of Pereirine hydrochlorate, 10 to 15 grs., once repeated, in half an hour.

PERIPLOCA GRÆCA (Climbing Dog's Bane, Milk-vine, Silk-vine, Virginian silk).—98/46
An asclepiadeous plant, indigenous to Greece, Western Asia, and Southern Europe.
Contains a glucoside, **Periplocin,** considered to be an isomer of Schmiedeberg's digitalin.
Used as a cardiac stimulant. Atropine is antagonistic to it.
Dose: Fl. ext, 5 to 10 drops; Periplocin, $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.

PERONIN (Benzoyl-morphine Hydrochloride).—98/46, 419
A whitish powder, soluble in water, recommended by Schröder in cough of phthisis, he classing it as intermediate between codeine and morphine.
Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

PEROSMIC ACID. (*See* "Osmic Acid.")

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.—92/50, 93/28, 94/4 (*See* "Hydrogen Peroxide.")

PERUVIAN BALSAM.
Corneal ulcers (1 to 3% ung.) 97/572
Eczema, seborrhœic (1 to 30 vaseline) 96/282
Hyperidrosis (10% alcoholic solution) 97/299
Leukoplakia oris (locally, pure) 91/320
Lupus vulgaris 92/329
Otorrhœa, scrofulous (instillation, 1 to 5 of alcohol) 97/219
Phthisis (internally) 91/378
Scabies (locally) 97/511, 98/488
Dose: 5 to 15 min.

PETROLEUM.
Cancer (as a dressing) 94/150
Diphtheria (as a paint) 94/195
Respiratory diseases (as spray or inhalation) 91/121
Small-pox (as paint) 87/355
Vaginitis (as injection) 94/573

PHENACETIN (Para-acet-phenetidin).—88/5, 89/10, 60, 90/35, 92/9, 93/4, 97/58 (*See also* "Acetphenetidin.")
An acetyl compound of phenetidin, allied, chemically, to acetanilide; a white, crystalline, odourless, almost tasteless powder, sparingly soluble in water, soluble 1 in 20 alcohol (90%), insoluble in acid or alkaline solutions. Analgesic, and antipyretic, with a soporific action.
Bladder irritability (senile) 94/107; bradycardia after influenza 96/352
Erythro-melalgia 98/217
Hemicrania 90/36; herpes zoster (with quinine) 92/292; hysteria 90/36
Indian fever 96/321: influenza 93/293
Locomotor ataxia (for lightning pains) 95/366
Migraine 98/387; multiple neuritis 96/440
Occipital headache 90/36
Pertussis 91/45, 92/363; pruritus 95/435, 96/511, 98/460
Scarlet fever 93/462
Tic douloureux 98/528; typhoid fever 94/554
Dose: 5 to 10 grs. in cachets.

PHENATE OF COCAINE.—93/43 (*See* "Cocaine Phenate.")

PHENATE OF GOLD.—97/423 (*See* "Gold Phenate.")

PHENAZONE.—97/21 (*See* "Antipyrine.")

PHENIC ACID (Phenol, Carbolic Acid).—94/30
J. Roussel's treatment of anthrax, epithelioma, phthisis, and tubercular lupus, by injections of phenic acid combined with eucalyptol in varying strengths, as detailed.
Its use, hypodermically, in intermittent fever 87/269
Leprosy 95/360
Orchitis (2% spray) 94/453
Rhinoscleroma 95/443
Urticaria (lotion of 3% with aromatic vinegar) 94/565

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.—92/62, 93/44, 94/30, 97/59
The hydrochloric acid salt of amido-acet-para-phenetidin; a crystalline white powder, of salt taste, soluble 1 in 16 of water.
Antipyretic, anti-rheumatic, and antiseptic.
Has no hurtful influence on the blood, nor (it is stated) upon the kidneys.
Of value in acute, but not in chronic, rheumatism.

As an antiseptic, has been satisfactorily used in pure powder; 5% watery solution; 10 and 15% alcoholic solution; 10 and 20% gauze; 10 and 20% unguent, in wounds and surgical operations; also in dermatitis and erysipelas; and in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.
Its use in Bright's disease 94/137
Hectic fever 93/44
Locomotor ataxia (lightning pains) 95/366
Malarial fever 93/44, 94/418, 97/395
Neuralgia of influenza 93/45
Pertussis 97/444; pneumonia 97/59
Dose: 7 to 15 grs. in solution or cachets.

PHENOL-BISMUTH.
A grey powder, insoluble, containing 20% of phenol, and having a similar action to naphthol-bismuth.
Its use in Graves's disease 98/261
Dose: 10 to 30 grs. two hours after meals.

PHENOSALYL.
Consists of solution of carbolic, salicylic and lactic acids, together with eucalyptol and menthol.
Used as an antiseptic lotion and unguent, in 1% strength.
Its use as a douche (1 in 1000) in ozæna 97/427

PHENYL - METHYL - KETONE.—92/4 (*See* "Hypnone" and "Acetophenone.")

PHENYL-URETHAN.—91/45, 92/40, 93/24, 97/37 (*See* "Euphorin.")

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—98/46
Used by Dr. Murrell in hectic, wasting diseases of tubercular origin, scrofula, and caries of bone.
His formula is: ℞ Calcii phosphat., Calcii carbonat., Ferri phosphat., āā gr. j. M. Given in powder, or pill, 2 to be taken three times a day after food.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA.—94/409
Used hypodermically in locomotor ataxia, with much improvement, in strength of 2 grammes of sodium phosphate to 100 grammes of laurel water, 3 cubic centimètres injected three times a day.

PHOSPHORUS.—94/31
In poisoning, Thornton considers potassium permanangate, administered in ½ or 1% solution, the best antidote.
Produces, in cases of poisoning, abnormal acidity in the organism, and destruction of red blood corpuscles.
Red, or amorphous phosphorus, in place of the official vitreous form, suggested by Dr. Q. Thornton, it being non-toxic, free from irritant or caustic effect, without taste or odour, and does not readily undergo change at ordinary temperatures. Has the same physiological effects as the vitreous variety 95/42
Anæmia 87/14; angina pectoris 87/23, 94/79
Cerebral anæmia 87/68
Eczema 91/45, 175, 95/224
Impotence 87/259; intermittent fever 87/267
Lupus erythematosus 93/388, 94/413, 95/367, 97/386
Menière's disease 87/301
Neuralgia 87/308
Optic nerve atrophy 95/261; osteomalacia 94/454
Paralysis, due to local anæmia of nerve centres 87/318; pneumonia 87/330; pruritus 96/511; psoriasis 87/337, 91/411
Rachitis 87/345, 91/416, 92/443
Spermatorrhœa 87/355; spinal anæmia 93/470
Xanthoma 95/523
Dose: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.; Ol. Phosphoratum (*Off.*) 1 to 5 min., in perles, or on sugar; Pil. Phosphori (*Off.*) 1 to 2 grs; Etherial Tinct. 1 to 10 min.

PHULLUAH.—95/42
An oily substance obtained from a plant growing on the hills about Nani Tal. In small balls of size of areca nut, melting on exposure to heat.
Found useful, topically, in rheumatism, sprains, sciatica and chilblains.
Case of hemiplegia benefited.
Is considered to be anodyne, antiseptic, stimulant, and emollient.

PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI.—89/61
Used by natives of Porto Rico in intermittent fevers.
Also used in India as a diuretic in gonorrhœa, acidity of urine, and as a deobstruent in jaundice.

The juice used locally in skin affections and offensive sores.

PHYSOSTIGMA (Calabar Bean).

Its use in chorea 87/77; constipation 87/82

The alkaloid, **Physostigmine** ("Eserine," which see), in large rectangular crystals, soluble 1 in 180 of vaseline, freely soluble in ether, only slightly in water.

Dose: Powder, 1 to 4 grs; Ext. (*Off.*) $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.; Tinct. (U.S.) 5 to 13 min.; Physostigmine $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA (Poke Root).—88/81

A plant indigenous to America, having a special action on the glandular system, particularly of the throat and mammæ, and also upon fibrous, mucous, and serous tissues, the periosteum, and the skin. Contains a large percentage of caustic potash (to which its medicinal properties are supposed to be due) existing in combination with a vegetable acid—phytolactic acid.

Its use in boils (on back and behind ears) 88/82

Cancer (internally, combined with tinct. burdock root; and ashes of plant, locally, as a caustic) 96/57, 98/47

Diphtheria (epidemic or catarrhal type, with high fever, pains in limbs, prostration, with a whitish exudation; tinct. internally and as gargle) 87/114, 88/82, 96/56

Epithelioma (watery ext. of green leaves, locally) 96/55

Favus (ung. of leaves or root, ʒj to ℥j) 96/57

Glandular engorgements and enlargements 87/198, 88/82

Lumbago 87/295

Mastitis 88/82, 96/57, 98/47

Neuralgia of breast 88/82, 96/57

Obesity (juice of berries) 96/57

Parotitis 87/318; periosteal rheumatism 88/82; pityriasis, psora, psoriasis, tinea capitis and sycosis 88/82, 96/57

Rheumatism (of fibrous tissues, sheaths of nerves, and periosteum) 96/57

Sciatica (rheumatism of sheath) 88/82; syphilis (secondary eruptions) 88/82

Tonsillitis 87/380, 88/82, 98/47

Dose: Tinct., 5 to 30 ♏; Liq. Ext., 2 to 10 ♏; Lotio. (tinct. ʒj to aq. ℥j).

PICHI (Fabiana Imbricata).—89/61, 94/32

A Chilian plant, having a reputation in urinary disorders, and recommended in bladder irritability, calculi (renal and vesical), cystitis, gonorrhœa, prostatitis, and the uric acid diathesis.

Is also considered a stomachic tonic

Dose: Liq. Ext. 10 to 60 min.

PICRATE OF AMMONIUM.—88/83

Found of great value, by Mr. H. Martin Clarke, in intermittent fever, he preferring it to quinine.

Also employed in malarial headache, neuralgia and colic, with success.

Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

PICRIC ACID (Carbazotic, or Trinitrophenic, Acid).—91/45

In yellow crystals, soluble 1 in 95 of water, and 1 in 16 of alcohol (90%).

Its local use in burns, in which it has analgesic, antiseptic, and keratogenous effects.

Formula for solution: ℞ Powd. Picric Acid 75 grs., Alcohol 2 ozs., Distill. Water, 1 quart 97/166, 98/135

Eczema 91/46, 98/210; erysipelas 87/159, 91/46; erythema 91/46

Lupus (dusting with powder, followed, in a few days, by 1 in 10 to 1 in 20 ung.) 96/419; lymphangitis 91/46

Scrotal pruritus (1 to 5 to 1000 ung.) 97/492

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.

PICROTOXIN.

The active principle of *Cocculus indicus*, in prismatic crystals, of bitter taste, soluble 1 in 330 of water, 1 in 13 of alcohol (90%), and freely in glacial acetic acid.

Its use in hæmatemesis 98/47; hyperidrosis 97/299

Night-sweats of phthisis 97/461, 98/47

Paralysis agitans 98/401

Dose: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ gr.

PILOCARPINE. (*See also* "Jaborandi.")

Chief alkaloid of *Pilocarpus jabo-*

randi, having sudorific and sialagogue properties, and the power to cause contraction of the pupil and approximation of vision.
Is antagonistic to atropine.
The nitrate and hydrochloride are chiefly used.
Alcoholism, acute 87/7; alopecia (internally, hypodermically, or locally, grs. xv to ʒj ung,) 94/69, 96/156; amblyopia 91/99; aural vertigo 95/222
Belladonna poisoning 91/46; Bright's disease (ung. of 1½ grs. to 3 ozs. vaseline, rubbed into dorso-lumbar region subsequently to dry cupping) 98/129
Cholera 94/158, 97/175
Dermatitis herpetiformis 95/184; diphtheria 94/190, 96/234
Ear disease, recent affections of labyrinth (hypodermically) 92/214
Eczema (hydrochloride, 1% solution, 10 to 15 drops daily, hypodermically) 92/221, 93/209; erysipelas 95/248
Feet, offensive perspiration of 87/174
Glaucoma, chronic 92/246, 97/257
Hæmorrhage, internal 92/265; hepatic colic (2% solution, hypodermically); hiccough 87/245, 96/367; hydrophobia 91/272; hystero-epilepsy (hydrochloride, ⅛ gr. hypodermically) 91/199
Intermittent fever 87/269
Jaundice (considered by Witkowski almost specific) 91/46; jaundice of infants 87/274
Labyrinthine deafness 93/203; labyrinthitis, syphilitic 94/233; lymphatic glands, chronic enlargement of 87/200
Mania, acute hysterical 95/333; Menière's disease 87/301, 96/421, 97/397; middle ear inflammation 98/202
Nephritis (unguent., see Bright's disease, above) 96/57; night-sweats (small doses, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.) 98/392
Obstetric practice (first stage of labour, increasing pains) 90/372
Pleurisy (as a diaphoretic) 87/329; pneumonia 87/330, 97/470, 98/438; pruritus 95/436, 96/512; puerperal convulsions 87/284, 91/415
Rabies 93/454; rheumatism, chronic articular 91/428
Uræmia 95/496; urticaria 94/565, 96/609
Dose: Of Nitrate and Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{20}$ to ½ gr., by mouth; $\frac{1}{10}$ to ⅓ gr., hypodermically.

PINEAPPLE JUICE.—91/47
Used by Dr. Flaschar in chronic bronchitis as an effectual remedy for dissolving tough mucous secretions; the dose being 8 to 10 teaspoonfuls.

PIPERAZINE (Diethylene-Diamine). 92/64, 93/45, 97/59
Colourless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol.
A solvent for uric acid, forming neutral urates, with twelve times the solvent power of lithium carbonate.
Its use in Bright's disease 94/137
Gout 93/252
Renal calculi 93/45, 94/495; renal colic 93/45
Uric acid dyscrasia 93/539; uræmia 95/498
Dose: 4 to 10 grs., or 15 grs. daily; Efferv. Piperazine ʒj contains 5 grs; Piperazine Water, 5 grs. to a tumblerful.

PIPERIDIN GUAIACOLATE.—98/418
Used by Drs. Chaplin and Tunnicliffe in phthisis, in doses of from 5 to 30 grs. thrice daily, given in water with a little added glycerin or mucilage.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA (Jamaica Dogwood).—87/255, 94/32
Has anodyne and narcotic properties, and used beneficially in dysmenorrhœa; the præcordial pains of myocarditis with arterio-sclerosis, and those of chlorosis and the various neuroses; and in neuralgia 87/307
Dose: Liq. Ext. ♏xx to ʒij.

PITUITARY BODY EXTRACT.—97/98
Its use in acromegaly.
Oliver and Schäfer's experiments indicate a resemblance of function between it and the suprarenal capsules, both producing rise of blood-pressure, the outcome of contraction of the arterioles, when injected intravenously in the dog 98/5

PIXOL.—95/42

A disinfectant, prepared by dissolving 1 lb. of green soap in 3 lbs. of tar, and slowly adding a solution of 3½ ozs. of potash or soda in 3 lbs. of water.

One part to 19 parts water forms a 5% solution, suitable for disinfecting linen, or for washing hands.

A 10% solution has proved fatal to the bacilli of anthrax, cholera, and typhoid fever.

PLANTAGO (Psyllium).—89/62

The seeds recommended as yielding a larger quantity of mucilage to cold water than linseed, and used internally in diarrhœa, and irritable states of the stomach and bowels.

PODOPHYLLIN.

Its use in constipation of children ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. in pill) 95/177

Diarrhœa of infants with light coloured stools ($\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.) 87/100, 92/162, 94/187

Jaundice (small repeated doses) 87/274

Dose: As a cholagogue or aperient ¼ to 1 gr.; as an alterative $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.

POMEGRANATE ROOT.—87/416

Used in ½ oz. doses of the powder for tapeworm.

The alkaloid, **Pelletierine,** also used for the same purpose, in doses of 3 to 6 grs; or, in the form of the **Sulphate** or **Tannate,** in doses of 5 to 8 grs.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.—94/33, 95/43

A pure tissue irritant, having a specific action upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory and alimentary tracts, the nose, eyes and mouth.

It further acts upon the skin, liver, and kidneys, the fibrous tissues, periosteum, and bone.

It differs from arsenic in that it has little influence on the blood and nervous system.

In its action upon the respiratory mucous membrane, it markedly increases the secretion, which is of a tough, viscid, and stringy character, and, if the inflammation be severe, false membranes are formed.

Upon the alimentary tract, the tendency is towards ulceration.

It has a special elective affinity for the nose, the workers in chrome getting first catarrhal symptoms, with sneezing, soreness and redness of the nose, and fœtid smell.

This is followed by pain and tenderness at the junction of the cartilage, whilst the septum ulcerates completely through, the nose becoming obstructed by hard elastic plugs ("clinkers").

Clinically, has proved of much value in chronic gastric catarrh, with yellow coated tongue, and tenderness over the epigastrium; also in gastric ulcer it has yielded satisfactory results in Prof. Frazer's hands 87/190, 95/43

In a form of chronic pharyngeal catarrh, where patient has a fit of coughing in the morning, expelling a piece of tough mucus resembling a grain of wheat, which relieves the cough, it has proved curative 94/35

Its use in laryngitis 87/285

In persistent vomiting, Marvin and Bradbury found it of considerable value 98/505

Is useful as a stimulating lotion (gr.j to ℥iv) to chronic ulcers, and, in stronger solution, almost specific as a paint for psoriasis linguæ.

For internal use, a trituration of 1 to 100 of milk sugar will be found convenient.

Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

Aural vertigo 95/221

Chorea 94/162, 96/206

Enuresis 95/241; epilepsy 94/249, 95/244

Headache 95/302; hyperacidity, intermittent (with chloral, per rectum) 96/224; hyperemesis gravidarum 93/287

Insomnia (various formulæ) 97/324

Menière's disease 94/234

Neurasthenia 92/342

Puerperal eclampsia 91/415, 97/498

Sunstroke 87/359

Vomiting of phthisis (10% solution in glycerin, as paint to pharynx) 98/416

Dose: 5 to 30 grs.

POTASSIUM CANTHARIDATE.

In fine white needles, soluble 1 in 25 of water.

Its use in lupus 95/369: and phthisis 92/381

Dose: $\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ gr., hypodermically.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—94/35

Used in concentrated solution (20 grs. to the oz) by Dr. Alex. Harkin to increase the secretion of milk, he giving 1 oz. of above solution three times a day, before meals. Same effect occurs in the cow.

Its use in diphtheria 94/193, 96/8

Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE.

Lupus successfully treated hypodermically, by 1% solution of drug in combination with gold chloride 92/328

Pruritus (locally, ʒj to Oj water), 95/435

Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

POTASSIUM IODHYDRARGYRATE.

Its use as an ung. in lupus 94/415

POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Actinomycosis 94/60, 95/88, 96/155, 97/101, 98/529; albuminuria 94/62; amblyopia 91/99; aneurysm 87/20, 91/104; angina pectoris 94/79, 95/116, 98/104; aphthæ 87/35; arsenical neuritis 91/345; ascites 94/96; asthma 87/38, 91/112, 97/131 98/118

Bright's disease, aural disturbance of 93/206; bronchitis, chronic 87/62

Carcinoma of fauces and throat 94/539; cataract, incipient 92/247; cerebral tumours 95/488; cirrhosis of liver 94/406

Detachment of retina 96/303; dysmenorrhœa 92/197, 97/215

Emphysema 87/149; encephalitis 94/240; endocarditis, acute 97/287; erythema (various forms) 87/159; exophthalmic goitre 93/248

Gout 92/262; gouty vertigo 93/550

Hæmoptysis 91/239; hay fever 87/214; heart disease (experiments of Germain Sée, and results) 91/260, 97/291; heart tonic 91/6; hypertrophied tonsils 97/563

Iritis 97/333

Labyrinthitis 94/233; laryngeal paralysis 98/370; laryngeal ulcers 97/358; lead palsy 97/367; leprosy 95/360, 98/372; leukoplakia 96/415; locomotor ataxia 87/357, 91/329, 95/365

Malarial fever 97/393; Menière's disease 94/233: multiple neuritis 96/440; muscæ volitantes 87/305 myositis syphilitica 94/429

Neuralgia (rheumatic) 87/307; neuritis 98/391

Obesity 94/450; otalgia (gouty or rheumatic) 96/277; ozæna 87/317

Pachydermia laryngis 95/393, 96/395, 97/428; permanent slow pulse 91/254; pityriasis rubra 93/430; pleurisy 87/329, 91/395; pneumonia interstitial 94/478; Pott's disease 92/347; priapism, persistent 88/67; psoriasis 87/337, 91/411, 94/489, 96/514, 97/494, 98/465

Ringworm 87/347, 97/510

Salpingitis 98/488; sciatica 87/349, 92/450; spinal anæmia 93/469: spinal disease, syphilitic 87/356; syphilis 87/365, 92/479, 96/557

Tic douloureux 97/413, 98/528; torticollis 98/531

Urticaria 92/507; uterine myomata 96/428

Vertigo of pre-atheromatous arterial fibrosis 94/580

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.

Its local use in burns, relieving pain, and acting as a refrigerant (saturated solution, as baths, lotion, or compresses) 97/165, 98/136

Intermittent fever 94/418

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

Its antidotal power against morphine poisoning; and results of Dr. Chambers' experiments on the internal use of the drug 96/58

Its use in amenorrhœa 87/10

Blennorrhagia (locally) 96/178, 97/584; burns (1 or 2 grs. to oz. water) 87/65, 98/137

Diabetes mellitus 96/211; diphtheria (as paint, 3 grs. to oz.) 93/182

Eczema (1 to 2%) 98/210; emmenagogue 94/566; endometritis, puerperal (injections) 96/286

Frost-bite (1 to 2 grs. to oz. water, as compress) 87/183

Gonorrhœa (1 in 2000 solution) 94/306, 96/335, 97/265

Lupus erythematosus 95/367, 98/537

Obesity (gr. ¼ ter die) 87/312; ophthalmia neonatorum 96/292
Plague 98/431; pruritus vulvæ (1 or 2%, locally).
Snake-bite 94/514
Trachoma 98/153; typhoid fever (mouth wash) 97/567; typhus (rectal injection) 94/556
Urinary test, as a 92/502
Vulvo-vaginitis (injections, 1 in 4000 to 1 in 1000) 95/521, 97/601
Dose: 1 to 3 grs. in pill.

POTASSIUM SILICO-FLUORIDE.
Recommended by Faulder White as an antiseptic in chronic suppuration of the middle ear 97/219

POTENTILLA CANADENSIS (P. Sarmentosa).—88/83
A plant common in the United States, and used as an infusion of the leaves and root for night sweats of phthisis, proving efficacious after failure of atropine.

POWDERS, ANTISEPTIC.
Formulæ for 95/7

PRIMULA OBCONICA.—97/59
Contact with the leaves produces, in many persons, an erythematous eruption, with intense burning, itching, and tingling, affecting chiefly the face, palms of hands, and flexor surface of forearms.
Calamine lotion best treatment.

PROTEINE.—94/60
A substance analogous to tuberculin in composition, extracted from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus.*
Case of actinomycosis successfully treated by injections.

PROTOPINE.—92/64
An alkaloid isolated from opium, *Chelidonium majus*, and *Macleya cordata.*
Conclusions of Dr. Ergel as to its physiological properties.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA (Wild Cherry Bark).—95/45
Recommended as a **Cardiac Tonic,** especially in dilatation of right heart of chronic bronchitis and mitral stenosis, and in the feeble heart of anæmia, and exhausting diseases.
Dose: Syr. Prunus Virginiana, ½ to 1 drachm; Tinct. ½ to 1 drachm.

PSEUDACONITINE.—97/2
An alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum ferox* and having the constitution of acetyl-veratryl-aconine.

PSYLLIUM.—89/62 (*See* "Plantago.")

PULQUE (American Agave).—89/62
The sap, made into a drink called agave wine, or pulque, used by the natives of Mexico and Florida, and taken as a stomachic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, and blood-tonic.
Has also been used, curatively, in Bright's disease, as a remedy for scurvy, and as a styptic.

PULSATILLA (Meadow Anemone, Pasque Flower).—88/84, 91/47
(*See also* "Anemonin.")
Acts chiefly upon the mucous and synovial membranes, the veins, eyes, ears, and the generative organs of both sexes.
Its use in amenorrhœa 87/10, 88/84
Bronchial catarrh 88/84
Conjunctivitis 88/84
Dysmenorrhœa (scanty, dark, venous discharge, result of chill) 87/129, 91/47; dyspepsia (mucous derangement, white tongue, nausea, absence of much pain) 88/84
Ear, acute inflammation of middle, and earache 87/140, 88/84; epididymitis 95/242
Gout, sub-acute (especially in women. pain flying from joint to joint) 87/208
Leucorrhœa 87/288, 88/84
Measles (catarrhal symptoms of eyes and nose, internally, and as lotion (ʒj tinct. to ℥iv water) 87/299
Nasal catarrh 88/84; nausea (accompanying stomach catarrh, with repugnance to food) 87/305
Orchitis, acute 87/377, 88/84; ovaralgia 91/47
Varicosis 88/84
Dose: Tinct., 1 to 5 mins.

PYOKTANIN.—98/48 (*See also* "Methyl Violet" and "Methylene Blue.")
Bright's disease, chronic 98/49
Cancer 92/145; of stomach (gr. 1 in pill ter die) 96/541; of rectum (suppository: pyoktanin gr. 1; pulv. opii gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, ol. theobrom. q.s.) 96/199; cholera 93/130, 97/176; conjunctivitis, phlyctenular (1 in 1000 aqueous solution) 95/153; cystitis 98/49
Diphtheria 92/187 (inhalation); 10% solution locally applied 94/191;

dyspepsia (hyperacidity, pain and vomiting) 98/49
Gonorrhœa (injections) 92/258
Headache, nervous 98/49
Laryngeal tuberculosis (2% submucous injection) 92/319, 96/586; lupus erythematosus (sat. solution, locally) 98/376; l. vulgaris (solution 1 in 500 as dressing) 95/369
Malaria 98/49
Neurasthenia (head pains) 98/49
Sycosis (1 in 500 solution, or as ung.) 94/533
Dose: Pyoktanin (blue), 1 to 4 grs.

PYRAMIDONE.—98/49
A substitution compound of antipyrine, a white, crystalline powder, tasteless, and soluble in 10 parts of water.
Differs from antipyrine in that its action is more gradual and subsides more slowly.
Has been used successfully as an antipyretic in influenzal pneumonia, pseudo-leucæmia, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and typhus; and as an analgesic in febrile headache, intercostal neuralgia, multiple neuritis, tuberculous peritonitis, etc.
Dose: 5 to 8 grs.

PYRANTIN (Para-ethoxylphenylsuccinimide).—97/60
Obtained by fusing either para-amidophenetol or phenacetin with succinic acid, and extracting with boiling alcohol.
In colourless, prismatic needles, soluble in 13·17 parts of water at 62° F., and 83·6 parts of boiling water; insoluble in ether.
The sodium salt is soluble, and possesses the same physiological action.
Both preparations have antipyretic properties, lowering temp. without any effect on the blood, heart, or respiratory organs.
Recommended in fever of rheumatic origin in daily doses of 15½ to 46 grs.

PYRIDIN (Pyridine-Tricarboxylic Acid).—88/85, 89/63
A product of coal tar; or may be obtained by completely oxidising quinine with potassium permanganate; or from bone oil by dry distillation.
A colourless liquid of persistent empyreumatic odour, miscible with water, alcohol, ether, and oils.
Has cardiac stimulant properties, markedly increasing the heart's systole, and lessening pulsation simultaneously with the number of respirations.
The pressure of blood in the arteries is increased.
Has proved a valuable palliative in angina pectoris, and asthma, inhaled on handkerchief (5 to 10 drops) 93/82
Possesses, also, antipyretic, antifermentative, and anti-putrifactive powers, and has been found useful in diphtheria, malarial fever, pertussis and typhoid fever.
Dose: 5 to 10 mins., daily.

PYRODINE.—90/37
An impure form of **Hydracetin** (*which see*) of which it contains from 20 to 25%.
Considered by Dr. Dreschfeld a powerful antipyretic, lowering temp. quickly, and producing marked perspiration, being especially applicable to pneumonia, scarlet, and typhus fevers.
Acts well, also, in migraine and neuralgia.
Its administration requires caution, and should not be given oftener than once in 18 or 24 hours, it easily showing toxic symptoms in the form of hæmoglobinæmia.
Dose: children, 2 to 4 grs; adults, 8 to 12 grs.

PYROGALLIC ACID (Pyrogallol).
In small, white crystals, soluble in 2 parts of water, and in 10 parts of melted lard. Has antiseptic properties.
Uses: Blepharitis (5 to 8% ung.) 97/141
Cancer (ʒj to ℥j vaseline) 94/152; of the skin 96/200
Eczema marginatum (5 to 10% ung.) 87/147; seborrhœic 91/178; epithelioma (ʒj to ℥j vaseline) 94/255
Lupus vulgaris 92/328, 93/389, 95/369, 97/385
Onychomycosis (equal parts with olive oil) 96/518
Pityriasis capitis (ʒj to ℥j) 96/485
Sycosis (as ung.) 97/554

Dose; ½ to 1½ grs. in aqueous solution, or in pill with syrup, freshly prepared, and kept from light.

PYROZONE.

A synonym of hydrogen peroxide solutions.

Alopecia areata 94/68

QUEBRACHO.—87/40, 89/63

The bark of the *Aspidosperma quebraco*, which contains an alkaloid, **Aspidospermine.**

Used to relieve the dyspnœa of asthma, and the fluid extract has been found beneficial, topically, to superficial wounds.

Dose: Tinct. ½ to 1 drachm.

QUILLAIA SAPONARIA (Panama Bark, Soap Bark).—88/86

The root is recommended to replace senega, the active principle in both plants being saponin, or sapotoxin, quillaia containing five times as much as senega.

Soothes cough and promotes expectoration.

Contra-indicated if hæmoptysis is present.

Dose: Tinct. (*Off.*) 30 to 60 min.

QUININE ARSENIATE.

Contains about 29% of arsenic, and 67% of quinine.

Its use in splenic enlargement 97/531

Dose: ⅛ to ½ gr. in pill.

QUININE DI-HYDROCHLORIDE (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride).

Very soluble in water. Suitable for hypodermic injection (1 gr. in 6 min.).

Its use in cholera 94/157; in malaria 94/417

Dose: 1 to 10 grs.; hypoderm., ½ to 2 grs.

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE.

Soluble 1 in 24 of water.

Its use in tic douloureux 98/528

Dose: 1 to 5 grs.

QUININE HYDROCHLORO-SULPHATE.—94/36, 95/45

The most suitable salt for hypodermic use, on account of its solubility, 1 gramme dissolving in 1 gramme of water.

Contains 74% of alkaloid.

Dose: 1 to 10 grs. Inject. Quin. Hydrochloro-sulphate (1 gr. to 4 min.) 2 to 12 min.

QUININE IODATE.—97/45

Soluble 1 in 250 of water.

May be administered by mouth or hypodermically in dose of from 0·05 to 0·1 gramme, having neurotonic and anti-neuralgic properties.

QUININE PHENATE.

Its use in anthrax 95/126

Dose: 1 to 2 grs.

QUININE SULPHATE.

Abortion 87/3; angina pectoris (malarial) 94/79; aphthæ (with diarrhœa) 87/35; angio-neurosis 95/125; aural vertigo 95/222

Coryza 87/85

Dysentery (malarial) 94/197; irrigations in (1 in 1000) 94/198

Endocarditis, malignant 93/263; eruption of bullæ caused by 97/521; erythema iris (with salicylates) 97/234

Furunculosis (malarial origin) 95/289

Hæmaturia (malarial) 87/210, 93/391; hay fever (topically, 2 grs. to oz.) 87/214; hydroa herpetiforme 87/247; hiccough, obstinate 96/362, 367

Influenza 92/296

Jaundice accompanying pyæmia or septicæmia 87/274

Labour, in 97/352, 98/364

Malaria 97/392, 394, 98/383; Menière's disease 87/300, 94/233

Neuralgia 87/307, 93/514, 94/434

Otalgia 96/277

Phthisis (malarial) 97/391; pertussis 87/321, 92/364, 94/458, 95/522, 96/478, 98/407; plague 98/430; pleurisy 93/435; pityriasis versicolor (as soap) 96/486; pneumonia 87/330, 92/404, 93/437, 94/477, 97/475; puerperal septicæmia 94/491 pruritus 95/436, 96/512

Rheumatism 92/432, (malarial) 97/391

Tetanus (large doses) 87/378; typhoid fever 94/553, 97/568

Urticaria 92/506, 95/509, 96/610

Varicose ulcers (1% wash) 97/598

Dose: 1 to 5 grs., as tonic; 5 to 15 grs., as antiperiodic.

QUININE TANNATE.

Obtained by the decomposition of quinine sulphate with a solution of tannin.

Insoluble, and nearly tasteless.

Its use as an intestinal antiseptic in the super-digestion of proteids 91/155

Dose: 1 to 4 grs.

QUININE VALERIANATE.
Soluble 1 in 110 of cold water.
Its use in hysterical and neurasthenic disorders of women 96/435; and in tic douloureux 98/528.
Dose: 1 to 4 grs.

QUINOLINE.—89/64, 92/12
An antiseptic, obtained synthetically from aniline, nitro-benzol, glycerin and sulphuric acid.
Sparingly soluble in water.

QUINOSOL.—97/60
A new antiseptic, a neutral compound of oxyquinolin, which, in use, gives up oxyquinolin in a nascent state.
Stains the skin and instruments yellow, which is removed by washing with water.
Views of various experimenters on its use 97/61

RANDIA DUMENTORUM.—92/65
A shrub indigenous to India, and used by Sir James Sawyer as a cardiac stimulant and nervine antispasmodic.
Active principle stated to be allied to saponin, the glucoside of senega and soap bark.
Dose: ethereal tinct. (1 to 5), 15 to 60 min.

RESORBIN.—96/521
A new ointment basis, having special penetrating power, and recommended by Görl in scabies.

RESORCIN.
A derivative of benzene or phenol, soluble 1 in 1 of water, 2 in 1 of alcohol, and 1 in 20 of olive oil.
Is powerfully antiseptic, and, internally, has antipyretic properties.
Has caustic action on the skin.
Uses: acne vulgaris (as paste) 91/91, 95/87, 97/97, 98/91: atrophic rhinitis 91/432
Blepharitis (ung. resorcin and sulphur, āā 3%) 98/222
Cancer 94/152; chilblains 97/174
Diphtheria (as paint with glycerin (1 to 10); as spray (1 to 20); and internally) 91/144, 98/172
Ear diseases (locally, with cocaine: formula: Resorcin, gr. 1½; cocaine hydrochlor., grs. 3 to 7½; aq. dest., min. 150) 91/169; eczema 87/148, 91/176, 94/238, 96/283, 97/221, 224, 98/208, 210; of ear (ung. 2 to 5%) 98/201; of eyelids 96/283; of tongue 91/460; enteric fever (with antifebrine) 93/212; erysipelas (5% sol. injected round edges) 87/159
Favus (ʒj to ℥j) 97/520
Gastric ulcer (5 grs. ter die) 93/243; gonorrhœa (inject. 1 or 2 to 100) 94/307
Hypertrophic rhinitis (100% applied) 98/394
Infantile diarrhœa 97/197
Leukoplakia (as paste) 96/416
Otorrhœa (see formula under ear diseases above) 92/207
Pertussis (2% solution, as spray) 87/320, 91/368, 94/458, 98/407; pityriasis capitis 96/485; pruritus (3 to 5% aq. solution) 92/418, 95/436, 96/512
Rodent ulcer (as plaster) 92/445, 96/520
Skin affections (strengths of drug in) 97/520; sycosis (20 to 50% in alcohol) 97/554
Tinea versicolor (as lotion) 93/503; tuberculosis of larynx 87/287
Ulcers (ung. 3 to 5%) 94/557, 96/596
Verruca (as 10 to 20% plaster) 94/579
Dose: 3 to 8 grs.

RESORCINOL.—94/36
Obtained by heating equal parts of resorcin and iodoform; a yellowish-brown powder, with an iodine odour.
Used in ulcers and unhealthy sores, in dry powder with starch (1 to 4), or as an unguent with lard (10%).
Does not mix well with vaseline.
Its use in pruritus 94/487

RETINOL (Resinol, Rosinol).—92/65
A distillation product of pine or fir resin.
A viscid fluid of peculiar odour, recommended by Dr. Vigier as a solvent, especially for phosphorus, being unoxidizable.
It also readily dissolves aristol, camphor, cocaine, codeine, iodol, naphthol, and strychnine.

RHIGOLENE.—88/86, 93/3
A crude hydride of amyl, produced by repeated distillation of spirit of petroleum.
Is inflammable. Inhaled, produces general anæsthesia, and, locally, rapidly freezes the part.

Its mixture with olive or almond oil renders it unirritating as a spray, and makes it a suitable menstruum for applying local medication to the glottis.

RHUBARB (Rheum).

Recommended by Dr. Sydney Martin in 3-drop doses three times a day, as an effectual remedy in ascarides 86/86

Its power to produce hæmorrhagic and pustular eruptions resembling pemphigus 92/66

RHUS AROMATICA (Sweet Sumach). 90/38, 91/48, 190, 92/505

Used successfully in incontinence of urine in children.

Dose: Fl. ext., 5 to 30 min.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON (Poison Oak).—96/59, 97/62, 98/50

Active principle an irritant oil, toxicodendrol.

Both this, and the handling of the drug produce an acute dermatitis of an eczematous character, spreading from the parts affected all over the body, and involving even the mucous membranes.

Affects also the fibrous tissues, acting specifically upon tendons, fasciæ, sheaths of muscles and nerves.

A valuable remedy in rheumatism affecting these tissues, and in rheumatic sciatica, being indicated when the pains are worse when the patient is at rest, and although first movement increases the suffering, it is relieved after continued exercise 91/48

Lumbago 87/295

Useful, also, in the earlier stages of eczema, in vesicular erysipelas 87/158; and in herpes zoster 87/244

Dose: Tinct., ♏j to v; Liniment, ℨj tinct. ad. aq. ℥j.

RUBIDIUM IODIDE.—95/45

In cubic crystals, soluble in water, with a bitter-saline taste.

A substitute for potassium iodide, applicable in cases where a prolonged iodine treatment could not be instituted on account of the individual susceptibility of the patient.

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

RUBUS CHAMÆMORUS (Yellow Raspberry, Cloudberry).—91/50 (*See* "Cloudberry.")

Employed as a diuretic in nephritis, cirrhosis of liver, cardiac affections, chloro-anæmia with œdema.

Dose: Infus. of leaves (1 in 12) ½ oz; Fl. ext., ½ to 1 drachm.

SABADILLA (Indian Barley).

Contains the alkaloid veratrine.

Used successfully, internally and locally, in hay-fever 87/214

Dose: Tinct, 1 to 5 min.

SACCHARIN.—90/38

Benzoyl-sulphonic-imide, derived from toluene which is obtained from coal tar.

Soluble 1 in 500 of water; glycerin, 1 in 50; alcohol (90%) 1 in 25, proof spirit, 1 in 80; ether, 1 in 100

Has antiseptic properties, and is useful in 2% solution for washing out stomach, in malignant and other diseases of that organ.

Also, forms a valuable antiseptic mouth-wash.

Dose: ½ to 2 grs.

SAFFROL.—89/64

The camphor of oil of sassafras, having anodyne properties, and used in headache, myalgia, and sciatica with good effects.

Dose: 20 to 30 min.

SAFFRON.

Its use in chlorotic amenorrhœa 94/71

SAFRANINE.

Produced by action of nitrous acid on ortho-toluidine, and subsequent oxidation (Martindale),

Used as a test for sugar in solution of 1 in 1000.

Sixteen drops of urine diluted with five times the volume of safranine solution, to which is added thirty drops of caustic potash solution, are heated to boiling. The solution becomes decolorised if sugar be present 91/479

SAL ALEMBROTH (Ammonio-Mercuric Chloride).—87/28

A very soluuble salt, and powerfully antiseptic.

Dressings are coloured blue (aniline) and used in form of gauze (1%) and wool (2%).

SALACETOL.—95/45, 187

A combination of salicylic acid and acetol, containing 75% of salicylic acid; a white crystalline powder, insoluble in water.

Is decomposed in the intestinal alkaline fluids, setting free its salicylic acid, the acetol being converted into acetone and eliminated.

Used as an intestinal disinfectant in diarrhœa, the elimination of salicylic acid being facilitated by administration in castor oil.

Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

SALICIN.

A glucoside obtained from a species of willow-bark, soluble 1 in 28 of water, 1 in 50 alcohol.

Its use in gastric dyspepsia 95/193; and in influenza 92/297

Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

SALICYLAMIDE.—97/63

Made from methyl salicylate (artificial oil of gaultheria) by the action of ammonia.

Soluble 1 in 250 of water, and easily in alcohol.

Has similar action to salicylic acid, but greater analgesic powers.

Dose: 2 to 6 grs.

SALICYLATE OF AMMONIUM (*See* "Ammonium Salicylate.")

SALICYLATE OF BISMUTH.—88/24 (*See* "Bismuth Salicylate.")

SALICYLATE OF COCAINE.—87/39

Used hypodermically by Dr. Beschorner and Prof. Mosler in asthma, a 5% solution being used in doses of 4 centigrammes.

SALICYLATE OF MERCURY.—(*See under* "Mercury.")

SALICYLATE OF METHYL.—97/52 (*See* "Methyl Salicylate.")

SALICYLBROMANILIDE (*See* "Antinervine.")

SALICYLIC ACID.

Some effects of administration of salicylates are myosis, epistaxis, and hæmaturia 90/39; also, cerebral congestion, accompanied by tinnitus, headache, and visual disturbance. Large doses produce hallucinations, delirium, profuse sweating, vomiting, and collapse 98/51

The physiological action of salicylic acid may be summed up in the statement that it diminishes the vital activity of protoplasm 98/52

Sol. 1 in 500 of water (the addition of 1 part acid to 100 parts glycerin and 150 parts water, increases the solubility); 1 in 3 alcohol (90%); 1 in 2 ether; 1 in 200 glycerin; 1 in 100 castor oil, and in vaseline and fats.

Is antiseptic, antifermentative, and antiputrefactive.

Uses: Acne (as plaster) 95/87, 96/153, 98/91; alopecia areata 94/68; antiseptic dressing (stimulant to granulating surfaces) 96/22; atrophic rhinitis 91/432

Cancer (of uterus, inject. 6% sol. in 60% alcohol) 95/164, 96/195; cholera 93/130: cystitis, senile (injections) 94/109

Dermatitis herpetiformis (as ung.) 95/184; detached retina 96/304; diabetes, in rheumatic subjects 87/96; diarrhæa 98/52; diphtheria (locally) 91/144, 98/52

Eczema 91/176, 181, 97/221, 98/208; of ear 98/201; of legs 98/209; of tongue 91/460; of vulva 97/221

Furunculosis 96/328; of ear 98/200

Gout 98/52

Hyperidrosis (salicyl-talc) 95/321

Joints, tuberculous disease of (irrigation, by one third of 1% solution) 93/327

Leprosy 95/360; lupus (as collodion or paste) 87/296, 94/415, 95/368, 96/420

Menière's disease 87/301; meningitis 92/333

Orchitis 98/52; otorrhœa (locally) 87/136

Pityriasis (10% solution in alcohol) 87/328; of ear 94/232; pityriasis rubra pilaris 97/464; pleurisy 94/476, 95/426: pneumonia 87/330; pruritus 95/435; psoriasis (as ung.) 98/465

Rheumatism 97/268, 98/52; ringworm (10% solution in alcohol) 87/347

Sclerodermia 95/446; small-pox 94/514; syphilis of nose (2% douche) 97/419

Tuberculosis (by skin absorption) 98/52

Verruca (as collodion) 92/517, 94/579;

vulva, vegetations of (as collodion) 98/572
Yellow fever 95/524
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

SALINAPHTHOL.—92/67
A combination of salicylic acid and naphthol, insoluble in water, without taste or odour.
Proposed as a remedy for acute articular rheumatism.
Dose: 4 to 7 grs.

SALINE INJECTIONS.—98/53
In general, the subcutaneous is to be preferred to the intravenous method, being less dangerous and as efficient.
Abortion, hæmorrhage following (per rectum) 95/83; anæmia perniciosa (normal solution in large quantities) 95/105; asthenia 98/54
Cholera, collapse of (hot solution, subcutaneous or intravenous. Formula: sodium chloride 5 parts, sodium sulphate 10 parts, water (100° F) 100 parts; 1 to 3 pints three or four times a day) 93/127, 132, 95/173, 98/53, 150; collapse 97/178
Diabetes, and diabetic coma 96/338, 98/53
Hæmorrhages 96/337, 97/353
Infectious enteritis 98/54
Plague 98/431, pneumonia 98/53; peritonitis 97/443
Scarlatina 98/53; shock 98/54
Tachycardia 98/53; typhoid and typhus fevers 98/53
Uræmia 95/497, 98/53
Strength of normal solution; 60 grs. of sodium chloride to a pint of boiled water at temp. of 100° F.
Jennings' solution consists of sodium chloride 50 grs., sodium sulphate 2½ grs., sodium carbonate 2½ grs., sodium phosphate 2 grs., potassium chloride 3 grs. to a pint of sterilised water at 100° F., to which is added 2 drachms of absolute alcohol.

SALIPYRIN.—92/67, 97/63
A compound of antipyrine and salicylic acid, possessing the therapeutic properties of both. A coarse crystalline white powder, without odour, and with sweetish taste, soluble in alcohol, sparingly in water.
Its use in influenza 94/343
Dose: 15 to 30 grs.

SALIX NIGRA (Black Willow).
A liquid ext. from the bark is used in abortion 97/94; dysmenorrhœa 95/334; menorrhagia 90/359; and paranoia 95/336
Dose: Liq. ext. ½ to 1 drachm.

SALOL (Phenyl Salicylate).—92/11, 97/64
Small rhombic prisms of faint aromatic odour and nearly tasteless, insoluble in water, soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, 2 in 1 of ether, and in oils.
Antipyretic and antiseptic.
Uses: anæmia 95/103; angio-neurosis 95/126
Bladder irritation (with boric acid) 94/108; bony cavities, for plugging 98/124
Cancer uteri (gauze for packing) 98/560; cholera 91/128, 130, 92/148, 93/129, 137; cystitis 93/87
Dangers attending use of 98/54; diabetes 94/181; dyspepsia 91/155, 93/192, 95/193
Eczema, infiltration exceeding inflammation (20 to 60 grs. to 1 oz., as ung.) 97/221; endometritis 96/287; epilepsy (in milk, as intestinal antiseptic) 98/213
Gastric neurasthenia 91/223; gonorrhœa 91/230, 94/307, 97/263, 265; Graves's disease 98/261
Hepatic colic 93/275
Infantile diarrhœa 92/167, 93/167, 94/185; influenza 97/305; intestinal antiseptic 92/176, 95/68
Leucorrhœa, vulvar and cervical (insufflations and bougies) 96/408, 411, 415
Melancholia 98/321; metrorrhagia with antipyrine, equal parts, on tampon) 97/403
Otorrhœa (camphorated salol on tampon) 92/209
Pharyngitis 92/493; pleurisy 94/476; pneumonia 92/407; pruritus 95/435; pulmonary tuberculosis (for diarrhœa) 96/578
Rheumatism, acute 87/339, 88/89, 92/435; Dr. H. B. Carpenter's advice against its use 98/477
Sycosis 96/556
Tonsillitis, acute 92/493, 96/566; typhoid fever 92/499, 94/244, 555, 98/543; typhus 94/556

Urticaria 95/509
Dose: 5 to 15 grs. in cachet.

SALOPHEN (Acetyl-para-amido-phenyl-salicylic-ester).—93/46, 97/65
Thin laminar crystals, odourless and tasteless, containing 51% of salicylic acid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies.
Antipyretic and antineuralgic.
Its use in rheumatism, articular and acute 93/46, 459, 94/37
Influenza 97/304
Sciatica 98/490; supra-orbital neuralgia 94/37
Dose: 10 to 30 grs. in cachet.

SALUBROL.—98/55
An iodoform substitute made by the action of bromine on methylene and antipyrine.
Gives off bromine in contact with organic matter.
A 20% gauze has no irritant action.

SALUMINUM.—95/46
Two compounds of alumina with salicylic acid are included in this term: **Aluminum Salicylicum,** nearly insoluble in water; and **Aluminum Salicylicum Ammoniatum,** soluble in nine parts of water.
Both are highly astringent and stimulant to the mucous membrane, and are used locally in ozæna, and in catarrh of the mouth, by insufflation in the former affection, and as a paint (ammoniated saluminum 20 parts, glycerin 50 parts, water 30 parts) in the latter.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA (Black Elder).—92/68, 97/65
Has marked diuretic action, and has been found of value in general anasarca and ascites due to heart or kidney affections.
Used as a decoction of the bark, the inner being found more active than the outer bark.

SANDAL WOOD OIL.
Bladder irritation 94/108; bladder, solitary ulcer of 97/140; bronchitis 97/160
Cystitis 93/87
Gonorrhœa 88/91, 94/306, 96/336
Renal colic 88/91
Dose: 5 to 30 min. in capsule; mist. olei santali, 1 oz.

SANGUINAL.—97/66
Contains 46% of blood salts, 44% of muscle albumin, and 10% of hæmoglobin.
Used successfully in various forms of neurasthenia, in pills ter die ante cibum.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS (Blood Root).
Contains a resinoid, **Sanguinarin.**
Affects the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract, acting also as an emetic. Has, further, emmenagogue properties.
Uses: amenorrhœa 87/11
Bronchitis (after acute stage) 87/61
Diphtheria 87/114
Impotence 87/259
Dose: Tinct., 5 to 30 min.; sanguinarin, ¼ to 1 gr. in pill.

SANOFORM.—98/55
The methyl ether of di-iodosalicylic acid, obtained by action of iodine on gaultheria oil.
A white, odourless, unirritant powder, soluble in 10 parts hot alcohol, and easily in ether, chloroform, benzol, carbon disulphide, vaseline and collodion. Not decomposed by heat, and so can be readily sterilised. Contains 62·7% of iodine. An iodoform substitute.
Renders purulent wounds and secreting ulcers practically dry in two days.
Used in soft and hard sores, bubo, phimosis, and surgical wounds, either as powder, 10% ung., or 1% solution in collodion.

SANTONATE OF ATROPINE.—88/91
A white, non-hygroscopic powder, suggested by M. Bourbelon to replace liq. atropiæ sulph. as a mydriatic, it being a more staple compound.
Solutions to be kept in yellow bottle.

SANTONIN.
Active principle of *Artemisia maritima,* or *Cina*, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and oils.
Its use in amenorrhœa 87/11
Dysmenorrhœa 94/200, 95/192
Psilosis, or sprue 91/441, 92/470, 94/527
Dose: 2 to 5 grs. in sugar or milk.

SANTONINOXIME.—89/64

Derivative of santonin obtained by the action of hydroxylamin in an alkaline solution.

Recommended in preference to santonin as an anthelmintic, being less toxic, and insoluble in the gastric juice.

Dose: children, 1 gr., adults, 4 grs.

SAPOTEN.—95/46

A glucoside from the seed in the sapodilla plum, the fruit of *Achras sapota.*

The bark of the tree has febrifuge properties, and the seeds are diuretic and aperient.

SARSAPARILLA.—98/56

Investigations of W. V. Schutz of the active principles of the drug.

Three glucosides, belonging to the saponin group, have been separated; (1) **Parillin**; (2) **Sarsaponin**; (3) **Smilacin.**

Their pharmacological effects resemble those produced by saponin or sapotoxin.

Syphilis 87/368, 96/557

Dose: Decoct. sarsæ, 2 to 10 ozs.

SAVIN (Juniperus Sabina).

Its use in abortion (threatened) 87/3; amenorrhœa 87/11

Metrorrhagia (when uterus is enlarged, relaxed, and passively congested (Bartholow) 5 to 10 drops of tinct.) 87/304

Verruca (with equal parts salicylic acid, locally) 94/579

Dose: Powder, 4 to 10 grs.; tinct., 20 to 60 min.

SAW PALMETTO (Sabal serrulata, Seronoa serrulata).—95/46

Has a special vitalising action upon the glands of the reproductive organs, as the mammæ, ovaries, prostate and testes, increasing their activity and promoting their secreting faculty.

Indicated in atrophic conditions of these organs, and especially in enlarged or atrophied prostate

Dose: Fl. ext., ½ to 2 drachms.

SCLEROTINIC ACID (Sclerotic Acid).

Its use in epilepsy 87/155

And splenic hypertrophy 91/439

Dose: ½ to ¾ gr., hypodermically. Inject. Acid. Sclerotic. hypod., 3 to 5 min.

SCOPARIUS (Broom).—91/5, 259

Diuretic, and in large doses cathartic.

Considered best cardiac remedy for regulating the heart's beats.

Dose: 1 to 2 fl. oz. of infusion of the tops.

SCOPOLAMINE. — 97/2, 66, 94/37, 98/10, 58 (*See also* "Hyoscine.")

The value of scopolamine hydrobromide as a mydriatic, 1 drop of a 1 in 3000 aqueous solution fully dilating the pupil in 15 mins., the effect persisting for 48 hours or more.

Its use in ametropia 97/553

Corneal ulcers 98/155

Episcleritis 94/38

Insanity (as a hypnotic) 97/322; iritis 94/38, 98/337

Dose: $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

SCOPOLINE.—88/91

An alkaloid from the root of *Scopola japonica* (Japanese Belladonna), and used as a mydriatic, it acting quicker than atropine, whilst its effects last longer.

Solution used in strength of 1 gr. to oz.

Its use in corneal ulcers, iritis, and keratitis.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA (Skull Cap).

This, in the form of a tinct., and the dried extract, **Scutellarin,** is used as a nervine and antispasmodic in nervous affections.

Its use in hiccough 87/245; and as a hypnotic 87/256

Dose: Scutellarin, 1 to 5 grs. in pill. Tinct. 10 to 60 min.

SEDATIN.—97/67

Prepared by action of valeric acid on phenetidine, or by action of sodium valerianate on phenetidin hydrochlorate.

In fine needles, slightly soluble in benzole ether and chloroform, soluble in hot methyl or ethyl alcohol.

SENECIO (Ragwort).—95/47, 96/59, 98/58

Two varieties, *S. jacobea* and *S. aureus*, are found useful in menstrual disorders, especially in functional amenorrhœa, the result of chill, but is useless if anæmia be present 96/158

Also in functional spasmodic dysmenorrhœa without uterine or periuterine disease 98/183

Dose: Tinct., 1 to 2 drachms; Liq. ext., 20 to 60 min.

SERPENT VENOM.—97/67 (*See* "Naja Tripudians.")

SERPENTARIA.

Its use in impotence 87/259

Dose: Tinct. 30 to 60 min.

SILICA (Salts of).—89/64, 92/69

The silicates of potassium and sodium, both soluble salts, are used.

The potassium salt has been employed by Bonjeau in various vesical ailments.

The sodium salt is stated to dissolve uric acid readily, and has been used in gout, gravel, and chronic rheumatism.

Silicate of soda is recommended by Dr. Percy Wilde as of great value in chronic enlargement of lymphatic glands, especially cervical and femoral, the preparation employed being the saturated solution of commerce diluted with equal parts of distilled water. Of this, 5 drops are given ter die in half a tumblerful of water, each dose to be mixed as taken.

This salt also used satisfactorily as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and internally and locally in chronic ulcers.

SILICO-FLUORIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*See* "Potassium Silico-Fluoride.")

SILVER (Salts of).—98/59 (*See also* "Argentamin" and "Argonin.")

The value of certain silver salts as antiseptics, especially the lactate and citrate.

Silver Citrate (Itrol).—An odourless, non-irritant powder, soluble 1 in 3,800 water.

Silver Iodate.—97/45

Used internally as an astringent and intestinal antiseptic, in doses of 0·005 to 0·01 gramme.

Silver Lactate (Actol).—A white powder, without smell, soluble 1 in 15 water, and used in solution of 1 in 200 to 1 in 1000 as surgical antiseptic.

Silver Nitrate.

Acne rosacea 87/5; alopecia areata (solution 1 to 15 as paint) 96/157; anus, fissured (10 to 30 grs. to oz.) 94/80; anus, tuberculous ulceration of (solution ⅛% applied) 95/128

Beri-beri 93/86; bladder, irritation and hyperæmia 94/108, 98/120; blepharitis, chronic hypertrophic (locally, 10 grs. to oz.) 97/141, 98/223; bronchitis, putrid (5% solution injected into trachea) 98/133; bubo 94/141, 95/153, 97/164

Corneal ulcer (locally) 97/573; coryza (4% solution to nose) 98/158; cystitis (injection) 87/90, 94/109

Diphtheria (locally) 94/191; dysentery (⅙ to ⅛ gr. in pill) 94/198

Eczema, moist (1% solution applied) 91/174, 93/209; of ear (2 to 10% solution) 94/232, 96/283, 98/201; endometritis, glandular (2% solution injected 96/285, 286; epididymitis (1 in 10 ung.) 94/249; epilepsy 96/289, 97/228, 321; erosion of cervix (solution 1 in 30) 98/144; erysipelas (80 grs. to ½ oz. water, as paint) 87/159; of pharynx and larynx (80 grs. to oz.) 93/428

Fistula in ano 91/213; Friedreich's disease 95/288

Gastric douche in hyperacidity (1 in 1000) 93/245; gastritis, chronic (irrigation, 3 grs. to 5 drachms water) 97/542; gastric ulcer 94/531, 96/547; gonorrhœa 91/230, 94/305, 97/265; granular lids (2% solution) 92/243

Hæmorrhoids (2% paint, once daily) 98/268; hyperidrosis (10% solution) 95/321, 98/302

Leukoplakia oris 91/319; lachrymation 97/354; laryngitis (10 grs. to oz.) 87/286; leucoma 87/161; leucorrhœa, vulvar 96/408; lupus vulgaris 92/328

Myringitis, chronic (for granulations) 98/201

Nipples, fissured 87/311; nose, syphilitic ulceration of 97/421

Ophthalmia neonatorum (2% solution) 92/343; 96/293; ophthalmia, gonorrhœal 93/251; optic nerve atrophy 95/261; orbital tumours (after operation, introduction of crystals into sac) 98/396; orchitis (ʒij to ℥j, as paint) 87/376

Pachydermia diffusa laryngis 96/395; phthisis (for anorexia) 98/416;

pityriasis of ear (1 in 20 solution) 94/232; prostatic disease (1 or 2% solution) 92/413; pruritus vulvæ (2% solution) 98/462
Retention cysts of Cowper's glands 97/583; rectum, ulcer of (10 to 30 grs. to oz.) 94/493
Syphilis, in women (papular syphilides) 1 in 10 solution 97/555
Typhoid fever (with bellad.) 87/387
Ulcus cruris 95/491; ureteritis 93/74, 98/121
Vaginitis (40 grs. to oz.) 87/409
Dose: ¼ to ½ gr.

Silver Phosphate.
Its use, hypodermically, in locomotor ataxia 87/357
Dose: ⅓ to ½ gr.

SIMULO.—89/65
The fruit of the *Capparis coriacea*, from Peru, Bolivia, etc.
Used in form of tinct. in epilepsy 95/244, 98/214, with marked improvement.
Dose: Tinct. ½ to 2 drachms.

SODIUM BENZOATE.
Its use in follicular tonsillitis 98/409 (*See* "Benzoate of Sodium.")

SODIUM BIBORATE.
Its use in epilepsy (7 to 60 grs. ter die) 91/198; in paralysis agitans 94/457; and in hysterical and neurasthenic disorders 96/435 (*See* "Biborate of Soda.")

SODIUM BROMIDE.
Its use in convulsive tic 93/497
Dysmenorrhœa 97/216
Infantile convulsions 94/172; insanity of children 98/328
Morphia habit 92/337
Osseous tuberculosis, and chronic osteo-myelitis (electrolysis of a solution (1 in 20) within the tissues) 98/539
Vomiting of pregnancy 92/411
Dose: 5 to 30 grs.

SODIUM CHLORATE.
Its use in uterine cancer, internally and locally, 95/48, 96/541, 98/500
Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.
Its use in corneal ulcers (sub-conjunctival inject.) 97/44
Diphtheria 98/174
Iritis (sub-conjunctival inject.) 97/333
Neuralgia (4 grs. up nostril by insufflation) 91/343
Pleurisy 93/434; pneumonia (hypodermically) 95/428, 98/439
Dose: 10 to 240 grs.

SODIUM ETHYLATE.
A caustic, deliquescent salt, obtained by dissolving the metal sodium in alcohol, and crystallising.
Its use, as a caustic in cancer 98/143
Hypertrichosis 91/273
Paget's disease (10% solution) 94/132; psoriasis (2% in olive oil) 94/488

SODIUM FLUORIDE.
Has property of dissolving albuminous substances.
Its use in cystitis (½ to 1% aq. solution) 96/60
Tuberculous affections of children 96/582
As a mouth-wash, and in vaginitis (½ to 1% solution) 96/60
Dose: $\frac{1}{650}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr. per diem.

SODIUM FLUO-SILICATE.
Its use as an antiseptic in $\frac{1}{10}$% solution.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.
Its use in bronchitis, fœtid (60 grs. daily) 96/188
Diphtheria 98/172
Lupus erythematosus 95/367
Tinea trichophytina and versicolor 93/500, 502
Dose: 10 to 60 grs.

SODIUM IODIDE.—88/66
Its use in diphtheria (5 to 12 grs. pro dosis) 93/183
Eczema 88/66; endocarditis, acute 97/287; erythema 87/160
Leprosy (with arsenic) 88/66; lupus (with arsenic) 94/414
Neuritis 87/310
Ozæna 88/66
Permanent slow pulse 91/254; psoriasis (with arsenic) 88/66
Rheumatism 88/66
Syphilitic ulceration of fauces (as steam spray) 88/67
Ulcers 88/66
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

SODIUM MONOSULPHATE.—95/49
The action of this salt upon dogs under influence of white lead, showing that the dog to whom it was given got well in 8 days, whilst, *post mortem*, only traces of lead were found in the liver. The liver of the untreated dog contained large quantities of lead

Dysentery 93/188
Gout 92/261
Hæmostatic, as a (1½ gr. by mouth, or injected into blood, in capillary hæmorrhages; of no use hypodermically) 98/267

SODIUM NITRATE.
Its use in epilepsy 87/156
Malaria 94/418
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

SODIUM NITRITE.
Its use, hypodermically, in syphilis, in doses of ·05 to ·5 gr. divided into two portions per diem 97/554
Anginal affections 87/24; asthma 92/113
Irregular heart action 95/49
Dose: 1 to 2 grs.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.
Its use in locomotor ataxia (hypodermically, 2 grammes in 100 grammes laurel water, 3 cubic centim. ter die) 94/409, 98/375
Dose: 2 to 4 drachms.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.
Angina pectoris 95/116; aural vertigo 95/221; auto-toxic insanity 97/321
Chorea 87/77, 92/149, 94/164; coryza 92/156; cough (depending on congested pharynx and uvula in gouty subjects) 98/158; cystitis 93/87
Diabetes mellitus 92/160, 93/163, 98/165
Eczema 91/181, 96/283; epididymitis 95/242; eruption (purpuric) caused by 97/521; erysipelas 93/220; of pharynx and larynx 93/429
Fevers (of children) 92/250
Gastric, antiseptic and antifermentative 95/68; glaucoma (to relieve pain) 97/259, 98/246; gout 98/254, 256
Headache (morning) with potass. brom. 95/302; hepatic colic 92/286, 93/275
Indian fever 96/321; influenza 92/296; intestinal gout 94/309
Lepra 98/372, lumbago 94/500
Neuritis 87/310
Otalgia 96/277
Pertussis (inhalation) 94/459; pleurisy 92/401, 93/435, 94/476; pruritus 96/511; of vulva 95/437; psoriasis 98/465; purpura scorbutica 92/427
Rheumatism 97/268, 98/476
Sciatica 92/450; skin diseases (especially hyperæmic psoriasis) 96/526; sprain 94/527; syphilis of nose 97/419
Tonsillitis 96/566; typhoid fever (as intestinal antiseptic) 94/555
Urticaria 88/66, 98/559
Yellow fever 95/524
Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

SODIUM SOZOIODOL.
Its use as an insufflation, with sulphur, in diphtheria 94/193

SODIUM SULPHIBENZOATE.—89/66
Prepared by dissolving sodium benzoate in strong solution of sodium sulphite.
Freely soluble in water.
Used as an antiseptic.

SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE.
Soluble 1 in 5 of water.
Its use in cholera infantum 92/167
Diphtheria 92/184
Erysipelas 96/290
Prurigo (5 to 10% ung.) 95/434
Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

SODIUM SULPHOHYDRATE.
Its use as a depilatory (1 to 8 of water) 92/294

SODIUM TELLURATE.
Its use in night sweats, especially of phthisis 92/376, 98/392
Dose: ⅓ to ⅔ gr. in pill, daily.

SOLANIN.—88/93, 89/66, 93/47
A glucoside obtained from *Solanum dulcamara*, and from *Solanum nigrum*, having neurotic and irritant effects.
It depresses and paralyses the medulla oblongata and spinal cord. The vagi also are paralysed, as shown by slowing of respiration, and increased, but enfeebled, pulse, the filling of the pulmonary tissue with a serous exudation, and emphysematous distension.
Has been used, therapeutically, in asthma, gastralgia, gastritis (alcoholic and ulcerative), cancer of the pylorus, and all painful affections of the stomach 93/483; also, in threatened paralysis of the lungs in the bronchitis of old people and young children 89/67; spasmodic torticollis 93/47; and muscular spasms of peripheric origin 89/67
Dose: 1/22 to 1/16 gr. up to ¼ to ½ gr.

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE.
Its beneficial effects in epilepsy 96/288, 97/227
Dose: Fl. ext. 10 to 15 drops ter die.

SOLANUM NIGRUM.

Its use in pityriasis rubra 96/486

Dose: 30 to 60 grammes.

SOMATOSE.—97/69

A yellow powder of granular character, almost tasteless, and odourless. Soluble in water containing 84 to 86 % albumose, and 13·5 % nitrogenous matter.

Its use in feeble gastric digestion 95/196; diphtheria, gastritis, gastro-enteritis, acute pneumonia, and typhoid fever 97/70

Also, produces an abundant secretion of milk in nursing women 98/468; and is useful in vomiting of pregnancy 98/453

Dose: A teaspoonful or two (up to an ounce a day) in milk, soup, or water.

SOMNAL.—92/70, 93/47

A compound of chloral, alcohol, and urethane; a colourless fluid, like chloroform in appearance, of pungent taste, soluble in hot water and alcohol. Dissolves resinous substances and fats.

Useful as a hypnotic in insomnia of nervous origin, and as a sedative in asthma, chorea, nervous cough, and pertussis.

Dose: ½ drachm.

SOMNIFERIN.—89/67

A morphine-ether, discovered by Bombelon, claimed by him to be superior to morphine, smaller doses being needed, and producing neither headache, constipation, nor heart disturbance.

SOYA BEANS (Soya Hispida).—94/39

Recommended, in diabetes, as a food in the form of bread or biscuits. They contain 6·4 % of starch, whereas gluten bread contains 16 %.

SOZOIODOL.—90/40 (*See also* "Sodium Sozoiodol.")

An antiseptic containing iodine (54%) phenol (20 %), and sulphur (7 %), in combination.

Stated to be non-poisonous, and found useful in nasal and pharyngeal affections, either alone or with sugar of milk. Also, in burns, as an ung. (ʒx to lanolin ʒj).

The sodium salt is useful in conjunctivitis (grs, 30 to 1 oz. water), and pertussis 94/459; and the zinc salt in gonorrhœa.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE.—88/93

A crystalline salt, soluble in water, of the alkaloid obtained from *Scoparius* (Broom).

A cardiac and renal stimulant, and found of value in various forms of heart disease, notably mitral regurgitation, aortic regurgitation, the dilatation of chlorosis, and the hypertrophy and high tension of Bright's disease 94/137

Also, as a heart stimulant in chloroform narcosis ($\frac{1}{10}$ gr. hypodermically, before anæsthesia) 98/60, 102

Its cutaneous application in regulating thermogenesis, especially in tuberculous patients 97/70

Has proved of service in asthma 88/96

Eclampsia of acute pregnancy nephritis 98/448; erysipelas (cutaneously) 95/249

Graves's disease 88/97

Morphine habit 93/395, 94/424

Tremor (simple functional) 93/514

Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr.

SPASMOTIN (Sphacelotoxin).—95/50

An amorphous yellow powder extracted from ergot by ether and precipitated by petroleum ether, soluble in alcohol, ether, acetic ether, benzol, etc.

The sodium salt is suitable for hypodermic use.

Its action characterised by causing spasm of the small arteries, leading to hyaline thrombosis, and gangrene of the tissues supplied by them; and, like ergot, has a stimulant effect on the pregnant uterus.

Dose: 0·04 to 0·08 gramme.

SPERMINE.—92/71

The results of experiments of Drs. Bogroff, Boch, Werner, Prof. Poehl and others.

Its use in furunculosis, impotence, insanity, locomotor ataxia 94/409; scurvy 92/73

SPHACELOTOXIN.—95/50 (*See* "Spasmotin.")

SPIGELIA (Pink Root).—88/98

Both varieties, *S. anthelmia*, and *S. marylandica*, have similar properties.

Has an irritant action on the nervous

centres, especially in the sensory sphere, setting up neuralgic pains, chiefly in the head, face, and chest, and markedly on the left side of the body.

Affects also the heart, upon which it acts as a depressant, and the eye.

In small doses, it has been found of value in rheumatic carditis; palpitation, with stabbing pains, in rheumatic subjects; and in various rheumatic ophthalmiæ when the sclerotic and iris are involved.

Dose: Tinct. 1 to 5 min.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA (Dropwort).—88/98

Recommended by Dr. F. T. Jagell in hydrophobia, in the form of an infusion of the bark.

SPLENIC EXTRACT.—98/8

Its intravenous injection into the dog causes an immediate fall of arterial pressure, followed by a pronounced and continuing rise.

STIGMATA MAIDIS (Corn Silk).—87/89

A demulcent and diuretic in catarrhal affections of kidneys and bladder, having also anodyne properties, and found beneficial in nephritic colic.

Its use, also, in heart disease with dropsy 87/237

Dose: Fl. Ext. ʒj; Ext. 20 grs.

STILLINGIA SILVATICA (Queen's Root).—(*See also* "McDade's Mixture.")

Its use in hæmorrhoids 87/212

Dose: Ext. Stillingiæ fl. U.S., 15 to 60 min.

STRAMONIUM.

Its use in asthma 98/119

Chorea 87/78

Hay-fever 91/242

STRONTIUM SALTS.—92/76, 93/48

The **Bromide** in deliquescent needles, soluble in water.

Its use in albuminuria of tubular and parenchymatous nephritis 93/48, 94/63, 137

Dyspepsia with hyperacidity, or dilatation of stomach 93/48; diabetes mellitus 96/211

Epilepsy 93/48

Gastritis 96/544

Muco-enteritis of uterine disease 95/239

Vomiting of pregnancy 94/581

The **Carbonate,** proposed by M. E. Métral as a dentifrice, having detersive power, and alkaline reaction.

The **Lactate,** a crystalline powder, soluble in water, has (with the tartrate) marked diuretic powers.

Its use in acute inflammatory kidney disease 93/129

Puerperal eclampsia 94/490, 97/497

Tænia 93/494

Dose: Of either salt, 5 to 30 grs.

STROPHANTHUS.—88/100, 89/68, 90/40

Belongs to the *Apocynaceæ*, and grows in Central Africa, Java, and Sumatra.

The seeds are used in medicine, from which a tinct. (1 in 40) and ext. (1 in 2) are prepared.

Contains a crystalline, highly poisonous glucoside, **Strophanthin,** allied to digitalin in its action.

A cardiac tonic, increasing systole and slowing contractions, having also diuretic properties.

Its use in Bright's disease 94/137, 97/159

Ex-ophthalmic goitre 91/228, 94/260

Heart disease 87/234, 88/101, 90/294, 91/259, 93/271, 95/312, 97/289, 98/272

Mitral regurgitation 90/40; morphine habit 93/395

Œdema of cardiac obstruction 88/101; œdema of lungs 98/396

Phthisis (lowers temp. in) 89/68; pneumonia 97/470; pruritus 94/487

Renal dropsy 90/40

Tuberculosis (lowers temp. in) 89/68; typhoid fever 88/101, 89/68

Urticaria 91/482

Dose: Tinct. 5 to 15 min.; Ext. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.; Strophanthin, $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., hypodermically.

STRYCHNINE.

Adolescent insanity 98/318; alcoholism 91/96, 95/98; amblyopia 91/99; angio-neurosis 95/125; anterior poliomyelitis (the nitrate, hypoderm.) 97/436; asthma 91/113, 94/98; arsenical neuritis 91/345; atrophy of optic nerve (sulphate) 98/570

Beri beri 93/86; burns 98/137

Cardiac asthenia 95/311; cerebral

hæmorrhage 94/312; cholera 94/157; chorea 87/77, 94/166; cough, reflex 98/158

Delirium tremens 87/8, 93; 95/99; diabetes 94/179; diarrhœa, chronic (with digitalis) 93/165; diphtheria 91/146, 92/185; dyspepsia 95/193

Enuresis (from atony of sphincter) 95/241, 97/586; in children 94/247; epilepsy 91/193, 194

Glaucoma, chronic 92/246

Heart tonic and stimulant, as a 92/281, 97/290; heart failure in labour 97/479, 98/354; heat-stroke 94/329; hemiplegia 91/266

Insomnia, from mental or physical overwork (small doses) 89/68; impotence 87/259; infantile spinal paralysis 87/357; influenza 92/296, 93/294

Locomotor ataxia 95/366

Menière's disease 87/300; multiple neuritis 96/440; myelitis 98/388

Narcotic poisoning ($\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. om. hor. twice or thrice) 90/41; neuralgia 87/308; night sweats 98/392

Paralysis 87/318; phthisis 98/418; plague 98/430; pneumonia 91/398, 93/440, 94/478, 95/428, 96/490, 98/437; poisoning by drug (15 ♏ chloroform hypoderm., followed by washing out stomach) 92/476; poisoning by cocaine 88/42; post-partum hæmorrhage (with ergot, as a preventive, during pregnancy) 98/354, 94/480; procidentia recti 97/480; puerperal septicæmia 94/491; pruritus 96/511

Sciatica 97/513; snake-bite 92/455, 93/466, 94/515, 97/528; spinal anæmia 93/470

Tic douloureux 97/413

Uræmia, collapse of 95/497; urticaria 94/564

Vocalist's laryngitis 92/317

Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.

Strychnine Iodate.—Its dose hypodermically should not exceed 0·006 gramme 97/45

STYPTICIN.—97/663 (*See* "Cotarnine Hydrochloride.")

STYRONE (Cinnyl Alcohol).

Prepared from balsam of Peru and liquid storax.

A non-poisonous antiseptic.

Strongly recommended by Dr. Cheltsoff in chronic suppuration of the middle ear, he using 1 drachm to 4 oz. of alcohol, of which two to four teaspoonfuls are mixed with a tumblerful of warm water for ear syringing 92/208

SUCROL.—97/35 (*See* "Dulcin.")

SUGAR.

Recommended by Prof. Bossi as an oxytocic: dose, 1 oz. in 8 oz. of water 96/60, 97/352

SULPHALDEHYDE.—92/76, 97/72

Obtained by action of sulphuretted hydrogen on acetaldehyde in aqueous solution.

An oily, malodorous liquid, analogous to paraldehyde in its therapeutic effects, but more powerful.

SULPHAMINOL (Thio-oxy-diphenylamine).—92/77, 93/49, 97/73

Obtained by action of oxydiphenylamine upon sulphur.

A yellowish powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, acetic acid and alkaline solutions; odourless and tasteless.

Introduced as an antiseptic.

SULPHANILIC ACID.—95/51, 96/61

Used chiefly in form of sodium salt, which is soluble in water, internally, in acute catarrhal rhinitis, aural catarrh, otitis media, and laryngitis.

Dose: of Sodii Sulphanilas, 5 to 15 grs.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—(*See also* "Copper Sulphate.")

Its use as an antiseptic in 1% solution after child birth, both as a vulvar wash, and as an injection 87/33

Aphthæ (locally) 87/35

Gingivitis 95/473; granular lids 87/169, 92/243

Lachrymation 97/354

SULPHIDE OF BARIUM.

Its use as a depilatory in hypertrichosis (50 parts, with 25 each of starch and zinc oxide) 92/294

SULPHO-CARBOLIC ACID (Sozolic Acid, Phenol-Sulphonic Acid).—89/69 (*See also* "Aseptol.")

Made by acting on phenol with strong sulphuric acid.

Soluble in water, glycerin and alcohol.

An antiseptic and disinfectant.

SULPHONAL (Dimethyl-methane-diethylsulphone).—89/69, 90/41, 92/4, 97/73

Produced by the action of dry hydrochloric acid on a mixture of acetone and mercaptan, forming acetone diethyl mercaptan, which by oxidation with potass. permang. yields sulphonal.

In crystals or powder, soluble in 15 parts boiling water, in hot alcohol, and 1 in 50 of cold alcohol.

Disadvantages as a remedy 96/46

Reversed sulphonal 92/4

Chorea 91/133; climacteric insanity (insomnia of) 95/334

Epilepsy 98/214; eruption resembling scarlatina (caused by drug) 97/521

Hæmatoporphyrin in urine (caused by drug) 92/504

Incontinence of urine in children (6 to 10 grs. nocte, 2 to 4 grs. per diem) 97/586; insomnia 94/376, 97/324; of melancholia 98/321; of pruritus 95/435; of typhus 95/490; of urticaria 91/481

Morphinomania 93/396, 94/426

Night-sweats (7½ grs.) 90/43, 92/376, 98/392

Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

SULPHORICINATED PHENOL.—93/182

Composed of phenic acid 20 grm., and sulphoricinate of sodium 80 grm.

Used, locally, on cotton wool, in diphtheria.

SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID.—97/74

Obtained by action of sulphur trioxide on salicylic acid, or by heating salicylic acid with sulphuric acid.

In long, thin, soluble needles.

The sodium salt (the compound used) a crystalline powder of sour astringent taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

SULPHUR.—90/44

Acne vulg. et rosac. (as pastes or ung.) 91/89, 90, 91, 92/91, 94/58, 96/153, 97/511, 98/91; iodide in 87/4

Alimentary and liver disorders 90/44; alopecia (iodide, with arsenic) 87/9; (as baths) 95/100

Blepharitis (3% āā sulph. and resorcin ung.) 98/222; bronchitis, chronic 87/63; (as waters) 97/160

Cancer of stomach (to allay fermentation) 98/501; chlorosis 88/101 94/73

Dermatitis herpetiformis (ung. ʒij to ℥j) 92/159; diphtheria (locally) 94/193; dysmenorrhœa, spasmodic 92/198

Eczema (baths, washes, ung.) 91/178, 94/235, 95/228, 96/283, 97/220; of tongue 91/460

Favus (with resorcin and salicyl. acid) 96/317

Guinea worm disease (internally) 95/274

Hyperidrosis (locally) 95/320

Lupus erythematosus (as paste) 98/376

Membranous dysmenorrhœa 92/197; muscular rheumatism, chronic 90/44

Nymphomania (depending on pelvic congestion) 87/311

Oily seborrhœa (ung.) 98/100

Pediculosis 96/472; pityriasis versicolor (baths) 96/486; pruritus 98/463; psoriasis 98/465

Rectum, fissured (internally with confect. sennæ) 92/428; rheumatoid arthritis 94/506

Sycosis (ung.) 92/241; scabies 91/434; sciatica (applied on flannel to limb) 87/351; syphilis 87/368

Tubercular disease of joints, ulcerative conditions and wounds 95/480, 98/180; tinea tricophytina (ung. ʒij to ʒiij to ℥j) 93/500

Vaginitis, in children (baths) 93/546; vulvar eczema (baths) 98/571

Dose: 20 to 60 grs.

SUMBUL (Musk Root).—95/51

An antispasmodic and nerve tonic, resembling musk and valerian in its action.

Used in hysteria, functional heart irregularity, insomnia of chronic alcoholism, neuralgia, neurasthenia and nervous dyspepsia.

Dose: Fl. ext. 5 to 30 min.

SUPRARENAL GLAND EXTRACT.

Its use in Addison's disease 98/6; and in diabetes 97/191

SYRINGA VULGARIS (Lilac).—88/102

A glucoside, **Syringin,** obtained from the bark, in white acicular crystals, soluble in hot water, and in alcohol.

Recommended as a febrifuge in malaria.

SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM (Eugenia Jambolana).—94/180

The seeds are used in diabetes.

Dose: Ext. Jambul liq. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms; Seeds: 5 to 30 grs. in cachet.

TAKA-DIASTASE.—98/61, 504

Obtained by cultivating the fungus, *Eurotium oryzæ*, on bran.

Used as a digestive in amylaceous dyspepsia, and in gastric hyperacidity, promoting the digestion of starches, and diminishing the excess of acid.

Dose: 1 to 5 grs.

TANGENA VENENIFERA (Madagascar Ordeal Bean).—88/102

Has a stimulant, followed by a paralysing, effect on spinal cord, the reflex excitability of the peripheral nerves remaining intact after the motor nerves are paralysed.

Respiration and the heart's action are first quickened, and then slowed.

Used by Quinquand in paralysis of a toxic character, atrophy of the intestines, and in tremor.

Dose: Ext. (of seeds) 1 to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

TANNALBIN.

An insoluble brown powder, compounded of tannin and albumen, and used as an intestinal disinfectant.

Its use in enteritis in children 98/167

Dose: 8 to 15 grs.

TANNIGEN (Di-acetyl-Tannin).—96/62

A tasteless and odourless, somewhat hydroscopic, powder, insoluble in water and dilute acids, soluble in alkaline solutions.

Its use in chronic intestinal catarrh 97/196, 98/168; and albuminuria.

Dose: 3 to 8 grs.

TANSY, OIL OF (Tanacetum Vulgare).—89/69

Symptoms, in animals, produced by it resemble those of hydrophobia, with hallucinations, convulsions without loss of consciousness, spasm of muscles of larynx and thorax, salivation, tendency to bite, etc.

TARTAR EMETIC.

Acts as a vascular sedative by lessening arterial pressure, and is also a muscular depressant, acting especially on the heart muscle through the terminal vagi. Affects also the respiratory system through the pneumogastric nerve, and producing catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes, together with a pustular inflammation, which latter is characteristic of its effect upon the skin.

Its use in apoplexy 87/35

Bronchitis 97/182

Eczema, acute 91/178

Laryngitis 87/285; lumbago ($\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.) 87/295

Measles (bronchial catarrh of) 87/300

Nasa fever 96/324

Pleurisy (early stage) 87/329; pneumonia (resolution stage) 94/478; psoriasis 87/337

Small-pox 88/13

Tetanus (up to 7 grs.) 87/378

Dose: As a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; depressant, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; emetic, 1 to 2 grs.

TEREBENE.

Obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine, and subsequent distillation. Insoluble in water.

Antiseptic and disinfectant.

Bronchitis, chronic 87/61, 90/45

Coryza (as vapour) 98/156

Phthisis 96/578, 97/460

Dose: 5 to 15 min.

TERPINE HYDRATE (Terpine).—88/102

Derivative from oil of turpentine, soluble 1 in 200 of water, 1 in 10 of alcohol, and 1 in 6 of oils.

Its use in bronchitis 94/140

Cough from reflex irritation in nose and pharynx 97/184

Hæmoptysis 88/102

Pertussis 91/367, 92/364; phthisis, night-sweats of 88/102

Vesical catarrh 88/102

Dose: 2 to 6 grs.

TESTICLE JUICE.—93/50, 94/40 (*See also* "Spermine.")

Method of using 93/50; of preparation 94/40

Its use in atony of the bladder 95/139

Cancer 94/149
Neurasthenia 95/381
Psoriasis 98 466
Dose: Liq. testicularis (orchitic fluid) 15 min. hypoderm.; 30 min. by mouth.

TETRACHLORIDE OF CARBON.—92/3
A volatile liquid, sp. gr. 1·56, of pungent smell.
Used, locally, on lint, in neuralgia, and inhaled in hay-fever.

TETRONAL (Diethyl-methane-diethylsulphone).—92/4, 78, 93/52, 96/47, 97/78
Allied to sulphonal, and contains four ethyl groups. Soluble 1 in 450 water, and 1 in 15 alcohol.
Its sedative is more pronounced than its hypnotic action.
Indicated in psychoses where bodily restlessness of moderate degree prevents sleep.
Dose: 10 to 20 grs. in cachet.

TEUCRIN.—94/42
A fluid ext. from the plant *Teucrium scordium*. Used by Prof. von Mosetig Moorhof in treatment of abscess, actinomycosis, lupus, and lymphadenitis.
The extract, in dose of 3 c.cm. is injected deep into subcutaneous tissues in the vicinity of the diseased part, the effect being to produce active local hyperæmia, by which means the normal cells are rendered better able to resist the influence of tubercle bacilli and other pathogenetic agencies.
The drug also produces an 'aseptic' fever of 12 hours' duration, but without other signs of disturbance.

THALLINE.—87/178, 97/79
In rhombic crystals, with an aromatic taste, soluble 1 in 7 of water.
Thalline sulphate (commercial thalline) is a yellowish-white powder, soluble as above.
Thalline tartrate is soluble 1 in 10 of water, and 1 in 300 of alcohol.
An antipyretic, similar to antipyrine, more rapid in its action, but of short duration. Reduction of temp. is usually accompanied by profuse perspiration, a re-elevation of temp. ensuing in from 2 to 4 hours, frequently associated with rigors.
Its use in typhoid fever 88/102, 92/499; and in gonorrhœa (1% solution of sulphate as injection) 92/258, 94/306
Dose: 3 to 5 grs.

THEBAIC EXTRACT.
Its use in pneumonia 94/477; and tic douloureux 97/413
Dose; 2 to 20 centigrammes.

THEOBROMINE (Dimethyl-Xanthine).
A crystalline white powder, only slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.
Considered to have a direct stimulating effect upon the kidneys.
Its use as a diuretic in heart, especially mitral, disease 94/326, 95/52
Dose: 1 to 5 grs.

THIALDINE.—92/78
Results of experiments upon animals.

THILANIN.—93/51
The product of the action of sulphur on lanolin, and containing 3% of sulphur.
Its local application in eczema 93/209; and lupus erythematosus 94/413

THIOFORM (Basic Dithio-salicylate of Bismuth).—96/63, 97/79
Composed of sulphur, bismuth, and salicylic acid, a greyish-yellow powder, odourless, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether.
Has an antiseptic desiccative action, applied topically to ulcerative skin affections, chancres, moist eczema (10% ung), suppuration of the middle ear, contracting granulations and small polypi.
Has also been used internally in enteritis in dose of 2 grs. for an adult, and ½ to 1 gr. for a child.

THIOL.—90/46
A substitute for ichthyol. Made by heating peat-tar with sulphur, and treating with sulphuric acid and ammonia.
Is in two forms, dry and liquid, the latter containing 40% of the former.
Its use in burns 96/192, 98/137
Dermatitis 92/159
Eczema 95/226, 96/282, 98/210; erysipelas 94/256
Impetigo, intertrigo, pemphigus, shingles 90/46

Uterine affections, endometritis, endocervicitis with erosions, and parametritis (10% to 20% solutions) 94/565, 566

THIO-RESORCIN.—90/46

A combination of sulphur with resorcin, without smell, and non-poisonous, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol.

Used as a dusting powder, or as a 10% to 20% ung., in eczema, itch, psoriasis, and other skin affections.

THIOSINAMIN (Rhodallin, Allyl-Thio-Urea, Allyl-Sulpho-Carbamide).—94/42

Obtained by combining strong solution of ammonia with oil of mustard, and heating.

Soluble in water, ether and alcohol.

Its use injected into tubercular areas, chronically enlarged lymphatic glands, and as a resolvent of cicatricial contractions.

Has also been used in gynæcological cases 94/43; cheloid 98/146; and lupus 94/417, 95/369

Dose: Of 15% alcoholic solution, 2 to 4 drops injected twice a week.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS (Arbor Vitæ).—89/70

Its use, locally and internally, in cancer, especially epithelioma, condylomata 88/104; cystitis (5 drops tinct. om. 3 hor.) 95/52, 184

Epulis 87/372, 88/104

Papilloma of nose and ear 89/70; polypus 88/104

Tumours (neoplasmic) of ear, nose, mouth, pharynx and larynx 89/70

Warts 87/413, 88/104

Dose: Tinct, 2 to 5 min; Liq. ext. 1 to 5 min.

THYMACETIN.—93/51, 94/44

A white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water.

Conclusions of Marandon de Montyel as to action of drug 94/44

Its use in headache 93/51

Dose: ½ gramme.

THYME, COMMON.

Its use in pertussis 92/364, 93/424

THYMOL.

Obtained from volatile oil of *Thumus vulgaris*; in large crystals of thyme-like smell, and pungent aromatic taste, soluble 1 in 800 of water, 1 in 200 of glycerin, freely soluble in alcohol, oils and fats.

Antiseptic and germicide; non-poisonous.

Its use in anchylostomiasis, 94/294, 95/113, 97/113, 98/106

Burns ($\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$% in carron oil) 94/143

Cholera (injection, of salt solution with 0·1 to 1·0 per 1000 thymol) 93/130; chyluria (with gallic acid) 93/157; coryza 98/156

Diabetes 94/181; diarrhœa 94/186, 95/189

Eczema (grs. x to ung. zinci ℥j) 92/222

Lupus (hypoderm. with guaiacol) 96/420

Pruritus 95/435

Urticaria (½ gr. to oz. water) 95/509; uterine congestion (glyc. suppos. with 1 to 2 grs. thymol and alum) 97/589

Dose: ½ to 2 grs. in pill; Spirit. Thymol. 3 to 15 min.

THYMUS GLAND EXTRACT.

Its use in Graves's disease 97/235, 276, 98/219, 261

Rheumatoid arthritis (assoc. with Graves's disease) 98/481

THYMUS SERPYLLUM.—94/458

Recommended as specific for pertussis.

Dose: Tinct. (of green plant) 20 to 30 min.

THYROID GLAND.—94/45, 97/80, 98/63

Directions for preparing extract 94/45

Abortion (threatened) 98/89; acromegaly 97/98; alopecia areata 96/157

Bright's disease 96/188

Cretinism 94/174, 95/324, 97/302, 98/63

Dementia 97/82

Eczema 96/283, 97/221; epilepsy 97/229

Glycosuria, caused by taking ext. 96/63; goitre 97/6, 259; Graves's disease 97/235

Hypertrophy of cicatricial tissues 97/6

Ichthyosis 98/305; influence on bony tissues 98/63; insanity 96/369, 97/317, 98/322

Leprosy 98/372; lupus 95/370, 96/419, 97/385

Myxœdema 94/429, 97/6
Obesity 97/6
Pityriasis rubra 96/486; psoriasis 94/488, 95/439, 98/465
Sclerodermia 98/491; skin diseases 96/524
Thyroidism 97/83
Uterine fibroids
Dose: Dry thyroid, 3 to 10 grs., in tablets or cachets; Liq. thyroidei, 5 to 15 min.; Thyroidin (iodothyrin) tablets, 0·3 gramme in each.

TOLUOL.—92/11
A benzol, in which one hydrogen is replaced by a methyl group.

TOLYPYRIN.—94/46
Similar in action to antipyrine, differing, chemically, in having one atom of H. of the phenyl group displaced by methyl.
In colourless crystals, of very bitter taste, soluble 1 in 10 of water.
Is antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic.
Relieves headaches.
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

TOLYSAL.—95/52
Compounded of tolypyrin and salicylic acid; soluble in alcohol.
Analgesic and hypnotic.
Nausea and vertigo often produced by it.
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

TONGA.—87/307
Obtained from *Epipremnum mirabile*, and used in tic douloureux.
Dose: 1 to 2 drachms.

TRAUMATOL.—98/180
A substitute for iodoform, with no disagreeable odour, and used as a dressing or ung. (15 grs. to vaseline 75 grs.).

TRIBROMOPHENOL.—89/70 (*See* "Bromol.")

TRICHLORACETIC ACID.—95/52
Its use as a cauterant.
Epistaxis (1% solution on cotton-wool) 95/247, 97/232
Laryngeal growths 96/394
Middle ear suppuration, and closure of perforations 97/220
Ozæna 95/53, 98/399
Pharyngitis, chronic 91/370, 94/461
Rhinitis, hypertrophic 94/445

TRIKRESOL.—95/53
A mixture of ortho-cresol, meta-cresol, and para-cresol.
A clear, oily liquid, soluble 1 in 40 of water, and stated to be three times stronger than phenol as a germicide, and less toxic.
Surgically, ½ to 1% solutions are used.

TRIONAL Diethyl-sulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane).—92/4, 78, 93/52, 97/2, 84, 98/10, 65
In shining tables, soluble 1 in 320 of water, freely in alcohol and ether.
Hypnotic, superior in effect to tetronal, and more prompt than sulphonal, although sleep is of shorter duration, and there are fewer after effects.
Useful in various forms of nervous insomnia, and that occurring in alcoholism, bronchitis, cerebral excitement, eruptive fevers in children, insanity in children 98/328
Periodic, and chronic mania 96/46; pneumonia, tubercular meningitis, and variola 97/87
Also, beneficially used in treatment of chorea 98/66; and epilepsy 97/229, 98/214
Dose: 10 to 30 grs.

TROPACOCAINE (Benzoyl-pseudo-tropeine).—93/52, 94/47
An alkaloid from the small-leaved coca plant of Java.
The soluble **Hydrochloride** used, as a local anæsthetic, both for the eye and skin, its action being quicker than that of cocaine, and causing, in the eye, neither ischæmia, hyperæmia, nor irritation.
Account of its physiological action 93/53
Solutions of 3% and 4% used.

TUBERCULIN.—91/463
A glycerine extract of pure cultivations of tubercle bacilli.
Acts, according to Koch, by increasing the extent of the coagulation-necrosis produced in the tissues around tubercle bacilli by the products of the bacilli in those tissues.
Method of diluting and injecting 91/464
Diagnostic value of the lymph 91/465
Effects on healthy subjects 91/466
Its use in insanity 97/317
Joint affections 91/469
Laryngeal tuberculosis 92/318, 97/363;

leprosy 92/323; lupus 91/468, 92/329 95/369, 96/420
Phthisis (method of administering in) 91/468, 92/366, 96/577, 97/456
Surgical diseases 91/469
Dose: $\frac{1}{1000}$ of c.cm, increased to $\frac{1}{10}$.

TUBERCULIN R.—98/8
Has proved successful in lupus 98/534
Its use in surgical tuberculosis 98/539; and tuberculosis cutis 98/533
Dose: $\frac{1}{500}$ milligramme, increased to 5 milligrammes, and up to 20 mg.

TUMENOL.—93/57
Obtained by treating the unsaturated hydrocarbons of mineral oils with sulphuric acid.
Is allied to ichthyol, but has no antiparasitic action.
Recommended in moist eczema 93/209, 98/210; ecthyma, prurigo, and burns 93/57

TURPENE IODIDE.—92/79
Recommended in acute affections of the throat and lungs, either as a spray, or in 10-drop doses on sugar.

TURPENTINE.—98/66
Its value as a hæmostatic, especially in hæmatemesis from chronic alcoholism, or from gastric ulcer.
Also in hæmaturia 87/209; and hæmoptysis 87/211, 98/266; acne rosacea 98/91; alopecia areata 94/68
Bronchitis 98/131
Cancer (by injection) 96/195; cholera (for hæmorrhage) 93/127
Diphtheria (by vaporisation) 94/194
Enteric fever 87/386, 93/212, 97/567; erysipelas (as paint) 93/220, 94/257
Fistulæ (by injection) 87/181
Gastro-intestinal catarrhs 98/66
Hepatic colic 93/273; hydrocephalus 87/249; hystero-epilepsy (for the insomnia) 87/256
Incontinence of urine 87/260
Jaundice 94/384
Lumbago 87/295
Malarial-hæmaturia 98/263; and hæmatinuria 97/392
Nephritis, acute (2-or 3-drop doses) 87/57
Post-partum hæmorrhage 97/353, 98/356; pneumonia (as inhalation) 94/478; psoriasis 87/337, 91/411
Ringworm 87/347
Sciatica 87/349; sunstroke (per rectum) 87/359
Uterine myomata (for hæmorrhage) 96/428
Dose: 5 min. to 4 drachms.

TURPETH MINERAL.
Its use in croup 87/87, 95/182; and diphtheria 93/183

TUSSOL.—96/63
A compound of amygdalic acid and antipyrine, of saline taste, and soluble in water.
Its use in pertussis 97/444, 98/407
Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

ULEXINE.—89/70, 91/51
An alkaloid obtained from the common gorse, *Ulex europæus*.
Has marked diuretic powers, and experiments show it to produce an increase in blood-pressure, 91/51
The hydrobromide salt is soluble in water, of which the dose is $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.

URAL (Uralium).—90/46, 92/79 (*See* also "Chloral Urethane.")
A combination of chloral and urethane, and recommended by Dr. Poppi as a hypnotic.
Apt to cause digestive troubles
Dose: 15 to 45 grs.

URANIUM NITRATE.—96/63
In yellow prismatic crystals, sol. in water.
Diabetes 87/98, 95/211
Gastric ulcer 87/190; glycosuria 98/163
Dose; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 5 grs.

UREA (Carbamide).—97/87
In colourless crystals, sol. in water and alcohol.
A diuretic, having a stimulant effect on the renal epithelium.
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

URETHANE (Ethyl Carbamate).—87/255, 88/104
An ethylic ether of carbamic acid, in colourless crystals, sol. in water.
A useful hypnotic in nervous insomnia, and the sleeplessness of acute fevers 90/330
Has been used successfully in insomnia of cardiac disease, in acute mania, and melancholia, tetanus 87/379; typhoid fever 87/387; and uræmic convulsions 95/498
Dose: 10 to 60 grs.

UROTROPINE (Hexamethylenetetramine).—97/87
Sol. in water. Acts as a diuretic, and as a uric acid solvent.
Useful in uric acid diathesis, gouty and rheumatic conditions, and suppurations of the urinary tract.
Dose: 5 to 15 grs.

URTICA DIOICA (Common Nettle).—87/156
Has hæmostatic properties, and used in epistaxis, cotton plugs being soaked in the tincture.

URTICA URENS (Dwarf Nettle).—88/105
The juice recommended for all kinds of hæmorrhages.
Also, increases the secretion of milk in nursing women.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS (Bilberry).—93/57
A concentrated decoction used as a gargle in leucoplakia buccalis, and other diseases of the mouth, pharynx, and tonsils.
Quinic, or kinic, acid can be extracted from the leaves.

VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆA (Red Bilberry).—93/57
A decoction of the fresh stems, leaves, and roots, used, with marked success, in chronic articular rheumatism, after failure of ordinary remedies.
Vaccinin, a glucoside, in minute acicular crystals, sol. in water, insol. in alcohol.

VALERIAN.
Its use in diabetes insipidus 97/190; dysmenorrhœa 97/216
Ex-ophthalmic goitre 93/249
Heart (acute dilatation of) 91/249
Lichen, acute 87/289
Neurasthenic and hysterical disorders of women 96/435
Typhus, insomnia of 94/557
Vaginodynia 94/576
Dose: Tinct. 1 to 2 drachms; Tinct. Valer. Ammon. ½ to 1 drachm.

VALERIANATE OF AMYL.—95/53
(*See* "Amyl Valerianate.")

VAN SWIETEN'S SOLUTION.
Contains 1 part of mercuric perchloride in 900 of water, and 100 of alcohol.
Eczema of ear 94/232

VASOGEN (Valsol).—95/39
An oxygenated petroleum, and used as a vehicle for medication with creasote, iodoform, mercury, etc,, in skin affections.

VERATRUM ALBUM (White Hellebore).
Its use, in small doses, in cholera 87/73; and cholera infantum 87/76
Indicated when there is profuse vomiting and purging, with prostration, coldness and pallor of skin, and cold sweat on forehead.
Dose: Tinct. 2 to 5 drops.

VERATRUM VIRIDE (Green Hellebore).—89/43
(*See* "Helleborus Viridis").

VERNONIA NIGRITIANA.—89/71
A plant growing on W. Coast of Africa.
A glucoside, **Veronin** has been isolated, which, in its action, is allied to digitalin, but is less toxic.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM (Black Haw).—88/106, 97/93
A uterine sedative and alterative, of much value in relieving threatened abortion 87/401
After-pains, and dysmenorrhœa 95/192, 96/252
Its use, also, in vaginodynia 94/576
Dose: Ext. 2 to 10 grs.; Fl. Ext. 10 to 30 min.

WHITE PEAT POWDER.—87/31
Its use as an antiseptic surgical dressing, in skin disease, erysipelas, offensive perspiration of feet, fœtid ulcers, etc,

WILKINSON'S OINTMENT.—97/221
Its use in eczema, and herpes tonsurans 87/244
Formula: Sulphur and oleum rusci, āā 1 part; prepared chalk, ½; soft soap and vaseline, āā 2.

WITHANIA SOMNIFERA.—88/107
Has ancient repute as a hypnotic, and has been recently used in the insomnia of alcoholism, emphysematous dyspnœa, and phthisis, with success.
A bitter tinct., an extract, and a crystalline sulphate have been prepared by Prof. Duval.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM.—87/252
The powdered leaves in 10-gr. doses used in hydrophobia.

XEROFORM.—97/91, 98/67 (*See also* "Bismuth Tribromophenol.")
A yellowish, neutral, insoluble powder, composed of tribromophenol and bismuth oxide.
A powerful bactericide and deodorant; non-toxic, non-irritant, without odour; relieving pain, accelerating granulation, and cicatrisation, and having hæmostatic action.
Its use in eczema 98/67; skin affections 97/520; and wound cavities 98/67
Is a good intestinal antiseptic.
The drug must come into immediate contact with wounds or mucous surfaces, so that all detritus, crusts, scales, etc., must first be removed.
Is used as a powder, or gauze (10, 20, or 30%), or unguent, bougies, and suppositories.
Dose: 5 to 20 grs.

X-RAYS.—98/73
Results of experiments on the different opacities of calculi.
The production of a dermatitis 98/74
Used as a depilatory 98/74; and in eye-surgery 98/219

YEAST.
Its use in diabetes mellitus (1½ to 2 ozs. at meals) 96/212, 97/194; and furunculosis 95/289, 98/200

ZINC CHLORIDE.
Anus, fissure of (20 grs. to oz.) 87/34
Calcic inflamm. of gums (20% sol.) 95/474; carbuncle (40 grs. to oz.) 97/171; cancer 94/151
Diphtheria (20% sol. locally) 93/183
Endometritis (20% sol.), 96/286, 98/211; epithelioma (paste) 94/255
Gleet (½ gr. to oz.) 93/244; gonorrhœa, 94/306, 96/336
Laryngitis (2 to 5 grs. to oz. as spray) 95/353; lupus 93/390
Pharyngo-mycosis 94/460
Skin-cancer (25 to 50% sol.) 96/200
Tattoo-marks, to remove (30 parts in 40 steril. water) 97/557; tonsillitis, ulcerated (1 in 20 to 30, with cocaine) 96/566; tubercular glandular enlargements (1 in 40 sol. 3 to 4 drops injected) 94/552, 98/538
Ulcers, syphilitic 97/555

ZINC OXIDE.
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Eczema 91/179, 92/222, 93/208, 95/223, 98/210
Epileptic vertigo 93/550
Hill diarrhœa 94/183
Persistent vomiting 98/504
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ZINC PERMANGANATE.
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ZINC PHOSPHIDE.
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ZINC VALERIANATE.
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ZYMIN.
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- Tubal abortion described 93/443
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- Induction of, for heart failure 97/478

TREATMENT.—Ergot, fl. ext. ♏1 to 3, if threatening; cimicifuga, tinct. ♏5 to 10, if womb is irritable with tendency to prolapse; savin leaves in dry powder, gr. 15 to 20 t.d.; viburnum prunifolium, ext. gr. 2 to 4 in pill t.d.; asafœtida, quinine; iodide of potassium, prophylactic, if due to syphilis; also mercury 87/3

Caulophyllum, tinct. ♏5 to ʒj, to check uterine contractions in threatened 88/34

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Carica papaya acts as an abortifacient 88/32

Chloral, combined with bromide of potassium or sodium for urgent nervous symptoms. Neuralgia in anæmic patients, quinine (gr. 10, with opium gr. 1, bis die), as sedative, followed by liq. arsenicalis; in gouty or plethoric patients, amm. chlor. and bromides are preferable, 88/112, 90/106

Antiseptic douche after, tinct. iodi. ʒij, to water one pint 91/405, 96/151

To arrest abortion, give asafœtida in pill, 1½ gr. twice daily, and slowly increased to 15 grs., then gradually reduced till confinement 93/64

For incomplete form, iodoform gauze tampon, one end inserted inside os if possible; after dilatation use douche curette with 1 p.c. creolin sol. at 100° Fh. The tampon is applied for twenty-four hours longer and its removal is followed by another creolin douche. Pryor treated abortion and acute peritonitis by curetting and packing the uterus with iodoform gauze. Unusual sequelæ noted by Wilson 94/52

In non-preventable cases: (1,) Curettement and primary dilatation if required; (2,) Vaginal tampon and oxytocics; or (3,) Oxytocics, applying external pad and bandage, and

using ergot internally. Kite-tail tampon in early stages as hæmostatic and uterine excitant. Morphine relieves pain and facilitates dilatation. Digital dilatation of os if membranes can be felt but do not present. Carbolic acid sol. 5%, or biniodide of mercury, 1 to 1000, for uterine irrigation. Use these douches and apply the kite-tail bandage with ergot in 20-minim doses, if membranes are retained beyond reach of finger, and unless fœtid discharge together with high pulse and temperature demand curettement. Effects of severe hæmorrhage following abortion have been benefitted by saline injections into rectum 95/82
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  Pulmonary: Calcium sulphide for 89/27; surgery for 90/108; with empyema 90/110; sputum in 91/81; following pneumonia 92/327
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  TREATMENT.—Calcium sulphide internally 89/27; dermatol powder after incision is very effective 93/19; hydrarg. perox. for cleansing 93/28; alumnol as an application 94/9; teucrin, fl. ext. of, in cold abscesses, 3 c.cm. injected deep into subcutaneous tissues; one injection sufficient 94/42; argentamin and argonin in 96/28; abscess therapy in insanity 97/316; iodol vaseline for 98/39
ABSINTHISM, Acute.
  Chloral and opium in 91/96
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ACHILLODYNIA.
  Inflammation of bursa beneath tendo Achillis treated by compression with bandage and moist sponge 98/90
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ACNE ROSACEA.—87/5, 88/116, 89/144, 90/112, 91/87, 92/90, 94/57, 98/91
  TREATMENT.—Alkalies, bismuth, soda, nux vomica, and the mineral acids 89/144
  Locally: Sulphur preparations. ℞ Camphorated Alcohol and Præcipitated Sulphur āā gr. xxx; Distilled water, gr. ccl. M.; apply in the evening and remove with hot water in the morning. Vlemingkx's sol. (Quicklime, ʒij; Sulphur, ʒiv; Water, ʒxx; boil in an iron vessel until ʒxij remain, stirring with a wooden spatula to a perfect union, then filtering);

part to water, ℥iv. Or, ℞ Plumb. Acet. gr. x; Zinc. Acet. gr. x; Aq. Ros. ℥iv. Ft. Lot.; apply on muslin for an hour or two night and morning 89/144

Sulphur pastes: ℞ Sulph. Præcip. et. lav. Glycerin pur., Pot. Bicarb. Aq. Laur. Cerasi. Spirit (Montpellier) āā 10 parts, at night, or tinc. iodi or iodised glycerin applied 8 or 12 times daily for three or four days, and covered with gutta percha tissue, using by day soothing applications 92/91

Hamamelis and ergotin internally for vascular dilatation of face 89/145

Calamine lot. with precipitated sulphur ʒj to each ℥iv, is useful as paint at night, after bathing with very hot water and carefully drying; in morning, wash with tepid water (no soap) and dust with french chalk, containing salicylic acid 2%; or Vlemingkx's sol. ⅛ or ¼ usual strength, may be substituted for calamine and sulphur lotion. Attend to menstruation and digestion; hot vaginal douche benefits some; ergot in menorrhagic cases; permanganate of potass in amenorrhœa: ext. salicis nigræ ʒss doses, is often useful 90/112

In simple cases, ichthyol gr. ¾ internally, and as lotion externally, applying at night ℞ Zinc ointment 20 parts, Rice powder 5 parts, Sulphur 2 parts, M. When vascular dilatation is most prominent symptom, puncture venous trunks with Hebra's instrument. In light cases, ichthyol soap, always using warm water for washing 91/87

Correction of digestive or uterine disturbance, severe diet, exclusion of alcohol, perfect action of bowels, stimulating the circulation by derivatives to lower extremities by warm and sulphur baths, douches and frictions. In irritative forms use local anodynes first, then stimulants and resolvents, and if these fail, scarification. As resolvents, emplast. hydrarg. for nodules 92/91

Ichthyol varnish: ℞ Ichthyol, 40·0; Starch, 40·0; Sol. of Albumen, 1 to 1½; Water, to 100. Moisten starch with water, thoroughly rub in ichthyol, and finally add albumen solution. ℞ Ichthyol, 25·0; Carbolic Acid, 2·5; Starch, 50·0; Water, 22·5. Dissolve ichthyol and carbolic acid in water with heat, and slowly rub in equal amount of starch 92/91

Incise pustules, and paint for three days with: ℞ Resorcin, gr. xv; Ichthyol, gr. xxx; Collodion, ℥j. M. Ft. applicat. Ergot in cases dependent on uterine trouble. Where hyperæmia is active, lotions or ointments of calamine, tannic or boric acids with addition in some cases of one or more grains of zinc sulphate to the oz. Destroy capillary dilatations by multiple punctures or electrolysis 94/57

As mild caustic paste: ℞ Sulphuris Præcip. β-Naphthol āā 5 parts by weight; Saponis Viridis 10 parts; Adipis Prep. 20 to 30 parts. Apply for several successive nights and for one or two hours at a time, then wash off and use a dusting powder. Free desquamation follows, and ichthyol in solution is used frequently by day and as ointment by night. Scarification may be necessary 94/58

For marked hyperæmia, ichthyol is useful, *e.g.*: ℞ Saponis Viridis, 50 parts by weight; Alcohol Rect. 100 parts. Dissolve and add Sulphuris Præcip. 5 parts 94/58

Subcutaneous injections of 95% alcohol, 30 drops, three injections a week; oil of turpentine by inunction; Exfoliation by 15 to 20% resorcin paste. Scarification and acupuncture 98/91

ACNE VARIOLIFORMIS.—89/145, 90/113

TREATMENT.—Ol. morrh. and iron internally; also pot. iodid. alternately with mild mercurials in syphilitic cases.

Locally: Sulphur preparations 89/145

Scrape and apply black wash, and ointment of carbonate of zinc with a little salicylic acid. Internally, mixture of acetate of potass, nux vomica and rumex. ℞ Resorcin, 2 parts; Boric Acid, 2 parts; Vaseline, 20 parts 90/113

ACNE VULGARIS.—87/4, 88/115, 89 144, 90/111, 91/88, 92/88, 94/58, 95/84, 96/153, 97/97, 98/90

TREATMENT.—In simple and recent forms, small doses of belladonna, ergot and bromide of potassium; in more chronic forms, sulphide of calcium and iodide of sulphur. When due to malnutrition, glycerin in increasing doses 87/4

As a morning aperient: ℞ Mag. Sulph. ℥iss; Ferri. Sulph. gr. xxvi; Acid. Sulph. Dil. ʒij; Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥viij. A tablespoonful in water every morning 88/115

For pustular acne, calcium sulphide gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ 89/27

Arsenic sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ 91/12

Avoidance of beer and sweet wines. Friedrichshall water. Sulphur internally, specially for acne indurata. In anæmia, iron with a laxative: ℞ Ferr. Sulph. gr. ij; Ac. Sulph. Dil. ♏v; Mag. Sulph., Sod. Sulph. āā gr. xx; Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥j, M. Arsenic.

Inhalation of oxygen, or drinking oxygen water, peroxide of hydrogen, ♏xv to ʒj; chlorate of potassium, gr. v, with guaiacum resin in lozenge 91/88

If stomach be deranged, ℞ Bis. Subnit., gr. 15-20, with tragacanth and peppermint water, and a little carbonate of soda, twice or thrice daily. Mild bismuth or zinc lotions. Incise pustules, and apply carbolic acid or nitrate of mercury. Resorcin 2 to 5%, alcoholic and watery sol. checks oily secretion in face, and may be added to sulphur lotions 91/91

Arsenic at a late stage; ergot if menstruation is irregular 96/153

Local Treatment: Sponge with cold water and tar soap, and apply sulphur lotion. If skin is greasy, Liq. Potassæ, ʒj to ℥iv, Aq. Rosæ, as lotion; Oleate of Lead ointment. Cold urethral sound for males, hot vaginal douches for females. Removal of comedones, and use of ichthyol paste 87/4

℞ Ung. Zinc Benzoat., 86 parts; Sulph. Præcip., 10 parts; Silicious Earth, 4 parts, Ft. Pasta, apply at night, and the following lotion by day: ℞ Resorcini, 2 to 5 parts; Glycerini, 1 part; Aq. Aurant. Flor. 20 parts; Alcohol, 80 parts; M. Ft. Lot. ℞ Sulphuris, Hypochlor. ʒj; Adip. Benzoat, ℥j. M. Ft. Ung. ℞ Tinct. of Witch Hazel, ℥ss; Sp. of Lavender, ʒj; Potash or Soft Soap, ʒij; Alcohol, ℥iv, M.; to stimulate indurated spots. Saline aperients 89/144

Tepid or cold sponge baths, followed by friction with rough towel, and exercise, avoiding undue fatigue, should be taken.

Diet must be nutritious, with free allowance of fats, and bowels must be kept regular.

℞ Naphthol, 10%; Sulph. Præcip. 50%; Green Soap, 20%; Vaseline, 20%; spread on face and left on from half an hour to an hour, repeating this till the skin peels off. In obstinate cases: ℞ Powd. Chalk, 5%; β-Naphthol, 10%; Camphor, 10%; Vaseline, 10%; Green Soap, 15%; Præcip. Sulph, 50%, M. Resorcin, 20% strength, as in Lassar's paste, is excellent.

To abort small acne papules, touch them with pure liquid carbolic acid, and immediately paint on flexible collodion. Large or indolent papules incise. Kaposi's acne lancet is best for this; scraping surface freely with dermal curette as a preliminary, then douching with hot water before applying lotion or ointment. In irritable variety, avoid strong soaps and undue friction, and use soothing applications 90/111

In stubborn cases friction with ol. cadini or use of Vigo's plasters every night. Black soap applied for four or five days (this is very irritating). If these fail, scarification, cauterisation, or ignipuncture. For comedones washing with hot water and soft soap and free friction with towel before squeezing them out.

Alkaline sulphur lotions, *e.g.* ℞ Sulph. Precip. gr. xv; Glycerine, ʒss; Sp. Camphor, ♏v; Aq. Calcis ad ℥j, M. Apply with sponge, let it dry and sponge off in morning without washing. ℞ Sulph. gr. xv; Soft Paraffin or Benzoated Lard, ℥j; Ac. Carbol. ♏x, M. Ft. Ung. Pot. Carb. gr. xv may be added to render it alkaline. If inflammation exist, ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Emuls. Amyg. ℥j, M.; or zinc or lead lotions (not using the latter for face). ℞ Bis. Subnit. gr. xx; Glycerin, ʒj; Aq. Rosæ, ℥j, M. (zinc. ox. may be substituted for bismuth).

For removal of acne punctata, Ammonia soap (liq. ammon. ♏x-xxx; ether, ʒj; soft soap, ℥j; keep air tight). Foment with hot water, and apply soap firmly with ball of thumb and quickly wash it off; assist by attending to lung hygiene, careful dieting, total abstinence from alcohol, ices or cold beverages; use of hot, electric or turkish baths (sea bath rarely).

Kaposi's lotion: Washed and precipitated sulphur, powdered glycerin, carbonate of potassium, cherry laurel water, alcohol, of each 2½ drachms. Apply at night, replacing by zinc ointment or glycerin by day.

Resorcin ½ to 1 drachm, oxide of zinc and powdered starch each 1 drachm, vaseline 2 drachms. Apply day and night, or if desired, remove with olive oil and soap, and use absorbent powder by day **92**/89

Action of losophan is well spoken of **94**/22

In mild cases, dab face lightly night and morning with water as hot as can be borne, applied on sponge previously kept in 1% sublimate solution. In moderate cases, sulphur ointments (1 to 10) at night, or painting with salicylic acid 10 parts, or iodoform 4 parts in 30 of ether. For comedones, pustules and much induration, rub face with black potash soap for several nights, leaving lather till morning, then washing with warm water and dusting with starch. If irritation sufficient, emollient sprays or lotions are substituted, *e.g.*, bran or starch or mallow water, with one third of 20% boric acid solution. Dry and dust with starch. After alternating these methods for five or six weeks, treat any remaining redness with: ℞ Sulph. Præcip. Glycerin (mixed in water), Alcohol Camphorat., Aq. Rosæ, āā partes æquales. Linear scarification or fine thermo-cautery, for any indurated nodules remaining.

Sulphur is the most general remedy: ℞ Sulph. Præcip. ʒjss; Ac. Borici, ʒss; Ætheris, ℥j; Aq. Cologn. ℥ss; Alcohol, q.s. ad ℥vj, M. Sig.—Apply the sediment as a wash twice daily. For sluggish lesions Vlemingkx's solution diluted with 1 to 3 parts of water, and applied for ten or twenty minutes daily is often useful.

Convert disseminated acne into diffuse inflammation by applying: ℞ Sulph. Sublim., Starch, āā ʒijss; Green Soap, ʒv; Lard, ℥ij. Apply lightly for one or two hours in evening, then bathe with warm water and dust with a powder. When desquamation sets in, papules disappear and ichthyol in solution is applied two or three times daily, and as ointment at night. Remove comedones and apply sulphur lotions or saturated solution (alcoholic) of boric acid or aqueous solution of boric acid with 5 to 20 grs. zinc sulphate to the oz., or aqueous solution of resorcin, 5 to 40 grs. to oz. Sulphur and ichthyol are better than mercurials. Brush localised chronic acne with lysol, dabbing it off with blotting paper and painting area with thin layer of kristaline **94**/58

As preventive treatment: (1,) Removal of superfluous seborrhœic secretion; (2,) Stimulation of sebaceous glands; (3,) Asepsis of skin. For above purposes Eichhoff's medicated soaps are good, *e.g.*, alkaline camphor-sulphur, Peruvian balsam, creolin and alkaline brimstone, alkaline sulphur and creolin powdered, neutral salicylic sulphur and salicylic resorcin, sulphur powdered soaps. Before applying these, face is steamed or bathed, and hot water is used in making the lather. They may be used simply for washing, or rubbed well in, and afterwards washed off, or allowed to remain on with or without a water-tight dressing, according to activity of treatment required. Brisk towelling is useful.

For the developed disease: (1,) Remove occluding plugs; (2,) Subdue inflammation; (3,) Remove accessory conditions. Comedones are expressed with assistance of steaming and bathing. Milder super-fatted soaps, *e.g.*, menthol or menthol eucalyptol, soothe inflammation. Pustules or indurations are punctured or touched with liquid carbolic acid and covered with collodion. Any inflammation between the lesions is subdued by soothing ointments (*e.g.*, ung. zinci benz.; ung. glyc. plumbi subacet.; ung. ac. borici; carbonate of zinc in cold cream) at night, and calamine lotion by day.

In non-inflammatory cases stimulants at night may be used, *e.g.*, sulphur or belladonna (ext. belladonna ʒij, lano-vaseline or ung. zinci ox. *q.s.* ft. ung., or the simple belladonna extract may be used if eyes are protected); by day a calamine or creolin or sulphur (sulphur in eau de cologne) lotion. The preventive treatment should follow the curative. Ichthyol soap chiefly, or liniment. sap., P.B., because so many other drugs can be incorporated with it. Resorcin sublimate paste useful. Weak ammoniated mercury unequalled as disinfectant for open pustules. Payne removed indurated lesions, of thirteen years' standing, by a current of 3 milliampères strength from a dry Leclanché battery, inserting the negative needle into the centre of them. Allan Jamieson opens the abscesses of obstinate indurated acne, and applies Unna's salicylic and creasote plaster 95/85

Friction with marble dust or pumice stone. Massage is deprecated by the believers in the specific acne bacillus theory, on account of spreading infection. Schütz condemns glycerin or glycerin soap, and uses a weak solution of acetic acid for washing face after using soap. Philippson opens pustules and covers them with salicylic plaster, 50%. ℞ Naphthol, 10 parts; Vaseline, Sapo. Viridis, āā 20 parts; Sulph. Præcip. 50 parts. M. et ft. pasta (Lassar). ℞ Camphor Trit., Vaseline, āā 10 parts; Pulv. Cret. Alb. 5 parts; Sapo. Virid. 15 parts; Sulph. Præcip. 50 parts. M. et ft. pasta (Lassar). ℞ Resorcin, Amyli Puri, āā 5 parts; Vaseline, 15 parts; Zinci Ox. 5 parts. M. et ft. pasta. And the following wash: ℞ Ac. Acet. Conc., Tinct. Benzoini, Sp. Camp. āā 6 parts; Spirit q.s. ad 100 parts. M. Sig.—Apply with sponge night and morning (Lassar). Purdon advises oil of amber; Jamieson, a mixture of ichthyol, 1 part; water, 3 parts. Walter Smith, application of pure carbolic covered by flexible collodion 96/153

Abscesses, result of acne, opened and swabbed out with carbolic, afterwards washed with Eichoff's sulphur camphor soap. Resorcin paste 50% to remove scars. Comedones extracted and skin disinfected with 1 or 2 p c. of formalin and then massaged. Resorcin solution allowed to dry as powder for acne of neck. Ichthyol plaster to follow. The following paste is useful: ℞ Subnit. of Bismuth, White Precipitate, Ichthyol, each 2 parts; Vaseline, 20 parts. Electrolysis for acne keloid 97/97

Extraction of comedones and use of massering ball in addition to other treatment 98/90

For bromide acne in epilepsy Féré uses arsenic, naphthol, and bismuth salicylate 94/249

ACROMEGALY.

Excessive growth of extremities, in which the head usually participates 90/113, 92/92

Hand in 91/77

Improvement under arsenic and antipyrine 93/65

Value of thyroid extract 97/98

Pituitary extract, negative results from 97/319

ACTINOMYCOSIS.—88/117, 89/145, 90/114, 92/93, 93/65, 94/59, 95/88, 96/155, 97/99

Chiefly affects cattle drovers. Scraping with Volkmann's spoon and application of Pacquelin's cautery 88/118

Microscopic appearance described 90/114

TREATMENT.—Successfully treated in cheek by Gautier's process, inserting platinum needles into nodules, and injecting, once a minute, a few

drops of potassium iodide sol. 1 in 10; the sol. is decomposed by a current of 50 milliampères. Chloroform is used, and the sittings are repeated for twenty days, then eight days' interval is allowed 92/93
For diffuse infiltrations, hypodermic injections of carbolic acid in glycerin, using 1 to 3 grammes of 5% sol. at a sitting, repeating them in from two to five days. Pledgets of cotton wool soaked in the antiseptic are introduced into sinuses. Or, 1% sol. methyl-violet with the carbolic acid 93/65
Rarely attacks skin of man in Great Britain. Related to mycetoma or Madura foot of India and Egypt 93/66
Use teucrin, injecting 3 c.cm. of the fluid ext. deep into subcutaneous tissues in vicinity of disease, with antiseptic precautions. Iodide of potassium regarded as specific. Or treat with injections of proteine 94/42, 94/60
Cutaneous and subcutaneous tumours are cross-cut, then treated with tinct. of iodine; potassium iodide is given internally 95/88
Plaster of chrysarobin, resorcin and ichthyol successfully applied 96/155
Various stages of 97/100
Open all tumours and fistulæ and scrape them out 97/100
Iodide of potassium when tongue affected 98/529

ADDISON'S DISEASE.
Arsenic indicated 87/6
Pathology of 92/476
Suprarenal capsule in 97/76

ADENOIDS.
Of naso-pharynx 90/365, 91/339, 92/95 94/60, 96/478, 98/92
Mental dulness caused by 95/330
Mastoid adenitis 96/272
Of larynx 96/396
Choice of anæsthetic 96/482
Kind of treatment required 97/101
Arsenic in 98/18

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.
Of green peas with copper 97/627
Legal decisions respecting 98/584

AERO-CYSTOSCOPY.—95/145

AERO-URETHROSCOPY.—93/66

AGUE.—(*See also* "Intermittent Fever") 88/118, 89/145
TREATMENT.—Liq. arsen. ♏2 to 5, quin. sulph. in 20 or 30-gr. doses before paroxysm, or divided doses of 5 grains thrice daily. If stomach does not tolerate it, small doses subcutaneously (using neutral sulphate to avoid ulceration) or larger doses in enema.

AINHUM.
Met with on West Coast of Africa. Pain and swelling of little toe with fatty hypertrophy and fibrous constriction around base of toe 92/350

AIR-EMBOLI.—88/119, 91/94
Nitrite of amyl inhaled 88/120
Danger of entrance of air into circulation doubted 91/95

AIR PASSAGES.
Therapeutics of 88/120
Antisepsis for 95/70
Suturing in wounds of 98/573

ALBUMINURIA.—(*See also* ‘Bright's Disease").—87/7, 88/122, 89/146, 90/115, 92/263, 94/62, 95/88, 98/93
Cyclic or intermittent 87/7, 90/115
Functional 88/123, 95/94
In healthy persons 89/146
Intravenous injection of albumen 89/148
Influence of diet upon 89/148
The question of life insurance 90/116
Aerocomia sclerocarpa used in South America 91/7
Arsenic in peptic albuminuria 92/18
Cantharides when renal epithelium is affected 92/30, 93/14, 94/62
Strontium lactate, 2 ozs. to ½-pint of water, a dessertspoonful night and morning 93/48, 94/63
Cutaneous stimulants in 94/62
Iodide of potassium in 94/62
Drastics may modify uræmia, contraindicated for albuminuria 94/62, 63
Calcium bromide in 94/63
Lactose as diuretic, as it does not affect kidneys directly 94/63
Diuretics contraindicated in interstitial nephritis 94/63
Neurotic type 95/95
Pulse rate and tension in 95/95
Prognosis of 95/96
Predisposing causes 95/93
Anchylostomiasis with 95/112
Oxaluric 95/95
Pathological changes in 95/90
Glycero-phosphates of sodium, cal-

cium and potassium, alone or combined, 95/30, 96/55
Croton oil as cathartic 95/19
Tannigen in 96/62
Reni-puncture for 97/340, 98/93

ALBUMINURIC RETINITIS.
Benefitted by premature labour 87/172
Not essentially incurable 90/119
Injections of pilocarpine for 90/263
Duration of life after 96/305
Obscure points of 97/157

ALCOHOLISM.—87/7, 88/124, 91/96, 94/64, 95/97
Appearance in chronic alcoholic insanity 94/359
Women mostly subject to alcoholic primary dementia 94/364
Diagnosis and prognosis of alcoholic pseudo-general paralysis 94/369
Alcoholic myocarditis in brewers and liquor sellers 97/280

TREATMENT.—Withania somnifera. ext. in pills as hypnotic. Pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ subcutaneously, caffeine, cola nut, and strong coffee as antidotes. Oxides of silver, zinc or bismuth, arsenic and nux vomica in small doses for morning vomiting. Hyoscyamus, strychnine. gr. $\frac{1}{13}$ sec. hor, hypodermically 87/7

In *chronic* cases, amylene hydrate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, as hypnotic, especially if cramp cause insomnia 89/13

Nux moschata as sedative in delirium tremens, gr. 10 to 60 91/43

In *acute* cases, rest in bed, emetics, tea, coffee, and acetate of ammonia. Enemata of coffee with friction and massage to avert collapse. Use of stomach pump or Faucher's tube. Capsicum and cherry laurel in coma cases. Opium and chloral in large doses for insomnia, cramps and nightmare of "absinthism." In delirium tremens, saline purgatives, warm baths, and laudanum, beef tea and milk. In chronic cases, milk diet; open-air exercise, quinine and tonics; strychnine in heroic doses 91/96

℞ Quinia Sulph. gr. ij; Zinc Oxide, gr. ij; Strych. Sulph. gr $\frac{1}{40}$; Arsenic gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; Capsicum, gr. ij. M. Ft. pil. j. Sig.—j pill three times a day. At the same time use hypodermically: ℞ Strych. Nitrat. gr. j. Aquæ dest. ℥ss. M. Sig.—♏ viij daily for eight days; ♏ iv daily for another eight days. For morning nausea, 2 or 3 drops of ipecacuanha wine on tongue, fasting. For first few days, rest in bed with diet of milk and meat juice. Hydrotherapy and electrotherapy are employed. To induce sleep: ℞ Tr. Opii deod., Fl. Ext. Hyoscy., Chloral Hydrat., Pot. Brom. āā ℥j; Tr. Capsici, ʒss, Tr. Aconit. Rad. ♏ v.; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥iv, M. Sig.—2 tablespoonfuls at bed-time for few days only, freely diluted with water. If delirium tremens threaten, give for two or three nights: ℞ Hyoscin. Hydrobrom. gr. j; Aq. dest. ℥ix; Sp. Vin. Rect. ʒj, M. et ft. hypodermic sol. Sig.—Dose from ♏ v to x p. r. n. Digitalis for alcoholic heart failure. For dipsomania in general: ℞ Tr. Capsici, ♏ x; Sod. Brom. gr. x; Sp. Ammon. Aromatic. ʒj. M. To be taken in a little water three times a day 94/66

Treat alcoholic gastritis with hot Wiesbaden kochbrunnen water. Or use a primary calomel purge and 20 grains of trional in water, with 10 minims of capsicum tincture, and hot bath if patient's condition warrants it; 10 grains more of trional may be given in thirty minutes if required, and 20 more in an hour if necessary. For weak heart, digitalis is indicated, and in convalescence vegetable bitters with valerian and strychnine. Forced feeding by small frequently repeated quantities is also used. Strychnine nitrate is frequently useful. Hot-air baths for typhoid stage, and capsicum to soothe stomach; chloral hydrate in 30, 45 or 60-grain doses every half-hour until sleep is induced; strychnine also in typhoid stage. Shackles should not be used in the latter stages. Camphor, coca or asafœtida in early stages, the latter in 10, 20 or 30 grains; counter-irritation over pit of stomach often gives great relief 95/97

ALEXANDER'S OPERATION.
(Shortening of Round Ligaments)
Value of the operation in suitable cases 90/509

Relation of operation to pregnancy 92/511

Important modification of 94/567

ALKAPTONURIA.

The presence in the urine of a substance which Bœdeker called alkapton, but which is really an acid, for which several names are proposed. The urine when passed is of a natural colour, but turns olive-green, and finally black on exposure to air 92/503

ALOPECIA.—87/9, 88/124, 89/149, 90/120, 92/97, 96/156, 97/106

TREATMENT.—Arsenic and iodide of sulphur internally. *Local* application of Liq. Ammonia (1–3); Ac. Carbol. 1 dr. to 4 ozs.; Cantharides 1 to 8 of Castor Oil 87/9

Internally, tonics, arsenic, cod-liver oil, quinine and iron. *Externally*, sulphurous acid of increasing strength until undiluted acid is used. Pilocarpine injections 88/125

Ung. sulphuris; pilocarpine ($\frac{1}{30}$ gr. of hydrochlorate or $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of nitrate), hypodermically. Ung. chrysarobini (ʒj to ℥j of lard or ʒss to ℥j of lanolin and oil) well rubbed in night and morning. ℞ Ol. Pini Sylvestris, ℥j; Hyd. Perchlor, gr. ij, dissolved in spirit, adding ʒss Ext. Capsici if turpentine alone is not strong enough. ℞ Ol. Sinapis, ʒj; Ol. Ricini, ʒij; Sp. Rosmarini, ℥iv. M. Paint on with brush once or twice daily. Blistering is useful, also repeated shaving round the patches. ℞ Sp. Vin. Rect. ℥j; Tinct. Cantharidis, Tinct. Capsici āā ʒij; Sp. Rosmarini, ℥j; Ammon. Fort, ʒij, M. 89/149

Cut hair short, apply mild sinapism or rubefacient to scalp, and rub in the following every five days cautiously: ℞ Acid. Acet., Chloroformi āā q.s. M. Also wash scalp every morning and apply ℞ Acid. Salicyl. gr. xv; Sulph. Præcip. ʒijss; Vaselini, ʒv. Avoid fatty applications 90/120

Lassar's treatment: For six or eight weeks, lather scalp with strong tar soap for ten minutes daily, removing this with irrigator, using first, lukewarm, and then cold water. Dry scalp thoroughly, and apply ℞ Sol. Bichlor. of Mercury, grs. viij to ℥v; Glycerin, ℥ij ʒv; Cologne Water, ℥ij ʒv, M. Then rub scalp dry with alcohol 90%, to which naphthol ½% is added. Scalp now being free from any fat, apply ℞ Salicylic Acid, grs. xxx: Tinct. of Benzoin, grs. xlv; Neat's Foot Oil, ℥iij ʒij. In obstinate cases, try ℞ Carbolic Acid, grs. xv; Sublimed Sulphur, grs. lxxv; fat from a horse's neck, ℥jss, M. ℞ Pilocarpin. Mur. grs. xxx; Vaseline, ʒv; Lanolin, ℥ijss; Oil of Lavender, gtt. xxv, M. ℞ Pilocarpin. Mur. grs. xxx; Quinine Mur. grs. lx; Præcip. Sulphur, ℥ijss; Balsam of Peru, ʒv; Ox Marrow, ℥iij, M. Wash and dry scalp before applying, and remove ointment soon with soap, and reapply it. Tar baths also useful. Increase fats and phosphates in diet by fresh butter, cream, etc., with milk between meals. Free and persevering use of strychnine, with phosphoric acid internally. As parasiticides: bichlor. of mercury strong enough to moderately stimulate skin, or ung. veratriæ, grs. v to x to ℥j 90/121

Application of tinder soaked in croton oil, causing vesication; electricity. Epilation of borders. Washing daily with Berger's tar soap, drying the scalp and applying ℞ Sol. Hydrarg. Perch. (0·5) 150·8; Glycerini, Sp. Cologn. āā 50, M. Then rubbing dry with absolute alcohol and ½% naphthol, and finally with ℞ Ac. Salicyl 2·0; Tinc. Benzoin, 3·0; Ol. Pedum Tauri, 100·0, M. 91/96

℞ Chloral Hydrate, 5 grms.; Officinal Ether, 25 grms.; Crystallising Acet. Acid, 1 to 5 grms. Apply with slight friction. For limited circumscribed patches, iodised collodion (1 to 30), repeating the application weekly. Inject 5 to 6 drops of a 2 to 500 corrosive sublimate solution round each patch.

In recent cases, apply every few days chrysarobin (8 to 10%), with or without salicylic acid (2 to 5%) in traumaticin or lard; and in extensive cases acetic acid with equal parts chloroform or ether is applied two or three times weekly, the patient using in interval: ℞ Oil of

Eucalyptus, Oil of Turpentine, āā ℥ss; Crude Petroleum, ℥j; Alcohol ℥j, used with massage for five minutes; and later oil is replaced by sulphur ointment, with or without resorcin. Or biniodide of mercury in iodide of sodium solution.

Carbolic lotion, ʒj to ℥ij, rubbed in with a piece of boric wool, then painting with acet. lyttæ. If this irritates, iodine is painted on twice a week, and later ung. creasoti each morning 92/97

Iodised collodion, 1 in 30, every four or five days, together with epilation. Washing scalp with mercury bichloride sol. Scarify patches superficially and apply pomade, repeating this every five to eight days. Or apply carbolic acid 95% sol., not treating more than two or three square inches at a sitting, and this may be repeated in two weeks or more. Inject 4 drops 4% sol. mercury bichloride and 2% cocaine around a patch, repeating it every four days, the number of injections depending on size of patch. Continuous excitation of skin is required: shave scalp, wash it with antiseptic soap, and in morning apply ℞ Hydrarg. Bichlor. 0·5; Tinc. Canthar. 25·0; Bals. fioravante (French Codex) 50·0; Aq. Cologniensis, 150·0; rubbing it into patches with stiff brush; at night apply ℞ Salicylic Acid, 2 parts; β-Naphthol, 10 parts; Crystallisable Acetic Acid, 15 parts; Castor Oil, 100 parts. Tinct. of cinnamon locally. In the parasitic form, 1 in 750 sol. mercuric chlor. twice daily, and general wash of 3% sol. creolin later. For affected areas apply sapo viridis for five minutes, then gentle scrubbing, finally rubbing in a little bichlor. of mercury ointment gr. j to lanolin ℥i. In neurotic cases vesicate with cantharidal collodion, or carbolic treatment 93/74

Value of arsenic doubtful. Mixture of ʒj croton oil in Hss–Hj of oil of turpentine. Carbolic acid, 10% sol. of iodine in collodion and caustic sol. of hydrogen peroxide successful. Blistering edges of patch with hydrarg. perchlor. gr. v; salicylic acid, ʒj; collodion, ℥j; and then applying salicylate of mercury in lanolin. Stronger water of ammonia. Carbolic acid ʒj, alcohol ʒvij, and in obstinate cases blistering with carbolic acid. Chrysarobin is better. Epilation of margin of spreading patch generally thought well of. Oil of wintergreen 1 part, ether 3 parts. Oil of cinnamon is in good repute. Iodised collodion effective where patches are few and sharply circumscribed, but friction with oil of cade better. Good results from a feeble faradic current. Cut hair thrice weekly just around patches, and at night apply ointment of β-naphthol 12 to 14 grms., balsam of Peru 1 grm., vaseline 100 grms., and by day alcoholic sol. of same. In decalvans variety seborrhœa of scalp is often present and should be treated with sulphur while dealing with alopecia. Pilocarpine as scalp stimulant, given either in small and long continued doses by mouth or by rapid hypodermic method, using 1 cgrm. two or three times a week. Brush hair radially several times daily, exercise the occipito-frontalis muscle, apply frictional electricity twice daily, and stroke nape of neck with coarse bathing glove to stimulate erectes pilorum. If parasitism is suspected apply once weekly: ℞ Ethereal Oil of Cloves, 5 drops; Pure Water of Ammonia and Pure Glycerin of each 80 min.; Tinct. of Sabadilla, 1 oz. Wash off in from fifteen to thirty minutes 94/68

Rub parts every evening with stick of chrysarobin 30, colophonium 5, cera flava 35, and olive oil 30 parts; wash this off with olive oil in morning, applying zinc ointment to calm undue irritation 95/100

For stimulation, tinct. cantharides, nux vomica, capsicum or quinine, made up with oil if scalp be dry, or with alcohol if greasy. Lassar's ointment—pilocarpine, grs. xv to ℥j 96/156

Blister, remove cuticle, then paint with 1 to 15 nitrate of silver sol. Oxygen under a rubber apparatus. Thyroid tabloids. Metallic electrolysis 96/157

Strong galvanic currents; cantharides, or nitro-glycerin internally 97/106

ALOPECIA PREMATURA.

Kneading scalp backwards and forwards daily as adjuvant to other measures 95/100

AMAUROSIS.—(*See* "Vision.")

From salicylic acid 87/173

Anemonin for, average dose 5 drops 93/9

AMBLYOPIA.—(*See* "Vision.")

Toxic, from prolonged internal use of iodoform and creasote 87/172

Tobacco and alcoholic 87/173, 88/382, 91/99

Differential diagnosis 98/569

TREATMENT.—Nitrite of amyl, strychnine or pilocarpine subcutaneously or internally, with iodide of potassium 91/99

AMENORRHŒA.—87/10, 88/125, 89/149 90/122, 94/70, 95/101, 96/157, 97/106

Psychological results of amenorrhœa, illustrated by a striking case 96/158

TREATMENT.—Santonin, grs. 2 before meals, in cases characterised by anæmia, chlorosis, and general depression; cimicifuga, tinct. ♏ 5 to 10, when molimina occur but catamenia are absent; sanguinaria, *e.g.*, ℞ Tinct. Sanguin. Tinct. Nux Vom., āā ʒij; Tinct. Aloes, ʒss; Sig.—gtt. xx bis in die; Megarthes Infus. ʒij to vj, hot every morning; Apiol, ♏ j to ij, night or morning, in suppression, in primary amenorrhœa, or when discharge is scanty 87/10

Aletris farinosa, tinct. ♏ 5 to 10; cypripedium, tinct. ♏ 5 to 15, or cypripedin, grs. 1 to 2, if nervous debility and despondency exist; guaiacum, resin powdered, grs. 10 in milk every morning to promote flow 88/10, 45, 55

Iron, permanganate of potash (gr. j. to ij. t.d.s.) or peroxide of manganese (gr. ij. t.d.s.), and iodide of potassium, in steadily increasing doses (gr. v to xl) (*See* "Anæmia.")

Abdominal massage and the faradic (or interrupted) current useful adjuncts. Tinct Pulsatilla (♏ iv t.d.s.) indicated in "primary" amenorrhœa. Tinct. Aconite (♏ j every hour) indicated in acute arrest with pyrexia. Iodide of potassium and saline purgatives in chronic arrest with severe frontal, congestive headache. Cod-liver oil and Parrish's food in strumous subjects. Change of air and mental rest when due to mental overstrain. When associated with mental disease treat with permang. of potash 88/125

Anemonin, average dose 5 drops. Probably more useful for suppression by chill than in primary cases 93/9

Apioline in doses of 20 cgrms. (given in capsules), a true stimulating emmenagogue in atonic amenorrhœa 94/11

Iron, combined with ergot, gives better results in young girls than iron alone. Honey of iron employed with good effect. In some cases, iron (especially tartrate of iron and potassium) acts better if combined with emmenagogues. In chlorotic cases if general treatment and change of climate fail, inhalations of oxygen, and massage may succeed. Mugwort, saffron and apiol are of special value; 3 cupfulls of infusion of mugwort (strength, 5 grms. to one litre of water) may be given in the day 94/70

Lappa officinalis has recently been commended for amenorrhœa 95/33

Oxalic acid: ℞ Oxalic Acid, gr. viij; Aquæ, Syr. Limonis, āā ʒij, M. Sig.—A teaspoonful four times a day. It must be cautiously used, and not until the diagnosis of pregnancy has been excluded. Poles of a faradic battery introduced into uterus, the duration of sitting varying from five to fifteen minutes for from five to thirty successive days. Useful general prescription: ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ¾; Sod. Arseniatis. gr. 1; Ferr. Sulph. Exsicc. gr. 30; Pot. Carb. gr. 15; Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. 5; M. et div. in pil. 30. Sig.—1 to be taken before each meal 95/101

℞ Absinthe (Artemisia Absinthium), Armoise, incised (Mugwort), āā grs. xx; Aq. Bull., Oij. Steam genitals with this solution, and give carbon sulphuret, 2 drops in sweetened water. Fluid ext. senecio regulates and increases flow in the absence of anæmia, 20 drops q.d. in water. Oxalic acid is best combined with iron salts, *e.g.*, ℞ Ferri Peptonat.

grs. xiij; Mangan. Peptonat. grs. ij; Ac. Oxal. grs. ij; Alcohol, ʒiij; Aq. q.s. ad ℥iv. M. S'g.—ʒij t.i.d. 96/157
Extract of ovary. Gymnastic exercises, hydrotherapy, sea bathing, saline spring baths. As tonic: ℞ Mercury Bichlor., Sod. Arseniat., Strych. Sulph., āā gr. 1; Pot. Carb., Ferr. Sulph., āā gr. 30. M. Ft. pil. 60. Sig.—One after each meal. Or if stomach is feeble, ℞ Ferr. Arseniat. gr. 2; Ext. Nux Vom. gr. 15; Mangan. Sulph. gr. 75. M. ft. pil. 60. Sig.—One after each meal. If constipation troublesome, ℞ Ferr. Carb. Ammoniæ, Aloe (Socot.) āā gr. 75; Syrup, q.s. M. ft. pil. 60. Sig.—One after each meal. In obese patients an active purge increased as period approaches, *e.g.*, ℞ Aloes, gr. 15; Rue, gr. 7; Savin, gr. 7. M. Ft. in cachet No. 10. Sig.—One after each meal; or oils of savin and rue may be used 97/57, 106

AMETROPIA.—(*See* "Vision, Defects of.")
Correction of with glasses 92/238
Cycloplegic for correction of 97/553

AMPUTATIONS.
General consideration of 93/76, 96/160, 97/107
Plastic formation of feet after 97/109
Of elbow, knee, and leg 97/109, (*illustrated*) 98/100; of foot 97/110
Of hip in coxitis 93/319; prevention of hæmorrhage in 97/107, 98/280
Of hypertrophied cervix 87/403; of pregnant uterus 90/513

AMYGDALITIS, Membranous.
Nuclein in 95/38

ANÆMIA AND CHLOROSIS.—88/125, 304, 89/150, 90/123, 91/99, 94/71, 95/102, 97/112, 174
Dropsy of 87/125
Of young women 89/151
Beri-beri and tropical anæmia 90/140
Puerperal 90/375
In insanity 94/352
In aural diseases 96/270
Treatment.—Ferr. ac. hydrochlor. 1 to 2% sol. ʒss or j, post cibum in chlorosis; ferr. phos. sol. gtt. v, t.d.; syr. ferr. phos.; ferr. perchlor. (large doses) if mucous membrane is flabby; Bath thermal waters, for plethoric cases. Ferr. picrate, gr. j. bis die, as liver stimulant; ferro manganates; iron alum; ac. hydrochlor., dil. B.P., gtt. v to x, half-hour before meals; ac. nitro-hydrochlor. similarly; filix mas in pernicious anæmia, helminthiasis; arsenic. liq. ♏iij to xv; phosphorus 87/12
Defibrinated blood, spray inhalation, 80 to 20% blood in ·75% salt sol.; Rabuteau's dragees of iron, each containing gr. $\frac{7}{10}$ pure ferrous salt, two taken morning and evening; kephir; spartein, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ every four hours, with iron, relieves palpitation, pain, dyspnœa, and œdema; spleen pulp, ℞ Emuls. Amygd. amar. ℥x; Pulpæ Splenic, ℥iv.; Spt. vin. gallici (cognac) ℥ij. Sulphur in true chlorosis, where iron is not producing desired effect. After using sulphur, iron acts with greater effect—not when gastric catarrh is present 88/26, 51, 71, 97, 98, 101
Fourfold treatment: (1,) Aperients for constipation; (2,) Iron, *e.g.*, Blaud's pills. (3,) Regulate dress, avoiding all constriction; (4,) Regular out-of-door exercise. Enemata and abdominal massage for fæcal accumulation. Iodide of potash and purgative salts (mist. alba) in lead poisoning. Mercury in small doses in syphilis. Filix mas or kamala for tæniæ. Arsenic in increasing doses, *e.g.*, liq. arsen. ♏iij to xv, in pernicious anæmia. Arsenic also useful where iron fails, if there is no gastric irritation 90/123
Rubus chamæmorus infusion 5 or 6 teaspoonfuls daily as diuretic in chloro-anæmia with œdema. Defibrinated ox blood 5 oz. injected per rectum twice daily for a week. In pernicious anæmia, arsenic and beta-naphthol 91/50, 99
Ferric bromide in 92/43
Arsenite of copper $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ gr. after meals; specially useful in improving digestion. Ferrum peptonate syringeful of 1 in 10 watery solution given hypodermically every second day, or ferrum oleate diluted to 1 to 20 olive oil, and used similarly; peptonate is preferable and will often succeed where iron is not borne by stomach. Oxygen inhalations 93/17, 31, 39

Smart places chief iron preparations in following order of value: (1,) Sulphate; (2,) Carbonate (saccharine); (3,) Protochloride; (4,) Phosphate; (5,) Protoxide. In cases combined with atonic dyspepsia, the sulphate shortly after meals and ac. hydrochlor. dil. ♏15 to 25, just before meals. For acid dyspepsia, soda bicarb. and potass. carb. āā gr. 10, instead of the acid. Carbonate of iron, gr. 20 to 30 t.d. during or after meals is useful. Protochloride in very small doses at first to avoid nausea. Phosphate is best apparently in neurotic cases. Arsenic combined with iron is better than alone, except in pernicious anæmia. Transfusion of healthy blood is gaining favour in pernicious anæmia, and where there is splenic enlargement nitrate of iron and quinine are given in full doses. Use Blaud's pills and albuminate of iron in pure chlorosis. If no digestive catarrh exists, give flowers of sulphur with sugar of milk as much as will cover point of a penknife thrice daily. Hot air baths in chloro-anæmia. In pernicious form: beta-naphthol 2 grs. t.d. post cib. with bismuth salicylate gr. 1. Chalybeate lemonade: ℞ Tr. Ferr. Perchlor. ʒiv; Ac. Phosph. Dil. ʒiv; Tr. Limon. ʒij; Syr. simp. ad ℥vj. Sig.—2 teaspoonfuls in a small tumblerful of water after meals. For anæmia with constipation: ℞ Ext. Nuc. Vom. gr. ¼; Ferr. Sulph. exsicc. gr. j; Aloin, gr. ¼; Pulv. Myrrh. gr. ½; Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ½; Ext. Gentianæ, gr. ij; M. et ft. pil. To be taken each night. To render iron assimilable: ℞ Tr. Ferr. Perchlor. ʒj; Aq. Albuminosæ (*i.e.*, white of egg 1 part, water 5 parts), ℥vj; M. ft. sol. 94/72

Rest in many cases as well as use of iron. Arsenic in treating anæmia of children, specially arsenite of copper. Combine antiseptics with blood preparations in ordinary cases giving 5 grs. hydronaphthol or salol before meals, and same amount of hæmogallol directly after meal, or large quantities of beef-juice may be substituted for latter, but juice must contain blood. Next in utility is combination of antiseptics administered before meals, and carbonate of iron after food. Antiseptics often succeed alone when iron fails. Ferrous sulphide in keratin capsules. In chloro-anæmia, hypodermic injection of ammonio-citrate of iron, using daily dose of 5 centigrammes dissolved in 1 gramme of water, and selecting interscapular region for injection. Following is useful: ℞ Strych. Sulphat. gr. ⅓; Tr. Ferr. Chlor. ʒij; Vin. Ergotæ, ℥ss; Syr. Simp. ℥iss; Aq. Dest. q.s. ad ℥vj; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful thrice daily 95/102

Medullary glyceride, citrate of iron and manganese in 20% sol. administered hypodermically. Dose—half the amount per os. Protonuclein, ferratin 97/6, 39, 112

ANÆMIA, Cerebral.

TREATMENT.—Iron; phosphorus and nux vomica, as restoratives; digitalis, when heart's action is weak; during acute attacks, chloral, small doses; nitro-glycerin or amyl nitrite as stimulants 87/68

ANÆMIA, Pernicious.—87/14, 90/124, 91/100, 94/73, 95/104

Parasites in 87/15

TREATMENT.—Arsenic not to be pushed to irritation of gastro-intestinal tract, and dose rarely need exceed 15 drops; at first confinement to bed is necessary, with use of bedpan and urinal; diet to be nutritious and easily assimilable, meats being used sparingly, as hydrochloric is deficient, and sugars or starches also, from their tendency to ferment. Hydrochlor. acid often useful for gastric fulness and flatulence. For severe vomiting bismuth subnit. gr. 5, with cocaine, gr. 1/30 to 1/12, is best, and seem to assist action of arsenic; they are best given before meals. Lavage often controls obstinate vomiting. Bitters before meals assist gastric atony and deficient appetite. Intestinal lavage is doubtful, as also is use of purgatives except in parasitic cases. Enemata or suppositories may be used. In later stages, massage assists circulation, and hypodermic injections of water or blood may be required, *e.g.*, normal salt sol. 2 pints to 2 quarts, may be used. During convalescence, iron is valuable adjunct to arsenic, but not in earlier stages 95/104

ANÆMIA, Spinal Syphilitic.

Treatment.—Forced feeding by small quantities of concentrated food every two hours by day, and three hours by night, until at least ten pounds in weight are gained; 3 to 4 ounces whiskey in twentyfour hours in early stages. When digestion begins to improve iodide of potassium saturated sol. 5 drop doses, well diluted, may be given after meals, increased to 10 drops if well borne; if not add 30 drops sp. ammon. aromat. to each dose. Use iodides for six months, and then mercury in tonic doses for another six months. Strychnine and phosphorus as nerve tonics are specially indicated, the former hypodermically, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ thrice daily, and later by mouth. Iron is not well borne at first, but later reduced iron is useful. Hypnotics are injurious. Massage at bedtime will often induce sleep. Rest spine absolutely by wearing leather jacket for three or four months. Suspension is useful, performed daily for thirty seconds at first, gradually increased to five minutes. Spinal ice-bag applied for twenty minutes to an hour for lumbar pain and atonic impotence. Opium for bone pains; avoid chloral and bromides. Daily exercise when strength admits of it 93/468

ANÆMIA, Tropical.—90/140

ANÆSTHESIA.

Rapid breathing to produce 87/17
In labour 87/281, 97/351
Vomiting during, arrested by compression of phrenic nerve and vagus 94/75
Subsequent nausea relieved by creasote, 4 drops, lime water, 2 ozs. 94/75
Nature of danger of chloroform inhalation 95/106
Ether as an anæsthetic; its value, and when dangerous 95/106
Local and general 98/102
Of deep urethra 98/556

ANÆSTHETICS, Local.—87/17, 88/40

Anæsthetic Mixtures.

℞ Chloral, Camphor āā ʒij; Morph. Sulph. ʒss; Chloroform ad ℥ij; Mix. The chloral and camphor are rubbed together in a mortar, the morphia and chloroform being afterwards added 87/19

Strong solution, No. 1: ℞ Cocain. Muriat. gr. iij; Morph. Muriat. gr. i-iij; Natr. Chlor. gr. iij; Aq. dest. ad ℥iij. M. Sterilisat. adde sol. Acid. Carbolic. 5 per cent. gtt. iij.

Medium strength solution, No. 2: ℞ Cocain. Muriat. gr. iss; Morph. Muriat. gr. i-iij; Natr. Chlor. gr. iij; Aq. dest. ad ℥iij; M. Sterilisat. adde sol. Acid. Carbolic. 5 per cent. gtt. iij.

Weak solution, No. 3: ℞ Cocain. Muriat. gr. i-vj; Morph. Muriat. gr. i-xij; Natr. Chlor. gr. iij; Aq. dest. ad ℥iij; M. Sterilisat. adde sol. Acid. Carbolic. 5 per cent. gtt. iij 96/16

℞ Chloroform, 10 parts; Ether, 15 parts; Menthol, 1 part. Lasts about five minutes.

℞ Chloroform, 12 parts; Tinct. of Aconite, 12 parts; Tinct. of Capsicum, 4 parts; Tinct. of Pyrethrum, 2 parts; Oil of Cloves, 2 parts; Gum Camphor, 2 parts. Dissolve the camphor in chloroform, add oil of cloves, and lastly the tinctures 97/19

Atropine and cocaine with chloroform 95/106

Antipyrine, as injection (50 p.c. in boiled distilled water, 8 grs.), used in acute and muscular rheumatism, pleurisy (Wolfe). All superficial localised pains 90/15

Camphor Carbolate.

Prepared by adding 1 part by weight of acid. carbol. to 3 parts of camphor. Permanent liquid 92/28
Produces anæsthesia injected hypodermically; or, on cotton, in carious teeth, and in growing toenail.
Also used as intrapulmonary injection in phthisis.

Canadol as 89/28

Cocaine, 2 to 10 p.c.

Erythrophlœum as 89/40

Ethyl Bromide (*See* "Remedies" section).

Eucaine, a synthetic cocaine 98/30

Eugenol, active principle of oil of cloves; unsatisfactory 90/26

Exalgine, allied to antipyrine 90/26

Guaiacol (in olive oil, 1 in 10, and 1 in 20), 97/19

Helleborein, used locally and subcutaneously; not recommended on account of action on heart 89/44, 90/28

Menthol, substitute for cocaine (menthol, 20 parts; ether, 100 parts) 87/17

Tropacocaine as 94/47

(*See also* "Remedies" section.)

ANALGESIA.

New method of producing with cocaine 95/107

ANASARCA.—(*See* "Ascites").—94/75

Apocynum in 88/16; arbutin in 88/17; caffeine in 88/28; chimaphila in 88/38; cloudberry in 88/39; sambucus niger in 92/68, 97/65

Chronic 92/134

Deep incisions for 94/75

ANASTOMOSIS, Intestinal.—97/326

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS.—(*See also* "Beri-Beri.") — 90/140, 95/108, 97/113, 98/106

TREATMENT.—Thymol is specific, 4 grammes being adult dose, of which 2 are given at 8 a.m., and 2 at 10 a.m. For a day before and after its administration, the patient is kept on diet of milk and soup. At 12 noon, *i.e.*, two hours after giving second dose, purge of sulphate of magnesium or castor oil (preferably latter) is given. For weak men 25 grammes of brandy are added to each dose. Patients taking thymol to be kept lying down, as collapse is often experienced. It is contra-indicated by extreme debility, very low temperature, age beyond sixty years, and by advanced cardiac or other organic disease. Once a week sufficiently often for use of thymol. Evacuations should be disinfected by hydrarg. perchlor. Sulph. of iron, 1½ grammes in water in 3 equal doses, is the best tonic 93/113

ANEURYSM.— 87/19, 89/151, 90/133, 91/104, 92/99, 94/76, 95/115, 97/114 98/103

Aortic 87/20; electro-puncture in 87/21; chloride of zinc paste in cirsoid 87/21

Antipyrine and phenacetin for relief of pain 89/154

In thoracic, injection of ext. of lecithin, rest, iodide of potassium, ergot 91/104

Acupuncture and scratching of walls of sac under antiseptic precautions 92/99

Hæmorrhage in connection with. Venesection relieves. Symptoms of thoracic, especially dyspnœa 94/76

Extirpation recommended 95/115

Of arteries of extremities 96/163

Compresses not recommended in cases which rapidly increase, as bruised tissues interfere with subsequent operation 97/114

Electrolysis used with success 98/103

ANGEIOMA CAVERNOSUM.

Of urethra 96/608

ANGINA PECTORIS.—87/23, 88/128, 297, 89/154, 90/134, 91/105, 94/77, 95/115, 98/103

In gout 91/108

TREATMENT.—Arsenic; phosphorus, to prevent attacks; amyl nitrite, 2 to 5 drops inhaled, or 2 or 3 drops taken in water thrice daily, during paroxysm; ℞ Amyl. Nit. ♏. xxxv., Ethylic Alcohol (Sp. gr. 830), ʒv, Glycerin ℥iss, Sig. ʒj in warm water; Nitro-Glycerin 1% sol., gtt. j; Sodæ Nitrit. grs. j-ij; Ethyl Bromide; Cocaine, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Inhalation of oxygen 87/23

Allyl, 2 to 4 capsules daily, each containing 5 drops, or 2 to 4 drops subcutaneously, dissolved in 1 or 2 cubic cm. of ether; dioscorea, powdered root, gr. 2 to 5, in pseudo-angina pectoris; lobeline, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$; methylal inhaled; pyridin, gr. 1 or 2, is a valuable palliative 88/11, 46, 73, 77, 85

Pyridin relieves more quickly than any other remedy. Liq. nitroglycerin (1% sol.) ♏ij, taken when attack threatens 89/63, 154

Nitrite of amyl gives rapid effects; nitro-glycerin slower but more lasting. Spirit of nitrous ether

often useful. Belladonna, stramonium, and hyoscyamus useful, and tobacco and lobelia in certain cases. Chloral, chloroform, and ether may be used if others inadmissible 90/134

Cactus grandiflorus, 20-drop doses of tinct. 91/14

Milk diet and pre-digested foods often of service. Dyspeptic conditions require either alkaline bitter stomachics, *e.g.*, sodium bicarb. with nux vom. and calumba one hour before two principal meals. Or dilute hydrochlor. acid in compound infusion of orange peel after meals with or without a few grains of pepsin. For flatulent digestion, a grain of thymol in pill or a drop of creasote directly after meals. As aperients, dinner pill containing aloes 1 or 2 grs.; ipecac. ½ gr.; nux vom. 1 gr.; soap 1 gr., and if insufficient to be followed occasionally by teaspoonful of Carlsbad or Homburg salts in ½ tumbler of hot water next morning; or if liver is sluggish few grains of blue pill or ⅙ or ¼ gr. of podophyllin at bed time, with 2 or 3 grs. of comp. rhubarb pill. In cases of anæmia and of cardiac debility, mild preparations of iron with small doses of digitalis useful; arsenic is at times more useful than iron, and is much used in intervals between paroxysms. Fowler's solution, ♏ 3 to 5, with iron and strychnine twice daily after food. For highly neurotic cases iron or arsenic and potassium or sodium bromide in 5 to 15-grain doses, or zinc valerianate, grain doses, in a coated pill three times daily after food, and sometimes the combination of $\frac{1}{60}$ grain of phosphorus. Occasional recourse to mild iron tonic with ♏ 5 of digitalis, or pilule of Nativelle's digitalin ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.) wards off attacks in some cases. Cardio-vascular degeneration and gout call for potassium iodide in 5 to 15-grain doses t. d. In malarial cases, if arsenic fails, quinine must be used, but as arteriosclerosis will usually be present, potassium iodide is often indicated. Cocaine has recently been lauded as preventive of attacks in doses of ⅛ of grain t. d. The following are dangerous or ineffective, viz.: electricity, cocaine, bleeding, bromides, hypnotics, oxygen inhalations, belladonna, aconite; sodium nitrite is not advised 94/77

Sodium nitrite, 1 or 2 grs., maximum dose, 4 to 5 grs. Valerianate of amyl, 5 or 6 capsules, containing 2½ grs. each, given per diem to diminish dyspnœa. Iodide of potash, 45 to 60 grs., daily for three or four years, suspending treatment for eight or ten days each month. In rheumatic cases sodium salicylate, rest, even temperature and dietetic care are important. Nitrite of amyl inhalations, nitro-glycerin and morphia hypodermically, lower blood pressure and relieve heart. Hot applications to chest, faradisation of cardiac region, diffusible stimulants internally; also belladonna and small doses of opium are recommended 95/49, 116

Diet; iodide of potassium 10 to 15 grs. t. d. Morphine for paroxysm. Erythrol tetranitrate gives longer relief than nitro-glycerin, dose 1 gr. in tablet. Hyoscine hypodermically during paroxysm 98/103

ANGIOCHOLITIS, Infectious.

Terrier's treatment described 97/252

ANGIOKERATOMA.

Commences as red specks in skin of hands and feet, which become surrounded by keratomata, and then confluent into large warty masses. Electrolysis excellent treatment 92/102

ANGIO-NEUROSIS.—95/117, 96/102

Asthma and affections of skin 92/109

Erythema multiforme and other erythemata classified 92/230

Psoriasis and angio-neurosis 92/420

The erythemata and toxis 93/221

Eruptions and fevers 94/289

Factors in: peripheral irritation, heat, emotion, toxis, climatic conditions 96/111, 116

Pathology of 96/121; treatment of 96/123

TREATMENT.—After treating any reflex irritation, arsenic is useful for most angio-neurotic conditions,

especially in such manifestations as asthma, acting as nerve tonic and internal antiseptic. Strychnine also useful as nerve tonic, also for constipation and asthma; also in neurotic subjects with weak heart, it relieves hard spasmodic cough of bronchitis complications. Quinine generally useful. Ergot has been used for many angio-neuroses. Calomel most reliable when any toxic conditions present, whether of internal or external origin 95/125

ANGIO-NEUROTIC ŒDEMA.—95/383
TREATMENT.—Ergot, bromide of iron, and arsenic in: ℞ Acid Arseniosi, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$; Ergotini, gr. j; Pil. Ferri Bromid., gr. iv; Ft. Pil. Tales, xlviij; Sig.—j, thrice daily after food 95/385

ANISOMETROPIA.
Correction for 91/210

ANKLE-JOINT.
Arthrectomy of 92/306
New operation for 87/276
Sprained: treatment by strapping 96/537; warm lead and opium compress in 96/538

ANKYLOSIS, Non-Suppurative.
Inflammatory and degenerative cases 97/334

ANOREXIA.
TREATMENT.—Tinct. cannabis indicæ, ♏ v to x. half hour before meals when due to exhausting diseases 89/29
Orexin restores or increases secretion of hydrochloric acid. Dose: 5 to 7 grs. daily at 10 a.m. for periods of one to six days 94/25

ANTERIOR METATARSALGIA.
Introduce convex india-rubber sole pad into boot, as in flat-foot, but adapted to support of metatarsal heads 90/135

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.
The hand in 91/63
Nitrate of strychnia hypodermically, and electricity to lessen degeneration 97/435

ANTHRAX.— 91/109, 94/79, 95/126, 96/165, 98/107, 618
TREATMENT.—Subcutaneous injection of sol. of iodoform in ether 10% 91/109
Inject 8 to 10 syringefuls of 3% carbolic acid sol. into centre of ulcer 94/79
Injection of carbolic acid 1% into pustules and around. Or use 3% and 2% sol., injecting 1 gramme at a time, giving 8, 3 and 2 injections on successive days respectively. Also apply corrosive sublimate dressings, and large doses of phenate of quinine internally. Excise entire pustule and dress wound with ipecacuanha and water and double cyanide, giving 5 grs. of ipecacuanha and $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. morphine every four hours. Thorough application of pure liquid carbolic acid all over pustule and just beyond its margin. Incision deprecated, fixing affected part and adjacent joint to prevent dissemination, elevating limb to assist circulation. Mercurial ointment applied to prevent secondary infection; alcohol in large doses, with nutritious diet, essential 95/126
Subcutaneous injections round pustule of 2 or 3% carbolic acid—3 Pravaz syringefuls three times daily 96/165
Thermo-cautery and injection of iodine 10%. Internally oxygenated and iodised water. De-emetised ipecacuanha, used internally and externally at Guy's Hospital. Excision best remedy when site of pustule permits it 98/107

ANTISEPSIS.
With isolation in pertussis 93/423
Anti-microbic treatment of disease 95/65
Of mouth and throat 95/67; of stomach 95/67; of intestines 95/68; of serous cavities 95/69; of air passages 95/70

ANTISEPTICS. — 87/25, 88/46, 203, 89/155; 93/4, 98/107.
For wounds in minor operations; for injections after childbirth 87/33
Chloride of zinc in combination with carbolic acid a cheap and efficient antiseptic 87/33
In diphtheria 87/115
Inhalation of in hay fever 87/214
In phthisis 87/326, 94/462, 97/452
In teeth extraction 87/374
In abortion 91/405
In stomach disorders 93/177, 95/68
In enteric fever 93/210, 95/69
For closing of sinuses in tubercular joints 93/312

In pertussis 93/423

In abdominal surgery 94/48

For irritable bladder 94/108

In eye operations 94/270

Antiseptic dusting powders, formulæ for 95/7, 96/23

For keeping fæces and urine non-toxic in viscera 95/69

In erysipelas 95/248, 96/290

Practical information respecting various dusting powders and dressings 96/21

For preserving milk and foods 97/1

In gonorrhœa of women 97/265

Intestinal in Graves's disease 98/261

Acetanilide.—96/22. As surgical dressing, dry; as unguent (ʒj to ℥j) and 10 p.c. gauze; intense drying action on wounds.

Alpha-Naphthol.—89/12. Insoluble in cold, and 4 parts sol. in 10,000 of warm water; more soluble in alcohol and ether.

Solution 1 in 1000 said to destroy microbe of glanders, chicken cholera and pneumonia, the bacillus of typhoid, and organisms of suppuration.

Aluminium Aceto-Tartrate.—89/12

Ammonia.—90/7

Antinosine (*See* "Remedies" section) 97/21

Aristol. — 91/11, 96/22. In powder, dissolved in ether or collodion (1 in 10), or combined with vaseline, lanolin, or zinc starch (1 in 10).

Used in general ulcers, wounds and burns; of value in peritoneal surgery to guard against adhesions.

Bismuth Oxyiodides.—Red and yellow, former recommended as substitute for iodoform; unguent (1 in 10).

Boric Acid.—96/21

Boro-glyceride.—87/33

Camphor Carbolate.—92/27

Germicide and antiseptic stimulant; dressing for wounds, injected to abort boils, and in phthisis.

Cinnamon Oil.—95/17. Antiseptic and microbicide, combined with retinol.

Creolin.—89/34, 90/24

Diaphtherin.—94/18. 1 p.c. solution as dressing.

Di-Iodoform.—95/21

Substitute for iodoform, without smell. Is susceptible to light, thereby emitting a slight odour. Should be kept in green, yellow or red bottles.

Eucalyptus.—87/30. Recommended in diphtheria, as inhalation (ʒj to Oj) in bronchitis kettle.

Europhen.—92/40, 96/22. Can be used in cases where iodoform is useful. Insol. in water and glycerin, sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform and collodion; sol. in fatty oils to 25 p.c

Acts only on contact with secreting surfaces, which, by decomposition, liberate iodine. Used as powder or unguent (1 to 10 p.c.).

Fluo-Silicate of Soda.—89/65. $\frac{1}{10}$ p.c. solution.

Hydro-Naphthol.—90/28. Soluble in water 1 in 1100, in alcohol 1 in 2, in oil 1 in 20; used in solution 1 in 1000; germicide.

Iodoform.—96/21

Iodoformum Bituminatum.—90/30, as dressing.

Iodophenacetin. — 92/51. A bactericide, given internally.

Mercuric Bichloride.—96/25. Distilled water advised for solution.

Mercuric Cyanide.—91/110

Methyl Violet.—92/58. In gonorrhœa, as injection, 1 in 100, and 1 in 150, ten or fifteen times a day; also as dusting powder to ulcers, eye diseases, and in phthisis.

Naphtholate of Sodium (Microcidine). —95/37. Used chiefly in ear and nose diseases.

Solution 2 to 3 p.c.

Oil of Peppermint. - 89/59. As inhalation in phthisis; as gauze dressing, 1 in 1000.

Appears to have power of checking suppuration.

Oxy-Naphthoic Acid.—90/34 Substitute for iodoform, used in combination with phosphate of sodium, in solution (·3 to 1 p. c.)

Quinolin.—89/64.

Saccharin. — 90/39. As dentifrice, mouth-wash (6 p.c.), for washing out stomach in malignant or other disease (2 p.c.).

Salicylic Acid. — 96/22. Stimulant action on granulating surfaces.

Silver Salts. — 98/59. Experiments proving that lactate of silver (actol) and citrate of silver (itrol) possess strong bactericidal and antiseptic properties.

Itrol, soluble 1 in 3,800, colourless, non-irritating, without odour. Used for dressings, silk and catgut.

Also of service, subcutaneously, in erysipelas.

Sodium Sulphibenzoate.—89/66.

Freely soluble in cold water.

Sozoiodol.—90/40. Contains iodine (54 p.c.), acid carbolic (20 p.c.) and sulphur (7 p.c.). Odourless.

Used in nasal and pharyngeal affections, sol. 5 to 7 p.c.

Also in burns, as ung. 1 in 10.

Sulpho-carbolic Acid.—89/69. Soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin.

Useful in gingivitis and pyorrhœa, in 3 p.c. solution.

Thio-Resorcin.—90/46. Combination of sulphur and resorcin, inodorous, non-poisonous.

Used as dusting powder, and unguent (10 to 20 p.c.) in skin diseases.

Tribromophenol (Bromol).—89/70

Obtained by action of solution of carbolic acid on bromine. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether and glycerin.

Used as unguent (1 in 10), oil solution (1 in 30), glycerine solution (1 in 25) for diphtheria, internally (½ to 2 grs. in pill); as intestinal disinfectant in typhoid etc.

(*See also* "Remedies" section.)

ANTRUM, Diseases of.—91/189, 92/223, 96/441, 97/115, 98/111

Difficulty of diagnosis of empyema of 91/189

Exploratory puncture *v.* transillumination of 92/223

Symptoms and treatment 95/441; etiology, pathology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment 97/115; diagnosis, symptoms and treatment 98/111

ANURIA.

Treatment of, following nephrectomy 93/335

Cases of obstructive 95/506

ANUS.

Abscess of.—After opening abscess, syringe out cavity and fill it with wool soaked in ol. carbol., 1 in 20. Next day remove this, and dress lightly with lot. rubra, lot. nigra, etc. The blind external fistula may be occasionally cured by injecting strong solution of carbolic acid, or nitrate of silver, keeping aperture well open. After operation, cleanse wound daily by syringing with weak solution of Condy, sanitas, or carbolic acid, and then dress with wool soaked in olive oil, or some lotion, as lot. nigra, lot. rubra, weak carbolic acid, sulphate of copper, etc., dressing it lightly, not stuffing it 90/107

Artificial, and Fæcal Fistula.—87/33, 88/331, 89/158, 90/135

TREATMENT.—(1,) Plastic operation, freshening edges and suturing; (2,) Pressure by truss, or strapping granulating edges together; (3,) Application of caustic, or actual cautery, to edges of fistula; (4,) Where there is spur: (*a*,) Depressing it by indiarubber tubing passed into upper and lower openings; (*b*,) Gradual division of spur by ligature; (*c*,) Destruction of spur by Dupuytren's enterotome; (5,) Resection and suture of intestine if all else fails 90/136

Fistula in children, caused by worms, is frequently cured by anthelmintics 90/107

Fissure of.—87/34, 88/62, 94/80, 98/112

TREATMENT.—Zinc. chlor. sol,, grs. xx to ℥j; ung. boracis; in recent cases, enemata containing Condy's fluid, application of ung. iodoformi, and gentle aperients 87/34

Hydrastis tincture locally 88/62

Bland diet; avoidance of drastic purges; mild aperients or enemata of warm water or flax-seed tea. To relieve spasm of sphincter, introduce the following, half hour before using the enema: ℞ Ext. Belladonn. gr. ⅛ to ½; Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. ¼ to ½; Ol. Theobrom. gr. 10, M. et ft. suppos.; or following ointment: ℞ Ext. Conii ʒij; Ol. Ricini ʒiij; ung. lanolini q. s. ad ℥ij. M. Smear small quantity over parts five minutes before motion is expected, and also afterwards. Rigid cleanliness important. Nitrate of silver, acid nitrate of mercury, fuming nitric acid, carbolic acid, sulphate of copper, and actual cautery are all advocated, but first is best and is applied in sol. of 10 to 30 grs. to oz. once every 24 to 48 hours. A 4 % sol. cocaine hydrochlor. should be applied before any caustic. After applying nitrate of silver, smear with iodoform ointment, 30 grs. to oz., or use iodol daily, introduction of full-sized bougie of wax or tallow to stretch the sphincter, previously using cocaine or belladonna ointment. Operative measures are: Forcible dilatation, incision or dilatation and incision combined; last is most certain 94/80

The following ointment relieves pain of defæcation: ℞ Ext. Conium ʒj; Castor Oil ℥ss; Lanolin ℥j. Local anæsthesia having been attained by cocaine, fissure is touched with pure ichthyol 98/112

Imperforate.—87/34

Pruritus Ani.—Insertion of piece of cotton wool soaked in liquor calcis chlorinatæ into anus for about an inch. Plug is removed when slight burning is felt, and anal region is washed with lotion and allowed to dry spontaneously. Ointment of calomel, grs. 80, to vaseline, ℥j 95/128

Tuberculous Ulcers of.—Destroy these with thermo- or galvano-cautery, if patient's condition allows. Iodoform ointment often benefits after ulcer has been partially removed. Pain is relieved by opium suppositories, application of chloral, 1 %, or of bismuth subnitrate and iodoform. In one case nitrate of silver sol., ⅛ %, applied regularly for 16 mths. proved successful 95/128

APHONIA.

Gelsemium used with success in periodic 92/47

How to produce vocalisation in hysterical patients 94/401

Bromide of ethyl in 10 gr. doses to procure anæsthetisation, suggestion being then made to count loudly, repeat names, etc. Results satisfactory 98/113

APHTHÆ.

Treatment.—Hydrarg. cretæ or nitric acid, both in small repeated doses, for accompanying indigestion; quinine, gr. j, when associated with diarrhœa.

Locally, weak solutions of sulphate of copper; nitric or hydrochlor. acids, or of potass. iod. gr. iij to ℥j, or of potass. chlorat. gr. x to ℥j 87/35

APOPLEXY.—87/35, 88/128

For threatened: liniment crotonis, 1 to 12, over stomach; nux vom. ♏ 1 to 3, if digestive symptoms are prominent; belladonna, ♏ 2 to 5, if there is flushed face with throbbing headache; tartar emetic, small doses, to diminish appetite if there is tendency to over-heating.

During attack: aconite, ♏ 2 to 5, if pulse is full and strong, or veratrum viride, ♏ 2 to 5, if surface is cold and pulse weak, with tendency to perspiration—both subcutaneously 87/35

Calomel, gr. 3 to 4, or croton oil, ♏ 1 to 2, as purgatives 88/129

APPENDICITIS.—91/488, 92/102, 93/78 94/80, 95/129, 96/166, 97/124, 98/113

Indications for operation: (1,) When there is suspicion of diffuse peritoneal infection; (2,) Local suppuration; (3,) Relapsing appendicitis; (4,) Recurrent appendicitis; (5,) Acute cases in young subjects, seen within the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours when the condition suggests a severe lesion 98/115

Symptoms of acute perforating 93/416 94/86; general symptoms 94/81; local signs and symptoms 94/82; mild forms 94/83; with abscess formation 94/84; relapsing 94/88; removal of appendix 94/85, 90, 97/126

Recurrent 95/131; obliterans 95/132; use of aperients in 95/133; palpation advocated 95/134; of rheumatic origin 95/134; appendicular colic 95/134

With cancer 97/123; peculiar forms of appendix 97/123; catarrhal and suppurative 97/124

Operation to prevent hernial protrusion 98/115

Treatment.—Rest and opium, or saline purgatives. Saundby advises calomel, hot seidlitz powders and enemata, combined with rest and hot fomentations, and in chronic cases blistering over tumour 93/79

Cathartics harmful in early stages. Opium best drug if any be used. Some cases of perityphlitis are rheumatic in origin, and yield to salicylates and general anti-rheumatic treatment 95/133
Use leeches, ice, or hypodermic injection to relieve pain, but do not give opium internally. When acute pains at first few days have subsided, aperients are not merely harmless but necessary. Surgical measures only required in one-third of cases 98/114

APROSEXIA.—90/136
A name given to certain mental disturbances seen sometimes in the subjects of nasal obstruction.

APTYALISM.
Dryness of mouth: tinct. jaborandi in doses of ♏xxx three times a day gives relief in some cases 90/136

ARTERIES.
Contusion of 87/35; ligation of 87/36
Procedure for wounds of artery veins 89/159; massage for embolism of central retinal 89/422, 92/246
Suture of wounded 97/604
Transperitoneal ligature of iliac 94/51
Tension of, relieved by erythrol 98/28

ARTHRITIS.
Diagnosis of rheumatic arthritis from Charcot's disease 87/277
Contraction of, in the hand (*illustrated*) 91/76
Rhus before nodosities appear; arsenic subsequently 92/19
Chronic: conditions under which to give salicylates and tonics 97/271
Gonorrhœal: carbolic acid injections in 98/480
Rheumatoid arthritis and gout: comparison of leading characteristics of each 94/502; differential diagnosis of the skin, the kidneys, and the muscular system 94/503; the digestive organs and the circulatory and respiratory systems 94/504
Tuberculous: copper phosphate for 94/392; corrosive sublimate for 94/393; mercury and belladonna for pruritus attending, and massage for application later 98/117
Bier's treatment.—Circulation in affected limb is almost completely arrested by application over layer of cotton wool of Esmarch bandage above affected joint for 5 or 6 minutes, increased to, say, 20 minutes daily. Keep in splint wrapped in wool in intervals, and bathe every alternate day in water at 120° F. to 131° F. 98/117
Arsenic in manifestations of 98/18

ASCARIDES.—(*See* "Worms.")

ASCITES.—88/152, 90/137, 93/81, 94/95, 95/135, 96/475, 97/127
In ascites of chronic Bright's disease, drastic purgatives such as elaterium are not unattended with danger 88/152
Calomel, faradisation of abdominal walls in chronic ascites recommended 90/91
In women unassociated with cardiac, hepatic or renal disease 93/81
Repeated tapping and iodide of potassium in hepatic ascites. Faradisation of abdominal muscles again recommended 94/96
Rectal examination a means of detecting 95/135
Tubercular insufflation of air in, after removal of fluid 96/167
Dry diet, with minimal quantity of fluid, gives relief and increases quantity of urine 96/475
Abdomen opened, peritoneum scrubbed with sponge, and glass tube left in Douglas's pouch; straps of plaster applied circularly round abdomen to keep surfaces of parietal and visceral peritoneum in contact. Patient who had cirrhosis of liver was quite well eight months after operation 97/127
TREATMENT.—Milk diet; lactose, 100 grammes, as diuretic; milk diet with tinct. of iron, digitalis, squills, and oil of juniper; or cinchona, sulphuric acid, sulphate of iron; with powder of digitalis, squills and juniper. Calomel with digitalis in ascites due to hepatic cirrhosis 90/137
Apocynum cannabinum tinct. ♏x for dropsy due to mitral disease, cactus grandiflorus tinct. ♏v-xv 91/9, 14

ASEPTICISM in Surgery.—(*See also* "Antiseptics.")
Disinfection of operator's hands, of patients, sponges, and instruments 97/128
Aseptic treatment of wounds 97/602

ASPHYXIA.

Coronilla scorpioides in 93/18

Oxygen inhalation in cases due to poisonous gases, drug narcosis, or general anæsthetics, 93/39

ASSURANCE, Life.—96/127

ASTASIA-ABASIA.

Difficulty in standing or walking without motor-paralysis: bicycle recommended 92/106

ASTHENIA.

Cardiac 95/308: massage, shower baths, strychnine and Swedish movements in 95/311; arsenic in 95/312

TREATMENT.—In grave cases, inject every two or three days 5 to 10 grs. of sol. containing 1 part of crystallised carbolic acid, and 2 of chloride, 8 of sulphate, and 4 of phosphate of soda to 100 98/54

ASTHENOPIA.

Neurotic: treat by spraying closed lids with methyl chloride till skin is blanched. For ensuing 24 hrs. lids are congested. Repeat daily for 14 days when cure is generally complete 87/164

From reflex disturbances due to nasal troubles 98/393, 570

ASTHENOXIA.

Name given by Percy Wilde to excess of acid in the tissues in connection with rheumatism 94/96

ASTHMA.—87/36, 88/40, 129; 89/20, 160; 90/138, 91/112, 92/106, 93/82, 94/98, 95/135, 96/168, 97/131, 98/118

Electricity in 87/40

Affections of nose in 90/139, 92/107, 98/119; of lung in 92/106; of heart and kidney in 92/106; of stomach in 92/107; of pharynx in 92/109; of nerves in 92/110

Lead poisoning and gout in 92/107

And Life Assurance 96/132

Fuming inhalation for 97/133; carbolic inhalations in 98/118

Bronchitic: formula for 97/163

TREATMENT.—Lin. crotonis, 1 to 12, as counter-irritant; amyl nitrite, inhaled and internally, during attack; nitro-glycerin, gtt. 1 to 3, of 1% sol. internally; euphorbia pilulifera, fl. ext. gtt. 30 to 60 t.d. in spasmodic cough with stitches from pit of stomach to sides of chest; cocaine salicylate, 4 centigr. of 5% sol. hypodermically, during attacks; arsenical cigarettes; Himrod's powder; coca leaves, smoked; electricity along edge of sterno-mastoid; delphine, gr. ¼ to ½, during spasm; aconite, ♏ 1 to 3, if attack follows a chill; arsenic, liq. ♏ 1 t.d. if associated with sneezing coryza and frontal headache; antimony, gr. 1 to half-pint water and 1 oz. taken at intervals, in quasi-asthma of children; lobelia, gtt. 10 every ten minutes during attack, or thrice daily in bronchial asthma; quebracho, gtt. 30 to 60, to relieve dyspnœa; grindelia robusta, ext. grs. 3 t.d. to prevent attacks 87/38.

Allyl tribromide in capsules containing 5 drops, and 2 to 4 given daily; atherosperma oil, gtt. 1 to 2 every six hours. Tinct. ʒ1 as diaphoretic and diuretic; carbonic acid gas, as inhalation; ichthyol, gtt. ij to v, and of ammonia sulphate of ichthyol, gtt. v to x; lobeline, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$; methylal, ʒj, proposed as remedy; myrtol, 2 globules, containing 15 centigrs. each, twice daily, in catarrhal asthma with paroxysmal attacks and palpitations. Oxalic acid, ℞ Ac. Oxal. gr. xxxj; Syr. Zinzib. ℥ij; Aq. ℥vj. M. Sig.—ʒj every hour. Pulsatilla, ♏ j to v; its alkaloid anemonin is useful in asthma 88/11, 22, 31, 65, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85

Nitrite of sodium, gr. 2 to 5 in water; potass. iod. 5-gr. doses, may be combined with ext. of stramonium, gr. ⅛ to ¼, or with chloral; cocaine, gr. ¼ t.d.; hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{130}$. ℞ Pot. Nitrat. ʒss; Pulv. Anisi Tinct. ℥ss; Pulv. Stramonii fol. ℥j Ft. Pulv. Sig.—A thimbleful ignited and fumes inhaled. Pyridin, ʒj poured into saucer and fumes inhaled for 20 or 30 minutes thrice daily, or at beginning of paroxysm; caffeine in cardiac asthma; digitalis; sparteine, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to ½, 4tus hor., alone or with potas. iod.; arsenic and iron, with one of the preceding if heart is feeble; benzoin or eucalyptus inhalations, if acute bronchitis attend the asthma, or if chronic, pure terebene and the balsams 88/131

Bidens pinnata in decoction for hay asthma; delphinium staphisagria, gr. 1/60 (of delphine) during spasm; veratrum viride in peptic asthma, using a 1% sol. of fluid ext., dose gtt. x to xx; hydriodic acid syrup given in increasing doses until ʒij are taken thrice daily, useful in chronic asthma; onobaio suggested as remedy; solanin, grs. ij⅓ to iv⅗ daily 89/24, 37, 43, 57, 67

Lobeline hypodermically, gr. ¾ to vj daily for adults, gr. ⅙ to ¾ for children. Menthol, 20% sol. in olive oil, inhaled to relieve asthmatic attacks 90/138

Cannabis indica tinct. ♏10 in spasmodic asthma; euphorbia pilulifera fluid ext. ♏30 to 60 every four hours in hay asthma, naregamia alata tinct. gtt. 16 to 50 91/18, 27, 42

Iodide of potassium increased to 30, 40 or more grs. thrice daily. Amyl nitrite and nitro-glycerin for bronchial spasm. ℞ Sod. Nitrite, gr. iij to v; Tinct. or Succus Hyoscy. ʒj, M., frequently repeated. Arsenic and strychnine in paralytic cases. Strychnine gr. 1/60, with atropine gr. 1/160 subcutaneously, increasing to gr. 1/20 and gr. 1/100 respectively. Morphine for paroxysms. Grindelia acts as anti-spasmodic, and is safer than lobelia. Coffee, inhalation of fumes of ammon. bromide 91/112

Nitro-glycerin in some cases, giving 1 minim of the alcoholic sol. in ½ ounce dilute chloroform water directly paroxysm ensues, repeating this in half an hour or an hour, according to urgency. Nitrite of sodium 3- to 4-gr. doses alone, or combined with hyoscyamus if insomnia exists. When due to polypi and hypertrophy of turbinated bones treat by thorough clearance with ring knife 92/113

Anemonin ¾ to 1½ grs.; canthar. tinct. ½ to 1 drop thrice daily in cardiac asthma with albuminuria; chloral-amide in cardiac asthma. Somnal a useful sedative. Cocaine hydrochlor. 5% sol. to nasal fossæ and throat as first step; pyridin 6 to 12 drops inhaled on a handkerchief; morphine hydrochlor. 1/12 gr. hypodermically, and repeated when necessary. Nasal polypi, exostoses, and rhinitis, should be sought for and treated, and in some such cases cauterisation by chromic acid is successful 93/8, 14, 17, 47, 82

Strychnine, beginning with 1/30 of gr. subcutaneously once a day, gradually increased to 1/20 or 1/10 gr., to which atropine, 1/600 to 1/400 of gr. may be added. The drug may also be given in the following combination: ℞ Phenacet. gr. 64; Quinine Sulph. gr. 32; Ammon. Mur. ʒ 1½; Pulv. Capsici gr. 4; Strych. Sulph. gr. 1⅛, M. ft. capsulas. No. 32. Sig.—1 four times a day; or: ℞ Strych. Sulph. gr. 1⅛, Syr. Acid. Hydriodici, Syr. Hypophosph. āā ʒij M. Sig.—1 teaspoonful three times a day. In severe cases morphia or nitro-glycerin must be added. In exhaustion stage nitro-glycerin, lobelia, and other narcotics are useless; rest is all important and constant nourishment. Strychnine is useful here also. Massage is to be used in desperate cases. Electricity is serviceable. Also rarified air and calisthenic exercises. Morphia may be added to hypodermatic injections of strychnine to procure sleep. Ammonium chloride to prevent formation of spiral formations found in sputa of asthmatics: ℞ Pot. Iod. ʒij; Tinct. Scill. ʒj; Tinct. Stramonii ʒij; Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ʒiij; Sp. Ætheris ʒj; Aq. ad ℥viij, M. et ft. mistura. Sig.—1 tablespoonful in tablespoonful of water every six hours for bronchial asthma. For nasal asthma: ℞ Cocain. Hydrochlor. 1 part; Triturated Camphor 2 parts; Bismuth Subnitratis, 16 parts, M. 94/98

Grindelia robusta is valuable; oxygen inhalations 95/30, 39

Nicotine and atropine; latter used hypodermically in very small doses affords speedy relief. Nitro-glycerin, ½-drop doses of 1% sol., gave relief in one case, but attack returned directly drug was exhausted, and if continued patient could not lie down. Small pieces of ice wrapped in towel and applied over pneumo-gastric gave relief in five minutes. (See also 97/131). The

following may prove useful: ℞ Chloralis, Pot. Iodid., āā ʒss; Syr. Aurant., ʒvj; Aq., ℥vj; M. Sig.—ij to v tablespoonfuls per day. ℞ Lobeliæ Pulv., Stramon. Pulv., Theæ Nigræ Pulv., Pot. Nitratis, āā partes æquales; Misce bene et fiat pulv. Sig.—A little to be burned and the vapour inhaled for spasmodic asthma. For bronchial forms: ℞ Pot. Iodid., ʒij; Ammon. Carb., ʒj; Tinct. Lobel., ʒij; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒiv; Vin. Ipecac., ʒj; Infus. Senegæ, q.s. ad ℥vj; M. Sig.—℥ss in a wineglassful of water every four hours. ℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr. ⅛; Pot. Iodid., gr. v; Ammon. Carb., gr. iv; Tinct. Lobel. Æther., ♏v; Aq. Chloroformi, ad ℥ss; M. et fiat mist. Sig.—ʒss every four or six hours 95/136
  Caffeine, 5 grs. every 4 hours during paroxysm. Iodide of ethyl, 6 to 8 drops inhaled from piece of lint. Massage of chest muscles 96/168
  Open-air life as preventive, arsenic for treatment. Paraldehyde, 40 to 60 minims, as anti-spasmodic 97/131
  Tannic acid sol., 1%, applied to throat by atomizer to lessen sensibility. In bronchial asthma, inhalations of chloride of ammonia or strong carbolic mixture. In cardiac asthma, inhalations of compressed air. If interstitial nephritis is a cause, milk diet, baths, diuresis and diaphoretics. The following is a valuable prescription: ℞ Potass. Iodide, ʒvi; Tinct. Bellad., fl.ʒv; Liq. Arsenicalis, fl.ʒiij; Aquæ ad ℥viij; M. Sig.—1 teaspoonful in water between meals.
  For spasmodic asthma: ℞ Tinct. Stamonium, ʒij; Ammon. Carb. ʒj; Sodium Bicarb. ʒiij; Magnes. Carb ʒj; Powdered Rhubarb, gr. xx; Chloroform, ♏xx; Peppermt. Water to ℥viij. M. Sig.—½ ounce three times daily with water. "Cigarettes espic." formula given 98/118, 119
  Lobeline in 90/138, 97/131
  Cardiac: favourable influence of coronilla scorpioides in 93/18; value of morphine for 97/292
ASTIGMATISM.—(*See* "Vision, Disorders of.")—87/162, 91/210, 98/567
ATAVISM.
  Relation to phthisis 95/425
ATAXIA.—(*See* "Locomotor Ataxia.")
  Hereditary of Friedrich 91/73
ATHEROMATA.
  Incision of cysts, scraping out contents with sharp spoon, and removing cyst-wall with forceps, and, if necessary, apply iodine tincture to destroy 93/158
  Nerium oleander indicated if diarrhœa or vomiting be not present, and given in concentrated infusion, 1 to 7 grains of the raw drug daily 94/24
ATHETOSIS.
  Relation to brain lesion 92/128
ATHREPSIA.
  Blood serum in 97/14
ATRESIA.
  Congenital, acquired, and inflammatory adhesive 96/264
  Post-lupic 98/537
ATROPHY.
  Cerebral, of childhood 93/118
  Hysterical, of the hand 91/68
  In joint disease 93/311
  Idiopathic muscular 95/137
  Of pancreas 95/397
  Of the optic nerve (modes of treatment) 91/347, 97/423, 98/570
  Progressive muscular 87/357, 90/435, 91/64
  The hand in 91/64
AURAL VERTIGO.—93/551, 95/221, 96/279
  TREATMENT.—Recumbent position. Bromide of potassium in moderate doses. In gouty cases bromide of lithium, potash, colchicum and salicylate of sodium. Blister behind ear. Between attacks, quinine 3 to 4 grs. three times a day. Pilocarpine hypodermically, 3 ♏ doses of 4% sol. daily. Calomel for keeping down arterial tension 95/221
AURICLE, Diseases, etc., of.—96/257
  Abnormality of 95/214
  Eczema of 96/257
  Erysipelas and perichondritis of 96/258
AUSCULTATION.
  Abdominal, in intestinal obstruction 95/81
  In lung disease 94/412
  Use of, in fractures 97/248

BACTERIOLOGY.
  Bacteria pathogenic in man 98/575
  Examination of pus for micro-organisms in abdominal surgery 96/146
  Micro-organisms producing suppuration 92/520
BALANITIS.
  TREATMENT.—℞ Hydrarg. perchlor., gr. ij; Aq. calcis, ℥iij 87/41
  In Acute Stage: Paint inflamed parts with nitrate of silver, grs. x to aq. ℥j, or in phimosis inject a solution, grs. v to aq. ℥j, under prepuce; carbolic oil, 1 to 30, on rag separating inflamed surfaces 88/133
  In Sub-acute Cases: Dusting powder is best, *e.g.*, zinc sulphate, calomel, or calcium sulphide, with starch powder as vehicle 88/133
BALDNESS.—(*See also* "Alopecia.")
  TREATMENT.—Tinct. macis, 5 parts; olei dulcis, 50 parts; M. (Hebra) 87/41
  Lin. ammonii or compound camphor liniment, B.P. (Erasmus Wilson) 88/133
BASEDOW'S DISEASE (*See* "Exophthalmic Goitre").
BATHING PROCESSES AND APPLIANCES.
  Described and illustrated 90/48
  In cardiac disease 96/348
  For bronchitis in children 98/133
BED-SORES.
  Of insane, permanent baths at 99 to 101°F. containing antiseptics 87/41
  TREATMENT.—℞ Balsam Peru, ʒij; Ung. Elemi, ℥jss; Ung. Resinæ, ℥ij. To be applied daily 94/100
BERI-BERI.—90/140, 93/83, 94/100, 95/137, 98/119
  Nature and cause 90/140
  Distinction between ankylostomiasis, beri-beri, and tropical anæmia 90/140
  TREATMENT. — Thymol, powdered, three doses of 30 grs. each at intervals of two hours to dislodge the ankylostoma; 180 grs. in four doses have been used at intervals of four hours 90/142
  Tonics in early stages; diuretics are useful, especially acetate of potash and spirits of juniper (in acute cases digitalis is deleterious). Alkalies are required, such as ammonia, bicarbonate and acetate of potassium, along with belladonna. Scott uses nitrate of silver in dry beri-beri, which shortens the course of the disease, especially if chronic neuritis is the principal defect. Many cases do well with good diet and tonics, especially nitro-muriatic acid, iron, and strychnine 93/85
  For the heart paresis and pulmonary congestion and œdema, nitroglycerin is a useful palliative during the paroxysms of dyspnœa. Simon gives 5 to 10 drops of a 1% solution repeated in diminished doses every fifteen or thirty minutes. Von Tunzelmann has used hypodermic injections of digitalin for the cardiac paresis 94/100
BILE DUCT, Gall Stones in.—(*See* "Calculi Biliary").
  Catheterism of 93/236
  Obstructions in 98/231
  Papilloma of, and rupture of 95/299
  Surgery of 94/302
BLADDER, Diseases of. — 90/142, 91/114, 92/114, 93/86, 94/107, 95/138, 96/168, 97/133
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  Diseases of the female (special article) 98/120
  Electric illumination of (*see* "Cystoscopy" above).
  Extroversion of 98/123
  Foreign bodies in 91/114
  Hernia of 98/122
  Incontinence of (*see* "Urine, Incontinence of").
  Inflammation of (*see* "Cystitis").
  Injections for 95/138
  Intra-peritoneal rupture of 88/133, 89/162, 164, 90/154, 93/60
  Irritable (from catarrh) 95/138; (after labour) 98/354, 94/107
  Puncture of, for retention 87/44
  Resection of 94/105, 96/176, 98/122
  Retention of urine (nux vomica for) 94/109; when due to atony or

paralysis may be relieved by pressure 94/564

Rupture of 87/41, 92/115; (during litholapaxy) 93/93, 94/106, 95/79, 139, 96/171

Sacculated calculi in 92/116, 94/106

Strangury of, relieved by electrostatic douche 93/86

Tuberculosis of 90/213, 91/114, 93/87, 95/140, 96/172

Tumours of 87/42, 89/167, 90/153, 92/124, 94/110, 95/141, 96/174

Ulceration of (seen by cystoscope) 92/123

Treatment.—(*see also* "Cystitis"): Dr. Traill Green gives a 10-grain dose of phenacetin at bedtime for *senile vesical irritation.* Abrasion and fissuring of the mucous membrane at the neck of the female bladder, accompanied by frequent micturition and tenesmus are met by regulating the diet and administering alkaline diuretics, and the cautious use of salol, boric acid and oil of sandal-wood, the first two in 5-grain doses four times a day, sandal-wood in 10 to 20-minim doses one hour after meals. For *violent tenesmus*, instillation of a 4% solution of cocaine; dilatation of urethra and application of nitrate of silver solution, 20 to 60 grs. to the oz. through a speculum; daily irrigation with potassium permanganate solution (1 to 6,000), zinc permanganate in the same strength, or mercury bichloride (1 to 10,000). Sulphate of copper (10 to 20%) solution, or carbolic acid and iodine, equal parts of each, are sometimes better than silver nitrate. Croom protests against the use of opiates in chronic cystitis in the female. Antiseptic irrigation with boric acid, or a warm solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 in 3,000 or 4,000 of water, using it for at least half an hour and repeating three times a day; depletion by means of leeches; rapid dilatation of the urethra with Simon's dilators; kolpocystotomy by the galvano-cautery or scissors. Harrison employs ergot combined with cantharides and nux vomica for *atony of the bladder.* Brunton advocates nux vomica for imperfect evacuation, and belladonna for incontinence. If belladonna fails, cantharides, or the two may be combined. For *early cystitis*, Otis finds an injection of silver nitrate relieve pain and frequent micturition. In *sub-acute cases* he injects mild solutions of the same. In senile cystitis he uses injections of salicylic acid. Guyon employs sublimate solution, 1 to 5,000, in the various forms of cystitis. Friedlander uses the liquid extract of pichi-pichi in doses of 1 teaspoonful thrice daily for *gonorrhœa*, nervous irritability of the bladder, and *prostatitis* 94/32, 107

Pain in cystitis is relieved by a solution of antipyrine, 1 in 25, of which 10 to 20 grammes are thrown into the bladder and left for ten minutes (Vigneun). Colosanti advises washing out with ½ to 1% ichthyol solution for pain, destruction of micro-organisms, and checking of ammoniacal fermentation in catarrh. Rusconi reports disappearance of vesical paralysis following typhoid after the use of five injections of testicular juice 95/138

BLENNORRHAGIA.

In women 96/178; in men 97/583

In women: Corrosive sublimate injections, vaginal tampons of glycerin, combined with antiseptics and narcotics; for pain, revulsives to abdomen; emollients and balsamics for urethritis. In sub-acute cases, potassic permanganate, zinc chloride or creasote, to destroy the gonococcus, and the cervix must be kept open 96/178

In men: Injection of potassic permanganate, 1 in 4,000, increasing to 1 in 500, followed by corrosive sublimate, 1 in 20,000 to 1 in 10,000 97/583

BLENNORRHŒA OF THE LACHRYMAL SAC.

Injection with 1 in 2,000 solution of formaldehyde followed by astringent lotion 97/354

BLEPHARITIS. (*See also* "Eye-lids, Disorders of.")

Treatment.—Ointment of sulphur

and resorcin, each 2% for squamous form. Adherent scales are removed by gentle friction with chloral hydrate solution (1 in 10). In ulcerative form remove crusts, then cauterise with silver nitrate and use mercurial salves. Pyrogallic acid in 5 to 8% ointment 97/141

℞ Neutral Acet. Lead, gr. ij; Cocaine, gr. iij; White Vaseline, grs. xlv; apply to edge of eyelid 98/222

BLEPHAROPLASTY.

Method of operation 89/253

BLEPHAROSPASM.

Operation for 89/252

Mydrol as a mydriatic for 98/42

BLOOD-CYSTS, Mesenteric.

Description of the various forms of 98/86

BOBBINS FOR INTESTINAL OPERATIONS.

Reasons for preferring bobbins to plates, buttons and tubes 96/377

BOILS.—87/45, 88/137, 266, 94/123, 97/141

Locally: Iodine; plaster of mercury, and carbolic acid; ichthyol, 10% in furunculosis of hairy parts; boracic acid ung. 87/45

Internally: Calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ every three hours 87/45; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to check suppuration, or gr. ½ to hasten it 89/27

Phytolaçca decandra, tinct. ♏v to x, specific in the boils that appear on the back and behind the ears; sod. hyposulph., grs. xxx every two hours 88/82, 266

Locally: Ung. ergoti, ʒj to ℥j, with a little oxide of zinc (Bulkley) 88/266

Fresh yeast, half a wineglassful night and morning (Crocker); calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ sec. vel. 3tis. hor.; tar water up to a quart a day; Duhring recommends arsenic, and Piffard uses Fellowe's syrup; application of nitrate of mercury ointment 89/256

Arsenic sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; menthol, 20% solution as application for furunculosis of external auditory meatus 91/12, 39

Asaprol, 30 to 60 grs. internally as an intestinal antiseptic; also in solution 5%, or ointment 1 to 3. Chloral solution, ʒiv to ℥j; constantly applied 94/11, 123

Purify with 1 in 1,000 perchloride solution and cover with phenol and mercurial plaster, changing daily 97/141

Formalin for 97/40; airol for 98/11

BONE, Diseases of.—89/168, 93/95, 98/124 (*See also* "Caries.")

Surgery of.—Grafting 87/46, 88/138, 92/125, 97/142; operative shortening of bones of limbs 87/48; sutures of 88/138

Sarcoma of 87/47

Caries of 88/137; arsenic in 88/21; hydrochloric acid in 93/95; phosphates in 96/55

To decalcify and remove dead bone without operation, Morris injects hydrochloric acid, 2 or 3% solution in distilled water, using it every two hours if patient is confined to bed. At intervals of two days an acidulated pepsin solution (distilled water 16 ozs., hydrochloric acid 4 ozs., Fairchild's pepsin ½ oz.) is thrown into the sinus to digest out the decalcified bone, which it takes about two hours to accomplish, and the whole process is repeated until the sinus closes from the bottom. Should free suppuration be present, the cavity is washed out with hydrogen peroxide before each injection 93/95

Bone cavities: iodoform dissolved in melted salol and used to plug these 98/124

BOWEL OBSTRUCTION (*See* "Intestinal Obstruction").—95/12

For resection of bowel (*see* "Intestine").

BRADYCARDIA AND TACHYCARDIA.—98/515. (*See also* "Heart.")

Atropine and digitalis in 94/324

After influenza: Belladonna, camphor, and phenacetin in 96/352

BRAIN.

Injuries of.—90/162, 92/126, 93/96, 94/123, 96/185, 97/143

Surgery of.—88/140, 89/169, 90/155, 91/115, 92/126, 93/97, 94/129, 96/179, 97/143, 315

Abscess of: Abnormally slow pulse and slow temperature significant of 87/52; pathology and treatment

88/144; Bergmann's views on 90/164; surgery of 93/98
Cerebral topography 90/155, 91/115
Cholesteatoma of 88/139
Cysts of 88/139, 147
Galvanisation of 95/63
Gross lesions of the 93/96
Hæmorrhage into 88/371, 92/126
Hernia of 88/450
Intra-cranial pressure 93/99
Syphilis of 88/468, 92/127
Traumatic compression of 87/53, 94/126
Trephining for lesion of 90/163
Tumours of 87/49, 88/143, 90/171, 92/127, 93/98
Vertigo of (*see* "Vertigo").
TREATMENT.—Congestion of: Aconite, tinct. ♏1, belladonna, tinct. ♏2 to 5, or potassium bromide, and hydrocyanic acid in active congestion. Gelsemium, gtt. 5 sec. hor, when congestion is passive; colchicum for general plethora, specially in gouty cases; arsenic in venous congestion, with drowsiness 87/68
Softening of: Amylene hydrate, 3½ grammes as hypnotic 89/13

BREAST, Diseases of.—90/177, 95/147
Abscess of 87/53
Cancer of 87/55, 89/178, 90/178, 92/143, 97/149, 98/125; Cheyne's method for 97/150
Epithelioma of 87/54
Osteochondro-sarcoma of 87/55
Tuberculosis of 87/54, 90/179
TREATMENT.—Inflammation of: belladonna ext. and glycerin, equal parts applied, and hot lead fomentations kept constantly over this. Saline purgatives and aconite, Tinct. ♏1 to 3 internally 87/53
Eczema of nipple: *benign*, boroglyceride or liquor carbonis, ʒss to vaseline ℥j; *malignant*, ablation of breast 87/54
Neuralgia of 87/54; phytolacca internally, Liq. Ext. ♏ij to x; Tinct. ♏v to xxx; as lotion, Tinct. ʒj to Aq. ℥j in mastitis and neuralgia of mammæ 88/82
Carefully applied pressure and rest ensured by some form of bandaging from as early a date as possible, success depending on the perfection of the bandaging 88/149
Hydrastis canadensis for 89/44
Enlargement of, with excess of adipose tissue: ℞ Iodoformi, 1 part; Vaseline, 15 parts; Ol. Menth. Pip., q.s. Ft. Ung., 90/178
Fissured nipples: ichthyol-lanolin salve, 10%; cocaine solution, 5 or 10%, as palliative. For unhealthy fissures, cauterisation with lunar caustic, or curetting after applying cocaine, followed by application of ammoniated mercury ointment, balsam of Peru, aristol, or other antiseptics. A deep seated ulcer may require one or more fine sutures, combined with firm breast compression and rest for thirty-six hours. Bichloride wash and carbolic solution are severely irritant, however weak, and are contra-indicated. Creolin or Thiersch solution, 1%, may be used as antiseptics. Oehren advises: ℞ Ichthyol, 4·0; Lanolini et Glycerini, āā 5·0; Olei Olivari, 1·0, M. Marx discountenances massage or rubbing, if breast is inflamed. The arm is tied up to secure rest, and locally iced lead water is constantly used. Internally potassium iodide, 3 grs., is given once only and followed by hourly doses of sal Rochelle, ʒj, until watery evacuations result. Allen advocates painting nipples frequently with white of egg. An antigalactagogue application is the following: ℞ Camphor, 1 part; Essent. Terebinth., 6 parts, M. Sig.—Apply to breast 94/131
Paget's disease of nipple: parasitic origin of 90/178. Sodium ethylate, 10% also Fuchsine (pure) applied; gr.ijss; Lanolin, ℥j; Aq. Rosæ, ʒvij. M. 94/132
In *galactophoritis*, Boissard insists on immediate cessation of lactation from the affected breast. He advises putting the patient under chloroform and applying pressure until all pus has been squeezed out of the breast. The breast should then be freely rubbed for half an hour with solution of sublimate or naphthol, and a compress is kept applied until the manipulation is renewed, only three or four *séances*

being necessary 95/147 (*See also* "Galactophoritis.")

For *cracked nipples* antiseptic washing is useful, and Pinard uses a compress of boric acid solution constantly applied. Lepage advises regular washing of the nipples with: ℞ Red Iodide of Mercury, 10 to 20 centigrammes (2 to 4 grs.); Spirit of Wine, 50 grammes (1½ ounces); Glycerin, 500 grammes (1 pint); Distilled Water, 450 grammes (1 pint). Should ulceration appear after using this, boric acid solution may be substituted. Any crack that may develop is covered with tarlatan moistened with the mercuric solution 95/148

During lactation 97/154; painting with cocaine 5% solution, to check milk secretion 97/155

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—87/56, 88/149, 89/179, 90/179, 91/119, 92/133, 93/103, 96/188, 97/155 (*See also* "Albuminuria.")

Aural disturbance in 93/205, 96/270

Insanity of 89/180, 94/357

Toxic nephritis of 94/138

Complications of:—

Blindness and deafness; pilocarpine, purgatives and hot air baths 88/154

Dropsy: drastic purgatives dangerous 88/152; pilocarpine 90/181

Erysipelas: tinct. ferr. perchlor. ♏xv, every two hours 88/153

Hæmorrhage: hamamelis locally, or ergotin, gr. iij-v, subcutaneously 88/153

Hæmaturia: drugs have no direct effect; tannic acid given 88/153: alum, gr. xx. t.d. 90/180

Headache and giddiness: caffeine or nitro-glycerin 88/154, paraldehyde 90/181

Pneumonia, pleurisy, pericarditis or peritonitis: avoid counter-irritants 88/153

Pulmonary and gastric catarrh: ipecacuanha, but bismuth may be required for gastric catarrh, *e.g.*, ℞ Bismuth Carb., gr. x; Pulv. Rhei, gr. iij; Sodæ Bicarb., gr. x; Pulv. Cinnamomi Co., gr. x; Ft. Pulv., mitte xij; Sig.—j, half-an-hour before food in milk 88/153

Purpura: iron; turpentine contra-indicated 88/154

Retinitis or retinal hæmorrhage does not require special treatment 88/153

Uræmia: sod. benzoat. ʒj to ʒij per diem 89/182; with dilated pupils, morphia 90/181

TREATMENT.—When *acute*, aconite tinct., gtt. 2 every two hours in the very earliest stage; cantharides, tinct., ♏1 every three hours after the subsidence of the acute stage; is best when desquamation predominates over congestion, as in post-scarlatinal nephritis; turpentine spt., gtt. 2 to 3 every three or four hours in acute cases following chill, and when urine is scanty and bloody; cannabis indica, diuretic, when urine is bloody 87/57

When *chronic*, vapour or lamp baths; nitro-glycerin, small doses; lead; common salt, grs. 10 t.d. in capsule, decreasing the dose when albumin diminishes; fuchsine, gr. 1; ac. hydrocyan. dil. in post-scarlatinal nephritis. *Astringents*, tannin, in pill, or gallic acid, large doses; ferr. perchlor., gtt. x, twice daily, and increased; chloral, cold douche; gold chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ t.d. said to benefit chronic interstitial forms; hydrastis, said to diminish albumin 87/57

Apocynum cannabinum tincture, ♏10, as diuretic 91/9

Diuretin, 6 grammes daily in gramme doses 91/26

Lactose, ʒiij-ivss daily 91/36

Rubus chamæmorus infusion, 5 or 6 teaspoonfuls daily 91/50

Milk diet with white meats, fish, etc. Large quantities of fluid in chronic form. Digitalis, caffeine and strophanthus (carefully watched). Iodide of potassium in chronic cases, with arterio-sclerosis. Avoidance of beer and tobacco. Hot water or vapour baths, digitalis; theobromine. As cathartic, cream of tartar. Calomel recommended to prevent uræmic accidents. Massage instead of exercise, and in treatment of chronic dropsy 91/119

Seyournet describes a *toxic albuminuria of infants* treated by milk, or milk and lime water, gentle aperients, *e.g.*, calomel or castor oil, salicylate of bismuth to disinfect bowels, and lumbar massage to relieve renal congestion. Uræmia has been successfully treated by subcutaneous injection of large quantities of sterilised serum. For chronic anasarca, judicious bandaging and rubbing or kneading the swollen parts 92/134

For *dyspnœa of advanced cases* Graham Steele advises carefully regulated low diet, frequently repeated saline laxatives with digitalis or caffeine. Washburn advocates morphine in cases of uræmia where convulsions, renal asthma, and severe headache are present, giving ⅛ gr. doses hypodermically, and carefully watching the effect 93/104

Millard places cases on full doses of potassium iodide, also large doses of Fowler's solution with corrosive sublimate; in other cases he uses the protiodide and biniodide of mercury, ergotinine, caffeine, strophanthus, spartein, arsenic and various iron salts. He believes nitro-glycerin and strontium to be of much value, and where uric acid exists in excess he neutralises it by means of Vichy, Vals and also piperazin-water with phenocoll. Huchard employs digitalin in large doses, avoiding bad effects by preliminary use of milk diet with absolute rest for a few days, then giving a purge, and on the following morning 50 drops of a solution of crystallised digitalin (1 to 1,000) given once only and followed by ingestion of 1 milligramme of crystallised digitalin. After an interval of from six to fifteen days these measures are repeated. Liégeois associates tannin with sodium benzoate for Bright's disease: ℞ Sodii Benzoat., Tannin āā ʒjss, Ext. Gentian. q,s., M. Sig.—Divide into 100 pills—6 daily. Lancereaux advises cantharides tincture in epithelial nephritis, beginning with 6 drops daily, increasing to 10 or 12. The following formula may be used in chronic cases with heart failure: Tinct. Digitalis, ♏x; Liq. Trinitrini, ♏j to ij; Aq. Chloroformi, ad ℥ss, M. Sig.—Thrice daily 94/137

Glycero-phosphates of lime, soda and magnesium for chronic cases and phosphatic albuminuria, 5-15 grs. daily. Renal tabloids (useless probably) 96/55

Lysidine 30 to 75 grs. daily 96/188

Lithium bromide with sod. bicarb. and aq. menth. pip. as diuretic. Cantharides, oxygen inhalation for uræmic coma, also large cold water enemata; diuretin 5 to 15 grs. thrice daily, with or without digitalis; digitalin or strophanthus 97/159

Milk diet, laxatives, hot-air bath; venesection, together with injection of normal salt solution; irrigation of rectum with hot salt water; pilocarpine deprecated; intramuscular injections of saline solution for albuminuria and uræmia; methylene blue, 1½ grs. daily; tinct. cantharides, 10 to 12-drop doses; dry cupping and inunction of pilocarpine 1½ grs. to vaseline 3 ozs.; strontium lactate as diuretic; fish diet 98/127

BROMIDROSIS.—88/155, 89/184, 90/182, 98/130

TREATMENT—Solution of boracic acid or permanganate of potash as wash for feet 88/156

Tinct. belladonn., or atropine, hypodermically, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ increased to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$; ext. ergot. liq., ʒss t.d., or sulph. præcip, a teaspoonful in milk twice daily, and combined with astringents if purgfng ensue (Crocker) 89/184

Locally, lin. belladonn; faradisation (Hebra), ung. litharg., changed twice daily, and used for a fortnight; strapping firmly with lead or soap plaster (Duffin); dusting stockings and boots with finely powdered boracic acid (Thin); washing in boracic solution daily; sponging with 1% solution of quinine in alcohol (Fox); naphthol, boracic, and salicylic acids, grs. x to xxx, aq. ℥j; lanolin or alcohol (Shoemaker); boroglyceride, in 50% solution. or oxalic acid, grs. x to xx, aq. ℥j 89/184

Wash the feet in hot water and some bland neutral soap, dry, and dust with ℞ Salicylic, Acid 3·0; Talc, 87·0; Powdered Starch, 10·0, M. Change stockings frequently and avoid patent leather boots or india-rubber overshoes. Chromic acid, 5 to 10% solution, applied to soles every three or four weeks with a brush; 5% only if there is any broken skin 90/182

Persistent alkaline treatment cured intractable case 98/130

BROMISM.

TREATMENT.—Féré gives β-naphthol 60 grains, with bismuth salicylate 30 grains daily, to procure intestinal antisepsis, enabling bromides to be continued and increased even to 200 or 250 grains daily; this also corrects cutaneous disturbances arising during the borax treatment of epilepsy 92/135

BRONCHIECTASIS.— 88/156, 92/135, 94/139

Surgical treatment 87/60

To avoid bronchiectasis in young children do not persist in use of depressant pulmonary remedies, and compare general health 92/135

TREATMENT. — Small inhalations of chloroform or of eucalyptus or of essent. menth. pip. in hot water to relieve cough; iodides in syphilitic cases; cod-liver oil or iron, mineral acids and bark, with antiseptics, and the latter also by inhalation, if sputa is fœtid, with great drain on constitution. Pure terebene, ♏5 to 10, with iodol, gr. 1 to 3, dissolved in cod-liver oil and given thrice daily; soda sulpho-carbolate, grs. 5 to 10, or creasote, carbolic acid, or tar, in pills, may be used. Inhalation from respirators thirty minutes or longer, thrice daily, *e.g.*, ℞ Tr. Iodi Ethereatis, Ac. Carbol, āā ʒij; Creasoti, ʒj; Sp. Vin. Rect. ad ℥j; Sig.— The inhalation. Chloroform or sulphuric ether may be added if cough is urgent 88/156

℞ Menthol, 10 parts; Guaiacol, 2 parts; Olive Oil, 88 parts. Sig.— 1 dr. to be injected into the trachea twice a day 94/139

BRONCHITIS.— 87/60, 61, 88/158, 89/185, 90/183, 91/121, 92/136, 94/139, 95/149, 96/188, 97/160, 98/130

Expectoration in 91/80

In children 98/133

Plastic 90/183

Acute.—TREATMENT.— Aconite, tinct. ♏½ hourly, in early stages; bryonia, tinct. ♏2 to 3 every two hours in early stage, with tightness of chest, pain over sternum, and hacking cough; belladonna inhaled, ext. gr. j to aq. ℥ss. Sanguinaria, *e g.*, ℞ Tinct. Sanguin., Tinct. Lobel., āā ʒj; Vin. Ipecac., ʒij; Syr. Tolu., ℥ss; Sig.—ʒj 3tis hor. Cimicifug. Rac., ♏5 to 10, in acute catarrh and acute bronchitis, when active symptoms subside 87/60

Before secretion begins, inhalation of tr. benzoinæ co. every hour or so (useless after first day); antimony wine, ♏15 3tis hor, till secretion begins in young, strong adults, and combine it with liq. ammon., acetatis; vin. ipecac., ♏10 to 20, 4tus hor, with saline diaphoretics; liq. morph., hydrochlor., ♏10, or liq. opii sed., ♏2 to 3 added to these if cough is harassing; tinct. lobelia æther. in cases of asthmatic type, used cautiously.

When secretion is established, squill with ipecacuanha as expectorants, combined with hyoscyamus or belladonna if a sedative is needed, and quillaya saponaria or serpentaria root as the menstruum, the latter to promote appetite. Later on, ammon. carb.; ammon. chloride; infusions of sepentaria or senega, with squill and sedatives, especially opium, morphia, and hydrocyanic acid may be used.

When much mucus accumulates and cannot be expelled, zinci sulph., grs. 20 in a tumbler of warm mustard and water, as emetic, or apomorphia hypodermically.

In secretion stage, alkalies are useful in gouty subjects; lobelia if dyspnœa is great; potassium iodide for difficult expectoration; digitalis if heart is weak or failing, and strychnine if respiration is feeble (belladonna may replace digitalis).

In old patients, stimulants, and ammon.

carb. after first stage, and if narcotic is needed, bromides, or urethane, grs. xv; paraldehyde, ♏xl to ʒj, repeated in an hour if necessary, or chloral, small dose, for adults 88/158

Cit. of potash in early stage 89/185

Acetanilide, 5 grs. at alternate hours, cuts short acute catarrhal bronchitis 92/136; inhalation of ethyl iodide at intervals of about two hours in sub-acute cases 95/28

Some cases are benefited by oxygen inhalations 95/39

In general, rest is required in a room of moderate temperature, with hot drinks, small doses of syrup of tolu and alcoholic stimulation. In addition: ℞ Tinct. Aconit., gtt. xxx; Syr. Narcein., ʒj; Aq. Lauroceras, ʒiv; Aq. Menth. Pip., ℥iij; M. ft. mist. Sig.—ʒij every two or three hours. The chest may be painted about the area of the episternal notch with iodine. Or, in the stage when expectoration is just beginning and fever still present: ℞ Kermes Mineral, grs. vij; Syr., ℥iv; M. ft. mist. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours. At night small doses of morphia and chloral in simple syrup and given in milk for the relief of cough 95/149

Syr. lactucarii allays irritable cough; caution in use of kettle, poultices and over-feeding. ℞ Sol. Apomorph. (1 in 50), ʒij; Sol. Morph. Hydrochlor., ʒjss; Ac. Hydrochlor. Dil., ʒj; Syr. Limonis, ℥ss; Sp. Chlorof., ʒjss; Aq. ad ℥iv; teaspoonful occasionally 97/160

Sub-acute: ℞ Ammon. Chlor., ʒiij; Vin. Ipecac., ʒij; Ext. fl. Quebracho, Grindeliæ, Lobeliæ, āā ʒiv; Mist. Glycirrh. Co. q.s. ad ℥iij. Sig.—ʒj 3tis hor. 97/163

Capillary: ℞ Ammon. Carb., grs. xxiv; Syr. Tolu, ʒvj; Sp. Vini. Gall., ℥iij; Syr. Seneg., ʒiijss; Syr. Gummi Arab., q.s. ad ℥iij. Sig.—ʒj sec. hor. 97/163; inhalation of oxygen has been beneficial in capillary bronchitis of children 90/184

Bronchitic Asthma: ℞ Pot. Iod., ʒij; Ammon. Carb., ʒj; Tinct. Lobel., ʒij; Sp. Chlorof., ʒiv; Vin. Ipecac., ʒj; Infus, Seneg., q.s. ad ℥vj; M. Sig.—℥ss ex. aq. 4tus hor. ℞ Ammon. Chlor., Sod. Iodid., āā ʒiij; Syr. Tolu, Syr. Seneg., āā ℥jss. Sig.—℥ss 3tis hor. 97/163

Linseed oil emulsion, 50%, ℥ss 4tus hor. allays soreness. ℞ Ammon. Carb., Sodii Salicylate, āā ʒj; Elixir Paregoric, Syr. Aurant., Syr. Tolu, āā ℥j; Aq. ℥ij. Sig.—ʒj 3tis hor. Hydrastis Canadensis Liq. Ext., ♏v to xx q.d. Vin. Ipecac., ss to ʒj three or four times daily as spray. Ext. Belladonna, gr. j in ½ oz. water used in Siegle's inhaler. ℞ Liq. Trinitrini, ♏iv; Sp. Æther Nit., ʒiv; Tinct. Chlorof. Co., ʒij; Aq. ad ℥vj; M. ℥ss 3tis hor. in dry bronchitis and for spasmodic dyspnœa 98/130

Warm baths for diffuse bronchitis of children 98/133

Chronic.—TREATMENT.—Pot. iod., grs. 3 to 5 t.d. when paroxysms of asthmatic character are present; gelsemium, gtt. x t.d. in paroxysmal cough with chronic heart disease; warm alkaline drinks for tickling in throat, hoarseness, and difficulty in swallowing; ant. tart., gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$, if expectoration is copious but difficult to expel, or chloride of ammonium, grs. 10 to 15, or vin. ipecac. internally, or as spray; ammonia, ammoniacum, tolu balsam, plumbum, sulphur, oxide of zinc, tinct. benzoin comp. (ʒj to half-pint boiling water, as inhalation) if sputa are copious, and easily expelled in the aged; also carbolic acid in the same way; arsenic internally, or cigarettes when there is much wheezing but little bronchitis; pot. iod., grs. 5, if paroxysms are severe; belladonna, ♏10 with pot. brom., grs. 5 to 10, if attack resembles pertussis; morphia or codeia, if there is no sign of obstructed oxidation; terebinth, gtt. 5 to 10, when there is great dyspnœa; digitalis, tinct., gtt. 5, when the heart is feeble 87/61

Carbonic acid gas as inhalation 88/31

Eucalyptus honey 88/49

Eulyptol: salicylic acid, 6 parts;

carbolic acid, 1 part, essence of eucalyptus, 1 part 88/50

Myrtol, 2 globules, each containing 15 centigrammes, thrice daily 88/79

Bronchitic dyspnœa: Oxalic acid: ℞ Ac. Oxal., grs. xxxj; Syr. Zingib., ʒij; Aq. ℥vj; M. Sig.—ʒj every hour 88/81

Quillaia saponaria, grs. 30 to 88, in sweetened water, soothes cough and promotes expectoration 88/86

Ol. Morrh.; the hypophosphites; strychnine; arsenic and iron. Digitalis, if right heart is overstrained; bark; astringent preparations of iron. Stimulating liniments, especially the turpentine ones, relieve soreness and pain. Alkalies and iodide of potassium, if sputum is viscid and expectoration difficult; arsenic; stramonium and belladonna are effective if cough comes on in paroxysms, and if there is much dyspnœa. Morphia-codeia and pot. bromide in constant irritable cough; terebene, ♏5 every four hours, relieves dyspnœa and cough; sandal-wood oil, ♏5 in capsule three to five times daily, relieves fœtor and reduces sputa. Hydrate of terpina, grs. 2 to 5 every two, three, or four hours, *e.g.*, ℞ Terpina Hydrat., grs. xxiv; Liq. Lactucarii, ʒj; Glycerin, q.s. ft. sol. Sig.—ʒj; Liquid Tar, 1 drop on sugar or in pill, thrice daily 88/161

Calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ 89/27

Hydriodic acid syrup, increasing the dose up to ʒij t.d. in chronic bronchitis, even when potassium iodid. is not tolerated 89/45

Cerium oxalas, in *chronic* or *acute* cases, grs. 5 as initial dose, increased to grs. 10 frequently, given dry on empty stomach. Menthol inhaled. Pix liquida liquor, ♏vi to x; syr. picis. liq. (U.S.P.), ʒij to iv 3tis hor. or oftener. This may be flavoured with syr. pruni Virginiæ, and addition of apomorphine renders it most efficacious 89/185

Terpene, 10 to 60 centigrammes daily, *for children* from six to ten years of age, in the form of elixir, wine, pastils, or paste 90/183

In Plastic Bronchitis: ℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. iij; Potassii Bicarb., grs. xv; Ammonii Carb., grs. iv; Vini Antimon., ♏v; Aq. ad ℥j every four hours. It does not prevent formation of false membrane, but helps the coughing of it up. The dose of ammon. carb. may be afterwards increased, and squill and senega added. Mercurials, inhalation of alkalies (especially aqua calcis), emulsion of turpentine or copaiba, antiseptics, arsenic, etc. have been recommended. Removal to a warm, soothing climate is probably best 90/183

Cocillana fl. ext., gtt. x to xv every three or four hours in chronic forms, with scanty, thick, tenacious mucus 91/23

Gurjun balsam, ʒij or gtt. xv to xl of emulsion as expectorant 91/31

Naregamia alata tinct., gtt. xvi to l daily, for severe cough with scanty expectoration, or when sputa are thick and tenacious 91/41

Pineapple juice, 8 or 10 teaspoonfuls in chronic cases 91/47

Inhalation of fluid petroleum sprays. Inhalation of spray of warmed vaseline in acute cases, also in chronic and in phthisis 91/121

Anemonin, ¾ to 1½ grs., in bronchial catarrh 93/9

Tinct. of cantharides, ½ to 2 drop doses is useful for the vesical paralysis occurring in *chronic bronchitis of the aged*. Catramine is indicated in chronic respiratory troubles with abundant secretion 93/15, 16

Phenate of cocaine may be used in an atomiser for bronchial affections, ⅕th of the following solution being used during the day: ℞ Cocaine Phenate, gr. jss; Menthol, grs. iv; Dilute Alcohol, ʒijss 93/43

Spiegeberg found results from 6 doses of 7½ grs. each of analgen, given during twelve hours for *bronchial asthma* 94/9

℞ Extracti Cocillanæ Fluid, Ext. Lippiæ Mexicanæ, āā ℥ss; M. Sig.—Gtt. xxx in a wineglassful of water every four to six hours. Decrease the dose if vomiting ensues. Murrell employs terpene hydrate solution, containing grs. v to ℥ss made up with simple elixir, and flavoured either with tinct. of virginian prune and syrup of tar, or with aq. laurocerasi. ℞ Purified Tar, grs. xv; Dover's Powder, grs. xxii; Powdered Benzoin, q.s. to make 20 pills. Sig.—1 to 4 daily in *chronic bronchitis with inflammation* (Ferrand); a purgative is given twice a week. Ammonia is used as counter-irritant to the chest, and the fumes of muriate of ammonia may be inhaled. ℞ Ac. Hydrocyan, dil. ʒjss; Morph. Acet., gr. jss; Mucil. Acac., ℥j; Syr. Pruni Virg., ℥iv; Aq. ad ℥vj; M. A teaspoonful to be sipped every four or six hours for irritable cough: ℞ Acet. Canthar., ʒij; Spt. Camph., ad ℥j; M. ft. lin. To be applied to the chest at bed-time. ℞ Ammon. Carb., grs. 4; Tinct. Scill., ♏xx; Sp. Ætheris, ♏x; Tinct. Nucis Vom., ♏x; Infus. Serpentariæ, ad ℥j; M. Sig.—2 tablespoonfuls every six hours 94/139

In *sub-acute* and *chronic forms*, when a sedative, sorbefacient and disinfecting agent is desired, inhalation of a mixture of equal parts of terebene and ethyl iodide gives most satisfactory results 95/28

Oxygen inhalations 95/39

Give a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil with creasote, and after each meal the following: ℞ Sodæ. Arseniat., gr. j; Sod. Iod., ʒij; Aq., ℥viij; M. ft. mist. Sig.—℥ss t. i. d. Or: ℞ Terpine Eucalyptol, āā gr. iij; Ft. Capo., j. Sig.—t. i. d. In chronic cases the skin should be sponged daily with warm water and alcohol, followed by brisk friction. Tobacco should be eschewed. In *fœtid bronchitis:* ℞ Eucalyptol, ʒj; Alcohol (90%), ℥iij; Aq., ℥vj. To be used in an inhaler every two hours. The following pill should also be taken: ℞ Creasote, Terpine, Iodoform., āā gr. j; Ft. pil. Sig.—Pil. j t.i.d. In *infectious bronchitis* Huchard attacks the mouth fermentation, advising frequent washings with boric acid, carbolic acid or resorcin, and for bronchial antisepsis creasote, eucalyptol or camphorated guaiacol (guaiacol, 5; camphor, 20; sterilised oil, 100 parts); the creasote in oil (1 in 15) and the camphorated guaiacol are used subcutaneously. If the infection has done its work, ether or caffeine injections are coupled with the above oils. Bronchitis (with pleurisy or colds in *cases of improving pulmonary tuberculosis*) is benefited by: ℞ Phenol Salicylate (or Cinchonidine Salicyl.), grs. 3 to 5; Codeine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$; M. Dispense in capsules. Dose: 1 every two to four hours with water. ℞ Sod. Chlorid., grs. iv; Sod. Bicarb., grs. xij; Sp. Chloroformi, ♏v; Aq. Camph. ad ℥j; M. et ft. mist. Sig.—℥j q. d. A mild saline expectorant in bronchial catarrh 95/150

Sodium hyposulphite, grs. 60 daily in syrup of eucalyptus, also fumes of heated creasote to correct fœtor 96/188

Cubebs and sulphur waters for relief of cough and expectoration 97/160

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TREATMENT.—Stimulants given early, tepid bathing, quinine, and small doses of antipyrine for fever, mustard applications, milk and beef tea diet; sol volatile, ipecac. and alkalies, iodide of potassium. In *sub-acute cases:* Tinct. ferri perchlor. When fever abates: Quinine, arsenic and iodide of potassium 88/413

Use of ice-bag, irrespective of the cause of the disease, the effect being most marked in *very young children*. Leiter's tubes may be substituted. In severe cases, two ice-bags may be placed on head, and one over the chief consolidation in lungs 89/395, 90/185

Dr. Hunt applies a very thin layer of absorbent cotton over the affected side from spine to sternum, securing it with collodion, and repeating this until a good thickness is obtained 92/138

Broncho-pneumonia of *intestinal origin*, calomel, 1 gr., *for infants* under six months, increasing dose

in older children. Ether or caffeine injected to relieve dyspnœa. Isolation recommended 94/479
In children, give sal volatile hypodermically in doses of 15 to 60 ♏; guaiacol applied to posterior surface of lung over affected part 97/474
Broncho-pneumonia (creeping), arsenic in 98/18
BRONCHORRHŒA (*See also* "Bronchitis.")
TREATMENT.—Inhalations of iodide of ethyl about every two hours. ℞ Copaibæ, ʒiij; Tinct. Chloroformi Co., ♏xx; Mucilag. Acac., ʒvij; Liq. Potass., ʒj; Aq. Cinnamomi ad ℥viij; M. et ft. mist. ⅛ part t. i. d. s. 95/28, 152
BRUISES.
TREATMENT.—Arnica lotion, ʒj to aq. ℥iv; also internally for after-effects of bruises, strains, and over-exertion; capsicum, strong tincture applied with gum to remove discolouration of bruises 87/63
BUBO.—87/63, 89/457, 91/231, 95/152, 96/190, 97/163
TREATMENT.—*Locally:* Ext. belladonna and glycerin; injection of ac. carbol, gr. viij sol. to ℥j aq. dest. and ♏xx to xxx injected 87/64
Iodine ʒj, collodion ℥j, to paint over large area; when suppurating, aspirate and inject carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate 89/457
Free incision and scraping for suppurating bubo; Poutain's method: Puncture bubo and let out pus, then fill cavity with liquid vaseline containing iodoform 91/232
Lydston advocates early excision. If suppuration is present, free incision and curetting are required for a non-virulent bubo. Suturing under antisepsis is justifiable. Virulent suppurating bubo requires thorough cleansing with hydrogen peroxide; cauterisation with pure bromine or carbolic acid. Balsam of Peru is a good dressing for granulating buboes. Wielander's abortive method consists of injecting 15 ♏ of a 1% solution of benzoate of mercury, followed by compression. Otis scrubs the skin around with soap, then washes with sulphuric ether, and then bichloride of mercury, 1 in 1,000. He next incises with a narrow bistoury, squeezes out the pus, irrigates the cavity with mercuric chloride solution, 1 in 1,000, and immediately fills it to moderate distension with warm iodoform ointment, 10%, by means of a glass syringe 94/141
Sherrill prefers free incision over, and removal of the inflamed gland, applying iodoform dressing. Noble incises and evacuates the abscess cavity, washing it out with 1% nitrate of silver solution driven in with some pressure, then evacuated and pressure bandages applied. The puncture, evacuation, and injection are repeated for two or three days 95/152
After puncture and evacuation of pus, wash with bichloride, inject 10% iodoform vaseline mixture liquefied by heat 96/190
Aborted by compression with ball of wool firmly bandaged. When suppurating, small puncture and injection of 2% nitrate of silver; injection repeated so long as pus forms. Prevention of buboes by keeping sores sprayed with antiseptics; rest in bed, dilute lead acetate compress, with hot water bag over 97/163
BUBONIC PLAGUE.—97/464, 98/422
Diagnosis and prognosis 98/426, 427
Haffkine's inoculation and Yersin's serum for prevention; disinfection after plague 98/432
Plague bacillus; contagion and infection 98/422
Sex and age; incubation period, symptoms of 98/423, 424,
Yersin's serum; examination of blood; influence of rats in infection 97/465
TREATMENT.—Milk, egg flip, iced water. Inunction of creasote near axilla. Hot antiseptic fomentations to inflamed glands. Quinine in small doses. Alcohol freely, if eliminative organs are active. Ammonia, digitalis, and heart stimulants indicated, caffeine, strychnine. Symptoms of collapse, hyper-

pyrexia, etc., combated with usual remedies 98/429

BULLET WOUND.

Detection of the bullet by telephone 91/237

BURNS.—87/65, 88/162, 92/138, 93/105, 95/153, 96/192, 97/165, 98/133

Treatment.—Pot. permangan., compress wetted with solution, gr. j or ij to aq. ℥j, frequently changed, in burns of first degree; gr. ss to ℥j solution, in burns of second degree; cocaine, 5% solution painted over; also ℞ Ung. Iodoformi, 4 grammes, Basis 30 grammes, and Cocaine 1 part to 50 of salve; white lead paint. Carbolic paste painted on: ℞ Gum Arabic 90 parts, watery solution of Carbolic Acid (1 to 60) 500 parts, Gum Tragacanth, 30 parts, Treacle, 60 parts 87/65

Iodoform compresses of the gauze and on the face; iodoform, 1 part, vaseline, 20 parts, for an ointment (Mosetig) 88/162

Aristol as dusting powder 91/11

Bardeleben washes the burnt surface with a 2 or 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 3 per cent. solution of salicylic acid, then opens blisters, and covers the whole surface with finely powdered subnitrate of bismuth and cotton wool over all; the dressing is renewed when it gets moist. For extensive burns an ointment of bismuth is substituted for the powder 92/138

Dermatol ointment 10% is especially recommended 93/19; diaphtherin 1% solution is useful 93/19, 95/21

Tumenol for burns of first and second degrees 93/57

In severe cases with high temperature, Horrocks used a bath of weak sanitas, at 90° Fh. and lowered to 70°. Maynard advocates a 1 in 2000 warm solution bichloride of mercury in burns of third, fourth, and higher degrees 93/105

℞ Europhen 8 parts, Olive Oil 7 parts; dissolve and add: ℞ Vaseline 60 parts, Lanolin 30 parts. Glycerin for water scalds directly after the accident, applying it on strips of lint. Thymol $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ % is usefully added to carron oil in treating burns. For children the following is specially advised: ℞ Bismuth Subnit, gr. xxx; Acid. Borici gr. lxvijss; Lanolin ʒxvijss; Ol. Oliv. ʒv, M. 94/142

Unna advises: ℞ Lanolini 10 parts; Adip. Benzoat., 20 parts; Aq. Calcis, 30 parts; M. 95/153

Patient is put under an anæsthetic, the wound washed with soap and borax, alcohol and antiseptics, and then dressing applied. Aristol recommended, carbolised Carron oil, gall and opium ointment for beef-red suppurating wounds. Subnitrate of bismuth made into paste with hot water and applied with brush 96/192

Cold bath containing potassium nitrate, to lower temperature, or compresses of same solution. Paste of calcined magnesia with water, painted on and re-applied as it dries off. For burns of first degree zinc oxide 5 parts, magnesia carb. 10 parts, ichthyol 1-2 parts. For burns of second degree zinc oxide 5 parts, prepared chalk 10 parts, starch 10 parts, linseed oil 10 parts, lime water 10 parts, ichthyol 1-3 parts; to be renewed daily. Ichthyol and water equal parts as dressing. Aristol ointment. Picric acid 90 grs., alcohol ℥iij; dilute to two pints with distilled water; this is used to cleanse the burn, and afterwards to moisten compresses. Danger of treating extensive burns with boracic ointment 97/165

Exposure of wound to air under antiseptic cage, picric acid treatment, aristol, hamamelis, calcined magnesia, acetanilide ointment (1-10) 98/133

BURSÆ, Inflamed.—88/163

Sub-hyoid bursæ (sac filled with melted paraffin before extirpation) 88/163

CACHEXIÆ.

Treatment.—Salts of lime, iron, ol. morrh. in strumous cases; arsenic and hydrastis when following malaria; pot. iodid. when from syphilis; nitric acid, when from abuse of mercury; Turkish baths, douches, massage, as adjuncts 87/65

CÆSAREAN SECTION.

- Cornutin recommended before operation 96/37
- Improved method of 87/406
- Leopold's method described 88/341
- Post-mortem operation in the event of sudden death 97/479
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CAISSON or TUNNEL DISEASE.

- To relieve pains, ergot or morphine, gr. ¼ to ½. Dry cupping to spine 91/122

CALLOSITIES.—(*See* "Corns.")

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- Sabouraud's researches respecting 98/96

CANCER.—89/191, 90/185, 92/138, 93/106, 95/154, 96/193, 98/141

- Bacterial inoculation 95/159
- Causes of 93/106, 95/155
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- Curability of: by erysipelas 94/149; by operation 95/161; by medication 95/165
- Electrolysis in 90/191, 93/113
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- Mammary (*See* "Of Breast" below).
- Of appendix 97/123
- Of breast 87/55, 90/178, 190, 92/143, 96/195, 97/153, 98/14
- Of cervix 87/403
- Of colon, and membranous colitis 97/328
- Of face 90/188
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- Of œsophagus 91/444
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- Of skin 94/151, 96/200
- Of stomach 90/189, 470, 94/532, 96/540, 551, 97/537, 98/500
- Of throat 94/540
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- Of uterus 89/194, 491, 90/516, 93/115, 94/152, 96/200, 97/587, 98/559
- Sub-maxillary 94/143
- Toxine treatment for 93/113, 95/162, 96/193
- TREATMENT. — Chian turpentine, euphorbia, locally, in uterine cancer; galium aparine, hydrastis, tinct. ♏v to ʒj, or liq. ext. ♏v to xxx, often useful in scirrhus tumours of glandular tissue; rhus toxicodendron, ♏j to v, internally; as liniment, ʒj to aq. ℥j, useful applied locally to hard cancers 88/34, 50, 52, 63, 88
- Tinct. thuja, gtt. xx to lxxv per diem; said to check evolution of cancer and lessen offensive odours of ulcerative period; may palliate epithelioma of larynx 89/70
- Malignant tumours greatly reduced by injections of 1 in 300 Merck's pyoktanin. Solution of 3 to 10 grs. of fuchsine in 4 ozs. of alcohol gives good palliative results in some malignant ulcers. Inject corrosive sublimate 1 in 1000 into cancerous tumours, using six injections, each about half an ordinary hypodermic syringeful, and repeat treatment in eight days 92/145
- ℞ Cocaine Phenate gr. j, Powdered Condurango gr. xv, M.; Make ten powders, and take a powder early in morning in cases of cancer of pylorus. Solanin 5 centigramme doses, in pill or gummy solution, half an hour before meals to relieve pain of pyloric cancer, not using more than 15 centigrammes in twenty-four hours 93/44, 47
- Electrolysis is useless. Inoculations with erysipelas cocci gives favourable results, but not permanently. Absolute alcohol 5 to 10 c.cm. daily for cancer of cervix uteri 93/113, 115
- Subsequent to operation, use arsenic bromide $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. doses after meals, and carbonate of lime, 5 to 10-gr. doses before meals in tincture of calumba. For small warty growths, Jennings' paste is useful, viz.: ℞ Cocain, Hydrochlor. 2 parts, Caustic Potash 12 parts,

Vaseline 6 parts. Its action is checked by applying acetic acid. Marsden's paste is as follows: ℞ Arsenious Acid 2 parts, Mucilage of Acacia 1 part, mixed in a thick paste; only to be used in cancers under four in. square and not applied to more than one square inch at a time. Bougard's paste is used similarly, but on a larger surface: ℞ Wheat Flour, 60 grms.; Starch, 60 grms.; Arsenic, 1 grm.; Cinnabar, 5 grms.; Sal Ammoniac 5 grms.; Corrosive Sublimate 0·50 cgrm.; Solution of Chloride of Zinc at 52° Fh. 245 grms. Petroleum as a dressing for scirrhous ulcers. Pyrogallic acid ʒj to vaseline ℥j acts somewhat like arsenic, if continuously applied for two to seven days, and causes little pain. Resorcin and salicylic acid are useful at times. Aristol for the symptomatic treatment of cancer of cervix uteri. As a deodorant injection the following may be used in uterine cases: ℞ Ac. Salicyl. gr. viij; Sodii Salicyl. ʒiij; Tinc. Eucalypt. ʒvj; Aq. Dest. ℥vj, M. Sig.—3 tablespoonfuls to be added to pint of water and used every three or four hours 94/149
Treatment by inoculation of combined toxins obtained from bacillus erysipelas and bacillus prodigiosus. Cinnamon in full doses, injection of salicylic acid, application of methyl blue, sulphate of zinc, chlorate of potash, injection of sublimate 95/163, 96/193
Fowler's solution in cancer of skin 95/165
Injections of oil of turpentine and salicylic acid 96/195
Phytolacca dec. 96/57, 98/47
Paint with acid. arsenicum, 1 in 75 of ethylic alcohol, with equal quantity of distilled water, and repeat daily; injection of methyl violet, 10 to 20% solution; sodium ethylate as caustic 98/142

CANCRUM ORIS.—90/193, 91/123
Cut away sloughs and swab the surface freely with perchloride of mercury solution, 1 in 500; then dress with lint wetted constantly with 1 in 1000 solution 90/193

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Geographical distribution of this mysterious skin affection, varieties, and etiology 98/144

CARBUNCLE.—87/67, 89/196, 90/193, 96/203, 97/170
TREATMENT.—Sulphide of calcium, gr. 1/10 sec. hor; hydrarg. cum cret., gr. 1/4 to 1/2; ac. carbol., hypodermically 87/67
Carbolised spray; steam spray of ac. carbol., 2% solution 89/196
Wash carbuncle with solution of carbolic acid, 1 in 40, or perchloride of mercury, 1 in 2000, then dust with powder of iodoform and zinc oxide, equal parts, and then cover with lint soaked in carbolic oil, 1 in 40, renewing dressings once or twice daily 90/193
Remove whole mass by knife and sharp spoon, and dress with cyanide gauze 94/154
Injection of bin-iodide of mercury 96/203
Formalin for 97/40; salol for 97/64; airol for 98/11, 12
Paint with iodine liniment, put pad over, and support with elastic bandage; excision of the whole mass recommended, and when this is impossible, application of chloride of zinc (40 grs. to 1 oz.), and subsequently apply dressing of carbolic acid, methyl violet, and alcohol, 1 part each to water 10 parts. Paint inflamed area with collodion instead of compresses 97/170

CARIES.—(*See also* "Bone, Diseases of.")
Cervical 90/194
Of ear 88/230, 96/269, 270
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Treatment of dislocated lens and zonular cataract 89/197, 90/196
TREATMENT.—Ergotin injected for diabetic cataract 87/161
Cineraria maritima, 2 drops of the juice to each eye three times a day is said to have cured a case when there was cataract in both eyes 89/32
Homatropine as mydriatic 92/247
CATARRH.
Acute nasal (*see* "Coryza").
Of lachrymal sac 91/212
Purulent, of ear (*see* "Ear").
TREATMENT.—Bronchial: anemonin gr. ¾ to 1½ successfully used for catarrhal affections of nose, eyes, vagina, bladder, and bronchi; also in catarrhal dyspepsia 93/9
Gastric: Kava-kava, grs. jss ter die for chronic condition 89/50; lycopodium tinct., gtt. xx to xxx when associated with excess of lithates in urine and flatulent distension of transverse colon 89/52; pichi, fl. ext. ♏xv to ʒj as stomachic tonic 89/61; hydrastis for 91/32
Gastro-intestinal: Paracresotic acid, 3 to 4 grammes daily for nursing women 93/41; turpentine as a stimulant alterative in 98/66
Intestinal: Salicyl. of bismuth 88/24; ichthyol in 88/65; for acute catarrh of stomach, ℞ Phenate of Cocaine gr. ¾, Acetanilide gr. 15, M.; make ten powders and take 1 or 2 in the morning 93/44. Eudoxine in 97/37
Post-nasal: Simple catarrh of naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane is sometimes benefited by cautious cauterisation of the posterior wall, if secretion is profuse. If tenacious or inspissated, ammonium chloride wash, gr. v to ʒj, is useful and often curative. Nasal douches and post-nasal syringe should be avoided 95/167
CATGUT.
Preparation of, for surgical purposes 96/26
Sterilisation of 98/181
CATHETER.
Eustachian 94/217, 98/189
Formalin as a steriliser for urethral 97/41
CAUSALGIA.
A neuralgia of the extremities characterised by violent burning pain in periphery of affected nerve, accompanied by white and shiny appearance of fingers or toes.
TREATMENT.—Bathing in hot water, morphia subcutaneously, and blisters 91/343
CERVIX UTERI.
Amputation of, for hypertrophy 87/403
Dilatation of, for stenosis and dysmenorrhœa 87/405
Emmet's operation 87/404, 90/516
Epithelioma of 87/403
Malignant disease of, a cause of hæmorrhage during pregnancy 91/406
TREATMENT.—Dilatation of, for endometritis by (1,) tents; (2,) packing with gauze; (3,) graduated bougies; (4,) steel dilators 92/225
Erosion of: Apply every two days tinct. of iodine or nitrate of silver solution, 1 in 30, and apply tampon. Medicated tampons are useful and may be soaked in: ℞ Glycerin, 100 parts; Sulphate of Zinc, 2 parts. When cervix is voluminous and reddened, ignipuncture is useful, three or four punctures half an inch deep on each lip 98/144
Laceration of 97/172. When operation is not allowed, try a two-inch bougie containing 5 grs. aristol made up with powdered gum arabic; introduce one daily, retain with tampon for twenty-four hours, then remove and syringe with: ℞ Salicylic Acid, 4; Spirit

of Lavender, 30; Water, 450 parts. Two tablespoonfuls to a quart of water 98/145

Ulceration of: Nitrate of silver stick applications, or for old ulcers: ℞ Iodoform, 40; Salicylic Acid, 10; Subnitrate of Bismuth, 10; Camphor, 5 parts. Apply with insufflator, and place cotton wool tampon, which remove in twenty-four hours, and syringe cervix with: ℞ Salicylic Acid, 4; Sp. Lavender, 30; Water, 450 parts; 2 tablespoonfuls added to 1 quart of water. Re-apply powder 98/144

CHALAZION.

Diagnosis of 98/223

TREATMENT.—Inject 2 drops of cocaine solution into cyst duct (after squeezing out some of fluid) and put a third in conjunctival sac. Three minutes after, incise cyst at the palpebral margin, clean it out with sharp curette, and inject perchloride of mercury solution, 1 in 2000 90/197

CHANCRE.

TREATMENT.—Aristol as dusting powder 91/11

Europhen in powder, applied locally, gives good results both in hard and soft chancres 93/26

Circumcision. ℞ Carbolic Acid, gr. xv; Alcohol (90%), ʒijss; dissolve and touch surface lightly. Treat soft chancre with mixture of chloral 5 parts; camphor, 3 parts; glycerin, 25 parts 94/155

Lawsonia inermis in form of powdered plant. Apply pledgets of cotton wool soaked in warm water, then layer of moist wool which encloses penis, and over this coil of lead tubing through which water at 41°C. is kept flowing; change dressing three times a day; in two days the ulcers heal, and usually heal rapidly under action of dermatol. Prolonged spraying with peroxide of hydrogen in full strength, projected against chancre with a cylinder pressure of sixty pounds. Simple sprays of water often give remarkably good results in treating acute and chronic phlegmons, and also sprays of carbolic acid solution. Di-iodoform is applicable to those suppurations and ulcers which benefit under iodoform 95/34, 167

Thioform locally, a substitute for iodoform 96/63

Chancroids in women may be touched with pure carbolic acid after disinfection with sublimate; after-treatment by sitz baths and irrigation of carbolic or potash permanganate solutions 97/555

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

TREATMENT.—℞ Benzoin Tinct. Co. ʒj, Glycerini ℥ss, M. Sig.—The lotion. ℞ Glycerini ℥ss, Hydrastis Tinct. ʒij, Aq. Rosæ ad ℥iv, M. Sig.—The application 87/68

℞ Resorcin, 1 part; Ichthyol, 1 part; Tannic Acid, 1 part; Water, 5 parts. Shake and paint on at night. May irritate very delicate skins 97/174

℞ Menthol, gr.x.; Olive Oil, Salol, āā ♏xx; Lanolin, ℥jss. Apply twice daily. ℞ Lanolin, ℥iij; Glycerin, ʒiv; Boric Acid, ʒjss; Salol, ʒj; Menthol, gr.xv; Oil of Citronella, ♏iij. ℞ Emol Keleet, ʒiij; Zinc. Ox., ʒj; Lanolin, ℥ss; Vaseline, ℥ss; Glycerin Plumb. Subacet. q.s. to form thin paste. Apply at night 98/145

CHARBON (Anthrax, Malignant Pustule).

TREATMENT.—Good results followed local application of paste made with quinine and spirits of turpentine frequently renewed 88/368

Sulphite of soda proved useful in cattle. Quinine in large doses, together with early and wide excision of pustule or injection of iodine or 5% solution carbolic acid into eschar 89/354

Repeated injections of 10% solution iodoform in ether around the pustule 91/109

Injections of one cubic centimetre of one of the following solutions frequently repeated: (1,) eucalyptol 10, phenic acid 10, vegetable oil 100 parts; (2,) eucalyptol 15, phenic acid 15, vegetable oil 100 parts; (3,) eucalyptol 20, phenic acid 20, vegetable oil 100 parts. Injections of carbolic acid 3% solution, needle being inserted in centre of ulcer, cannula being withdrawn to fill syringe which is left *in situ*, 8 to 10 syringefuls being injected 94/30, 79

Carbolic acid injections, 1, 2 or 3%, followed by corrosive sublimate dressings and phenate of quinine internally. Excision of pustule: dressing wound with ipecacuanha and water and double cyanide, giving internally 5 grs. ipecacuanha and ⅙ gr. morphia every four hours. Application of pure liquid carbolic acid over and around pustule. Fixation of affected part *to prevent dissemination;* elevation of limb; mercurial ointment *to prevent secondary infection;* alcohol in large doses; and nutritious diet 95/126

Borol 2 to 10% solutions 98/23

Destruction by thermo-cautery: injection of pure iodine or 10% solution together with oxygenated water and iodised water internally. De-emetised ipecacuanha locally and internally. Excision is best treatment 98/107

CHEIRO-POMPHOLYX or DYSIDROSIS POMPHOLYX.

A vesicular eruption on feet or hands, rare under puberty or in old age, neurotic in origin, most frequent along sides of fingers; compared to sago grains.

TREATMENT.—Arsenic, quinine, strychnine, iron, open air exercise change of air, etc.; bathe with gruel; dusting powder of French chalk and boracic acid; also ℞ Potass. Acet., ʒiv; Tinct. Nuc. Vom., ʒj; Tinct. Cinchon. ad ʒiv. Sig.—Teaspoonful well diluted thrice daily. Oleate of zinc or lead ointment applied to each finger separately. Full doses of Fowler's solution or arsenious acid until all vesicles disappear 89/234

Avoidance of soap; apply as dusting powder, ℞ Salicylic Acid, 3·0; Talc, 87·0; Oleate of Zinc, 10·0 90/235

Use of antiseptic soap whenever hands are washed (photograph of lesion) 97/173

CHELOID.

Repeated injections of 15 to 20 minims of a 10% solution of thiosinamine said to have proved useful 98/146

CHEST.—(*See also* "Paracentesis of.")

Exercise and expansion of 97/463

Risk of puncture of, with emphysema 98/146

CHICKEN POX.—88/485, 98/147 (*See* "Varicella.")

CHILBLAINS.—(*See also* "Pernio.")

TREATMENT.—℞ Venice Turpentine ʒij, Ol. Ricini, ʒj, Collodion, ʒj; M. Ft. Lin. ℞ Bals. Peruv. ℈ss, Sp. Vin. rect. ℥iss, Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. ʒss, Tinc. Benzoin. co. ℥ss; M. Ft. Lin., only to be used when cuticle is unbroken. ℞ One Egg well beaten; dil. Acetic Acid, ℥viij, Sp. Camph. ʒj, Turpentine ℥ss, Tinct. Arnicæ, ʒj; to be rubbed in after soaking parts in hot water and drying them. ℞ Iodoformi ʒiij. Thymol ʒss, Ol. Eucalypt. Glob, ℥j; apply freely 87/68

Ung. iodi or tr. iodi in early stages, tr. camph. co. and tr. belladonna, equal parts; rubbed in night and morning. When ulcerated, ung. calaminæ B.P. or wet boracic lint covered with oil silk 89/199

℞ Ac. Carbolici, ʒj; Ac. Tannici, ʒj; Tinc. Iodini, ℈j; Cerat. simplicis ℥iv. M. Ft. Ung. Sig.—Apply two or three times daily 92/146

℞ Resorcin, 1 part; Ichthyol, 1 part; Tannic Acid, 1 part; Water, 5 parts, M. Shake and paint on every night; not to be used for irritated chilblains, and may irritate delicate skins. Ichthyol solution. For tendency exercise should be freely taken and sudden changes avoided; as vaso-motor tonic ℞ Quinine, Ergotine, āā gr. ¾; Powdered Digitalis, gr. ½; Belladonna Ext., gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, M. ft. pil. Sig.—1 three or four times daily before meals 97/174

CHLOASMA, MELASMA, MELANODERMA.

TREATMENT.—Corrosive sublimate, grs. ss to v to almond emulsion, ℥j, dabbed on several times a day; ac. carbol. pur. applied with a brush; veratria, grs. x to xx, to adipis ℥j (Crocker). Paste of sulphur and acetic acid (Neumann). Peroxide of hydrogen (Piffard). Layer of chrysarobin dissolved in chloroform with traumaticin brushed over as protective (Selon). ℞ Hyd. Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. x; Sp. Vin. rect., ℥ij; Aq. Rosæ ℥ij, M. Ft. Lot. (Shoemaker) 89/200

Chloasma of pregnancy: ℞ Cocoa Butter, Castor Oil āā ʒxviij; Zinc Ox. gr. v; Yellow Ox. of Mercury, gr. ij; Essence of Roses q.s. to perfume 92/332

Uterine chloasma: Birchloride of mercury, grs. v to aq. ℥j, carefully painted over skin, removes spots. To restore tone of uterus galvanism may be used, or insertion of a soluble intra-uterine pencil, preferably one containing iodoform, and repeating process 94/157

℞ Sublimate, gr. ix; Ammon. Chlor., ʒj; Alcohol, Hamamelis Ext., āā ℥ijss 96/327

CHLOROSIS.—(*See also* "Anæmia.")

Intercostal neuralgia, frontal headache, ulcer of stomach, and spinal curvature in 95/171

TREATMENT.—Ichthyol salts internally 88/65

Geranium maculatum in 89/42

Cetrarin in 92/31

In præcordial pains and different neuroses of chlorosis, tincture of piscidia erythrina, 20 to 80 drops daily, and continued for a month, may prove advantageous. Flowers of sulphur mixed with sugar of milk, dose being as much as will cover point of pen-knife thrice daily; it is contra-indicated if catarrh of digestive tract be present 94/32, 73

Lappa officinalis in; oxygen in 95/33, 39

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CHOLAGOGUES.

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Gangrenous 95/296

Operation for 97/252

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Indications for operating in 95/293

CHOLERA.

TREATMENT.—Tannic acid, gr. xl to lx to Oj water, intestinal injection of 3 to 5 pints at 101° to 140° Fah.; tinct. cuca, ʒss to ij, in collapse; camphor, Rubini's tincture, gtt. iv to vj every ten minutes until symptoms abate, in early stage (a little opium may be added); salts of copper, in small doses for violent pains; veratrum album, tinct. ♏ iij to v for purging, vomiting, and prostration; arsenic for vomiting and collapse; chloral; chloroform; chlorodyne; opium; coto and cotoin, in infantile cholera, also para-cotoin, gr. jss to iij 87/73

Geranium maculatum, grs. x to xl, given also as rectal injection 89/42

Opium is used in full doses (40 to 60 minims of tincture) in premonitory diarrhœa and early stages only. In algid stage, a mixture of sp. etheris, sp ammon. aromat. and tinct. lavand. co. is given frequently. Some still use calomel in heroic doses. A combination of carbolic acid, bismuth and belladonna is sometimes useful. To establish the urinary secretion in third stage, hot fomentations over kidneys, diluents, and perhaps sp. ether nit., with continued stimulation, are resorted to. Strophanthus in third stage. Injection of $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. perchloride of mercury deeply into gluteal muscles. A pill containing cannabis indica, gr. ss, and calomel, gr. j or ij at intervals of an hour, and followed by turpentine and cannabis indica internally, to restore renal functions; (probably drugs in pill form are of little or no use in cholera) 90/199

℞ Salol gr. xv, Mucilage ʒj, Chloric Ether ♏ xx, Water ℥j, M. Sig.—Every three or four hours, and when reaction sets in ℞ Sod.

Bicarb. gr. x; Æther Chlor. ♏xx; Sp. Æth. Nitros. ♏ xx; Aq. ʒj. Sig.—Every four hours. Eucalyptol ♏ v for adults, ♏ss upwards for children, taken in milk every fifteen minutes for one hour, then hourly. Morphia and atropine. Phenol with sulphuric acid; aseptol; salol; betol; any of these combined with gallic acid are used to remove microbes and their poisons 91/128

In Fiume Hospital algid stage was treated with gum ammoniac internally, together with stimulants and sulphuric ether hypodermically, and warm baths were often advantageously used 92/148

Initial dose of castor oil, or, if it cannot be retained, rhubarb or Gregory's powder, and in cases of marked hepatic derangement or frequent vomiting add 2 or 3 grns. of calomel. When diarrhœa has continued some hours, in absence of colic and abdominal distension, opium tincture, 5 to 10 drops, in water, may be given, or it may be replaced by brandy with arrowroot. In some cases of severe and prolonged diarrhœa it may be necessary to repeat oil and laudanum alternately more than once. Hot fomentations or hot sandbags are applied to feet, especially during cold stage. Muscular cramps relieved by friction with warm hand. In extreme collapse patient may drink freely of hot water, avoiding over-distension of stomach. Hot air or water baths are exhausting. Ammonia sesqui-carbonate in 5-gr doses, or salvolatile in teaspoonful doses, may be given every two or three hours as a diffusible stimulant. For bleeding from bowel, castor oil is contra-indicated, and 20 drops oil of turpentine in mucilage every two hours should be used, and iced water taken freely. Hot saline injections for collapse. Salol, bismuth subnitrate, salicylic acid, and pyoktanin are greatly inferior to calomel, 1½ gr. doses, or frequently repeated doses of ⅙ to ⅐ gr. Opium by mouth, in sedative doses, condemned, but small subcutaneous doses of aqueous solution may act favourably. Salol internally and subcutaneously utterly fails. Subcutaneous, intra-venous, and intra-arterial injections most useful; a sterilised 0·6% solution common salt, and sometimes 0·1 to 1·0 per 1000 thymol, or 1 per 1000 hydrogen peroxide added; 1¾ to 2½ pints to be injected at a time, and repeated perhaps two or three times, give good—but often temporary—results: these with free use of oil of camphor subcutaneously, only assured remedies. Diaphoretic baths sometimes act well with prolonged injections. For vomiting, cocaine, chloroform, and washing out stomach. For cramps, small doses of morphia and hot baths 93/126

In the Russian epidemic hot air and hot water baths were most serviceable, and calomel internally. No results followed use of antiseptics. High rectal injections of from 1 to 2 litres of a 1 or 2 per cent. tannin solution were beneficial. For collapse, large subcutaneous injections of saline solution were used. Dejecta were sterilised by sulphuric and carbolic acids. Clothes were disinfected by steam; fur and leather articles by chlorine 93/132

Subcutaneous injections of quinine: ℞ Quinine Bihydrochlor., gr. 30; Sodii Chlorid. gr. 0·6; Aq. dest. ebull. q.s. ad gr. 100; 2 Lewin syringefuls to be injected on the first day, and 1 to 2 each day afterwards. Treat vomiting with cocaine; ℞ Cocaini Hydrochlor. gr. iij; Tinct. Menth. Pip. ʒij. Sig.—Gtt. x half-hourly. Vomiting and hiccough by blisters applied along course of vagus. Hypodermic injections of strychnine whenever collapse comes on, giving ♏ v liq. strychninæ in equal quantity of water; or pilocarpine hypodermically. Ammonio-tetrasulphate of potassium recommended on theoretical grounds to acidify intestinal contents 94/157

Solution of cobra poison 95/36

For hypodermic injection of salines formula is: ℞ Powdered Chloride of Sodium, 5 parts; Sulphate of Sodium, 10 parts; Water at 100° F., 100 parts. Of this solution 1 to 3 pints are injected at a time, and procedure repeated three or four times a day. Sulphate of copper used successfully in 1866 95/173

Vaccination with Haffkine s serum 96/648, 97/176

Formalin 10 % solution to sterilise fæces 97/40

Injection of pyoktanin, 1% solution, subcutaneously 97/176

Borol, 10 to 50 drops of 20% solution every four hours according to age 98/23

Chrysoidin, teaspoonful doses of 1 in 1000 solution; Kitasato's anti-cholera serum; to relieve cramp and vomiting: ℞ Dil. Hydrochloric Acid, Pure Pepsin Essence, Wine of Opium, āā ♏xv; Peppermint Water, ʒiv; Syrup of Orange Flower, ʒj. Teaspoonful each hour. For cholera morbus: ℞ Lactic Acid, ʒij-iv; Sugar of Milk, ʒij; Boiling Water, 1 quart, M. To be taken during 24 hours 98/149

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—(*See also* "Diarrhœa, Infantile.")

Treatment.—Aconite ♏½ in first stage, if fever is high, evacuations frequent, and distress marked; hydrocyanic acid; ergotin; cocaine hydrochlorate, gr. ⅛ sec. hor. in profuse stools with collapse, and veratrum album, tinct. ♏2 sec. hor. in similar cases; belladonna, ♏1 to 3 87/75

Intra-venous injection of 0·6 per cent. salt solution, or in emergency subcutaneous injections of same. Pure water should be given freely, and any milk should be largely diluted. Treatment as for sunstroke should be adopted, giving in early stage a cool douche or bath, dressing child lightly and taking it into fresh air. In algid stage hot bath is used 93/152

Where marked pyrexia with convulsions only are noted, rectal irrigation with cold water, friction with alcohol in iced water, and perhaps small doses of antipyrine with strict diet, excluding milk, giving thin gruel, boiled sugar water or tea in small quantities frequently; salt water irrigations once in twelve hours, and 6 calomel powders are given, 1 every two hours. Usually milk can be given again in twenty-four hours, but if attack increases in violence injections must be more frequent and plenty of fresh air obtained. Calomel and salol, or latter only in late stages, are frequently administered, and during recovery hydrochloric acid and pepsin are substituted. Obstinate chronic cases are relieved by tannin injections, and obstinate vomiting usually yields to flushing stomach once daily with weak hydrochloric acid. If child is first seen in collapsed condition, warm irrigation of stomach and rectum, hot mustard baths, and small quantities of stimulants are preferred 94/159

CHOLESTEATOMA OF MIDDLE EAR.—(*See* "Ear.")

Removal of: soda lotion or carbolised glycerine spray; oil tampon syringing 91/162

Operation for 95/219

CHORDEE.

Camphor: draught of camphor, chloral and bromide of ammonia with suppository of opium gr. ½; extract belladonna, gr. ¼; camphor, gr. 3 87/76

CHOREA.—87/76, 88/167, 91/130, 92/149, 93/155, 94/160, 97/176, 98/150

Habit chorea 98/150

Huntingdon's chorea 98/151

Treatment. — Salicylate of soda, when following acute rheumatism; cimicifuga, tinct. ♏v to x, when associated with rheumatism or menstrual irregularities; arsenic, liq. ♏iij to v bis vel ter die, increased sed ♏j every two or three days till ♏xij are reached; conium succus ʒij to iv; calabar bean, pulv. grs. iij to vj t.d. for children, gr. x to xx for adults; physostigmine, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ hypodermically; strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$, if due to fright; zinc salts; zinc phosphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ t.d.; zinc valerianate, gr. ij t.d.; zinc bromide, gr. j to jss t d., in pallid anæmic children; belladonna and stramonium, for nervous excitement; agaricus, tinct. gtt. ij to v, if convulsions cease during sleep, or when mind is occupied; curara, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ hypodermically 87/77

Cypripedium, cypripedin, gr. 1 to 2, tinct. ♏ 5 to 15, in chorea due to nervous exhaustion 88/45

Lobeline, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ probably would be useful 88/74

Tartar emetic, full doses, in *acute chorea;* bromides of potassium, sodium, and ammonium; digitalis may be indicated, with iron, in some conditions of heart; salicin, gr. 3, or sodæ salicylate, if attended with rheumatoid pains; ether spray to spine, chloroform inhalations, or morphia subcutaneously 88/168

Chloral, in large doses, to secure prolonged sleep 90/201

Fowler's solution, dose increased up to 15 drops twice daily, and finally even up to 27 drops. In *anæmic cases*, iron and cold sponging, followed by hard rubbing. If heart is weak, digitalis or strophanthus as adjuvant to arsenic. Bromides contra-indicated, unless sexual excitement exist. Circumcision, and treatment of vulvar diseases; correction of eye-strain. Chloralamide gr. 15 thrice daily. Sulphonal. Sulphate of eserine, 00·1 gr. twice daily subcutaneously 91/132

Ferric bromide in 92/43

Antipyrine, or exalgin $4\frac{1}{2}$ grns. daily. Sodium salicylate in small and repeated doses, well diluted with slightly alkaline water. Cases due to round worms treat by turpentine, to expel 92/149

Arsenite of copper, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ gr. after meals. Somnal is useful sedative 93/17, 47

Emplastrum lyttæ applied round arms between shoulder and elbow in adult. Cocaine for reflex cough due to chorea of laryngeal and pharyngeal muscles 93/155

Methylacetanilide and quinine in 93/155, 156

Chloralose, 3 to 10 grs. 94/13

Rest in bed and good nourishment, extract of malt being useful adjunct. If possible washing daily with soap and warm water, and general massage for twenty minutes, combined with inunction of sweet almond oil. Treatment of constipation, worms, menstrual troubles, etc., cod-liver oil and malt extract in chronic cases. For sleeplessness, warm sponge bath at night, followed by warm milk food and brandy, in some cases is useful. Bromide of potash with chloral, 10 to 20 grs. of each, according to age. Hydrobromate of hyoscine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, acts well in many cases of insanity and hysteria. In *toxæmic delirium*, alcohol must be freely used, not less than 3 to 6 oz. in twenty-four hours. Warm wet sheet-packs and brisk aperient are excellent adjuvants. For *paralysis* local injections of liq. strychniæ in minim doses. Faradism and massage. *Chronic chorea* demands systematic massage and steady practice of Swedish exercises. Sulphate of strychnine in initial doses of $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. thrice daily, gradually increasing to eight times a day 94/161

Asaprol gr. 15 per day and increased gradually to 75 grs., in 3 doses per day 96/205

Blood serum injections 3 to 5 c. centimetres daily; ascending galvanic current to spine; in rheumatic cases ammonium salicylate with ammonium bromide in liq. ammonii acetatis or elixir colisayæ 97/14, 176

Trional, 12 to 25-gr. doses; systematic muscular exercises for 98/66

CHOROIDITIS.—(*See also* "Eye.")

Lagrange injected 1 in 1000 corrosive sublimate solution into Tenon's capsule in a case of syphilitic iridochoroiditis, where mercurial inunction and potassium iodide had failed. A single drop was injected in each of four punctures, and in a week this was repeated, inserting 2 drops in each puncture 93/157

CHROMOPHYTOSIS.—93/502 (*See* "Tinea Versicolor").

CHYLURIA.

Renal 90/149

Nugent reports a case associated with filaria sanguinis hominis cured by gallic acid and thymol, in doses gradually raised to 20 grains of former, and 5 grs. of latter, thrice daily for two weeks 93/157

CIRCUMCISION.

In genital and vesical irritation 90/201

In chancre of prepuce 94/155

Remove redundant foreskin, carefully stitching so that all raw surfaces are coaptated, and parts thoroughly cleansed with aseptic solution and dried. The following mixture is painted over penis from meatus almost to root: ℞ Resin, ʒij; Copal Varnish, ʒij; Beeswax, ℥j; Tallow, ℥ij; Iodoform, ʒj. Heat to 150° or 175° Fh.; stir, mixing iodoform thoroughly. Apply one coat, and allow it to harden, leaving meatus free; then apply two more coats, and complete dressing by wrapping one or two layers of aseptic gauze round penis, and painting this over with a final application. Hagedorn slits prepuce sufficiently to allow of retraction, then excises a circular strip, and stitches mucosa and epidermis together, but a roll of gauze is placed on wound before tying sutures, which are then knotted over it, and the whole comes away as a hard ring in about a week's time 95/175

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.—(*See also* "Liver").

In children 89/344, 91/323

Tapping, massage, and copaiba balsam for dropsy of 87/125

TREATMENT.— Rubus chamæmorus in 91/50; diuretin in: dose, 75 to 150 grs. daily 93/21

Hippurate of calcium, *e.g.*, ℞ Hippuric Acid, 25 grammes; Lime Water, q.s. to neutralise; Simple Syrup, 500 grammes; Syr. Lemons, q.s.; M. 4 to 6 dessertspoonfuls daily. Calomel deprecated; copaiba, 4 grammes daily; purgatives; potassium iodide, 2 to 4 grammes daily with milk diet; calomel advised for early stages by Palma, 3-gr. doses t. i. d. together with potassium chlorate gargle 94/406

Gold for, *e.g.*, liq. auri et arsenii bromidi, 10-drop dose, or same dose of mercuric bromide of gold 95/10

CIRRHOSIS OF LUNGS.—(*See also* "Lungs").

Gold for, *e.g.*, liq. auri et arsenii bromidi, 10-drop dose, or same dose of mercuric bromide of gold 95/10

CLASP-KNIFE FINGER.

Description of this affection which is known in France as "Doigt à ressort" and in Germany as "Schnellende Finger" 97/236

CLAVICLE.

Dislocation of both ends of 87/119

Fractures of 97/247

CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.

Pathogeny of speaker's sore throat 91/373

Ridiculousness of the term as applied to chronic pharyngitis 93/426

Two remarkable cases of 91/372

CLIMACTERIC, Disorders of.

Climacteric insanity, signs of 94/352

TREATMENT.—Cimicifuga rac., tinct. ♏5 to 10, for pain as of weight pressing on top of head, flushing and sinking at stomach; aconite, tinct. ♏1 hourly, for nervous palpitation and fidgets; iron sesquichloride, large doses, for flushings, palpitation, and fulness of head; nitroglycerin when hot flushes predominate; bromide of potassium for sleeplessness, irritability, and great nervous depression 87/78

Climacteric insanity: Iron and quinine; Fellow's syrup and arsenic; bismuth; calumba, rhubarb and gentian; cod-liver oil; sulphonal for insomnia, in 20 to 40-gr. doses, is safe and may be assisted by small doses of grey powder; bromide of ammonium, 10 to 15 grs. t. d. diminishes irritability; cascara sagrada, 2 or 3 2-gr. tabloids for constipation; salix nigra in 1 drachm doses every six hours for dysmenorrhœa; no alcohol; gentian, nux vomica and capsicum for alcoholic craving 95/333

Climacteric pruritus: Veratria, 3 grs.; lard, 1 oz.; acetic ether, 5 parts; eucalyptus, eau-de-cologne, āā 10 parts; tinct. of pyrethrum, 50 parts; ft. lotio. Dilute with four or five times its bulk of water 97/492

CLUB FOOT.
Congenital 92/352
Theories respecting 94/166
Treatment of 96/448
COCAINE POISONING.
Amyl nitrite, as inhalation; caffeine, for the after effects; strychnine is antagonistic 88/42
Poisoning by urethral injection 96/604
COLIC.
Appendicular colic 95/134
TREATMENT.—Belladonna; ℞ Atrop. Sulph. gr. j, Zinci Sulph. ʒss; Aq. dest. ʒj, M. Sig. gtt. iij to v, twice or thrice daily—specially useful in children. Nux vomica, ♏j to iij, to subdue irregular peristaltic action, which causes cramp and spasm of intestines. Chamomile oil, gtt. iv to vj, in colic of hysterical women, also for children; cocculus, tinct. ♏ij to v in colic of pregnancy. Asafœtida, mist. ʒj; sedatives, *e.g.*, chlorodyne, morphia, and chloral 87/78
Bismuth salicylate, gr. 12 t.d.; dioscorea, radix pulv. gr 2 to 5, dioscorein, gr. 1, in intestinal, renal, or hepatic colic; methylal proposed as a remedy; picrate of ammonium, gr. ½, in malarial colic 88/24, 46, 77, 83
Orthosyphon stamineus infusion (15 grammes to 1 litre of water) daily in renal colic 89/57
Chloralamide, gr. 30 to 45, as hypnotic in biliary colic. Dioscorea villosa, fluid ext. gtt. 10 hourly in biliary colic; also in renal colic 91/21, 25, 26
Arsenite of copper 92/34
Hepatic colic: Salicylate of soda in large quantity of water; olive oil; hot baths. Pilocarpine, gr. ⅙ once or twice daily for two or three weeks 92/286
Glycerin, 20 to 30 grammes for acute attack, 5 to 15 grammes in alkaline water daily as preventive. ℞ Syr. Acaciæ, ℥iv; Æther Sulph., ʒj; M. Or, ℞ Chloroformi, ♏xv; Tinct. Myrrh, ♏xv; Mucilag. Acac., ʒij; Syrupi, ℥iijss; M. Sig.—℥ss of either the above every fifteen minutes in attack. Turpentine stupes: ℞ Ext. Belladonn., Ext. Opii, āā gr. ⅓; Ol. Theobrom., ʒjss; M. ft. suppos. No. 1. Or, ℞ Ext. Opii, gr. ⅛; Pulv. Castor, gr. xv; Ol. Theobrom., ʒj; M. ft. suppos., No. 1. Turpentine internally; olive oil, 200 grammes, with ox gall, 5 grammes, for one dose; salol with bismuth salicylate; vegetable diet, no alcohol, alkaline waters, Carlsbad salts, etc. 93/273
In *renal colic* Murray pushes belladonna until slight delirium supervenes, *i.e.*, 30 to 40 drops of reliable tincture every two or three hours during attack only, patient being prepared with necessary doses to begin immediately attack commences 95/11
Eudoxine in intestinal colic with tympanites; iodate of lithium in nephritic colic 97/37, 45
COLIC, Lead.—(*See also* "Lead Poisoning.")
Lead palsy in children 97/366
TREATMENT.—℞ Aluminis, ʒij, Ac. Sulph. dil. ʒj, Syr. Limonis ℥j, Aq. ℥iij; M. Sig.—℥ss every one or two hours. Iodide of potassium to eliminate lead with magnesium sulphate to ensure evacuation; thermal waters of Bath in chronic cases 87/79
Hyoscine, gr. 1/100, useful in some cases 89/45
Iodide of iron pills, alone or with phosphide of zinc, as preventive 92/322
Croton oil as aperient 95/19
COLITIS.
Colotomy in 97/328
Dermatol, 2 to 6 grammes daily in ulcerative 93/18
COLLAPSE.
TREATMENT.—Camphor 1, to olive oil 10 parts, using 1-gramme (15 grs.) dose; ether and caffeine hypodermically; champagne or brandy per rectum; whiff of amyl nitrite; slapping face with wet towel; rhythmic traction of tongue; oxygen inhalations; artificial respiration. If from hæmorrhage, inject artificial serum or normal saline solution 97/177
COLON.
Chronic dilatation of 97/329
Injection of boracic acid for ulceration of 94/383

COLOTOMY.

Colectomy for malignant disease 90/335

Inguinal 89/203, 90/203, 93/305

Lumbar colotomy for cancer 91/285

Region for operation 87/79, 89/202, 330, 90/202, 91/134, 285, 92/150

COLPOTOMY, Anterior.—96/610 (*See* "Uterus, Displacement of.")

COMA.

TREATMENT.—*Cerebral:* Secure well-aired room; massage body with alcohol and water; sinapisms to legs; leeches to mastoid, or bleed from arm; give purgative enema, *e.g.*, ℞ Sod. Sulph., ℥j; Sennæ Fol., ℥ss; Aq. ad ℥viij. Rhythmic tractions of tongue. Feed with milk and bouillon or nutritive enema, *e.g.*, ℞ Yolks of two eggs; Peptone (dry), ℥ss; Milk, ℥viij. For coma of infection and intoxication, hourly subcutaneous injection of caffeine and ether alternately: ℞ Caffeine, grs. xl; Sod. Benzoat, ℥j; Aq. bull., ℥iij; M. Dose: ♏x. Every four hours give tablespoonful of: ℞ Ammon. Acet., ℥j; Tr. Musk, grs. xv; Ess. of Mint, ♏iv; Tr. Jalap, ℥jss; Tr. Gent., q.s. ad ℥iv. Secure diuresis. For poison, give antidote and induce vomiting by apomorph., gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ subcutaneously 97/178

For neurotic coma give as enema: ℞ Tr. Valeriani, ℥jss; Musk, grs. xv; Yolk of one egg; Water, ℥j. Compress carotids; traction of tongue; electricity 97/179

CONDYLOMATA.—(*See* "Syphilis.")

Of nose 97/416

TREATMENT.—Thuja, tinct. ♏2 to 10, liq. ext ♏1 to 5, said to be one of best remedies 88/104

For moist: Aristol as dusting powder 91/11

Of ear: Dusting with calomel or iodol, together with constitutional treatment 96/263

CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Bacillus of acute contagious form 96/295

For extravasation of blood under conjunctiva: Lot. hamamelis, ♏v to ℥j 88/59

Gallicine in 96/43

Catarrhal: Pulsatilla, ♏1 to 5 internally for catarrh 88/84

Cold compresses and astringents, *e.g.*, sulphate of zinc lotion, gr. j to ℥j, using compresses to allay subsequent irritation. Smear edges of lids with vaseline and benzoated lard. When conjunctiva is much swollen, and in folds, use antiseptics, such as dilute sol. of permanganate of potash, dropped into conjunctival sac every one, two, or three hours. Granulations may also be cauterised with a sol. of nitrate of silver, increased from 0·5% to 1 or 2% strength, washing out eye with warm water after each cauterisation. Cease cauterisation if ciliary pains arise. If conjunctiva remains spongy, use solid sulphate of copper 90/205

Diphtheritic: Citric acid brushed on to infiltrated parts of lids, and nitrate of silver on non-infiltrated portions 87/168

Blanch washes eyes with saturated sol. of boric acid, removes false membrane with forceps, and rubs everted lids with a cloth wetted with citric or lactic acid, using antiseptic helenin finally, to avoid reproduction of false membrane. He avoids moist warmth 90/205

Application of lemon juice 92/185

Antitoxin serum, 10 c.c. to 20 c.c. injected locally has been tried 96/298

Follicular: Irrigation of sac for one minute with 1 in 1000 sublimate solution for follicular conjunctivitis 92/243

Granular: Abrus precatorius (jequirity) seeds infusion locally in chronic granular conjunctivitis 91/6

Pure iodine, 1 to 3% sol. in liquid vaseline applied twice daily 97/179

Potassium permanganate injections or ichthyol, *e.g.*, ℞ Ichthyol, 5 parts; Distilled Water, 3 parts; Glycerin, 1 part. Apply for sixty or ninety seconds, then wash off. For children, 30% solution suffices. Actual cautery under cocaine anæsthesia, or paint with pure iodine mixed with liquid vaseline twice daily; in chronic form, use vaseline containing iodine ½ to 1% 98/153

Mycotic: Curetting for mycosis 98/152

Phlyctenular: Bismuth loretinate as powder locally 97/179

Pyoktanin, 1 in·1000 solution for phlyctenular, also ichthyol, 1 to 3% solution 98/153

Antipyrine, 2% solution in catarrhal and phlyctenular relieves photophobia and smarting 98/153

Purulent: Formol solution, 1 in 1000 or 2000, as germicide 96/43

Airol as powder or ointment for purulent and phlyctenular.

Oxycyanide of mercury in ophthalmia neonatorum, 1 in 500 solution 98/153

Formalin lotion for 98/220

CONSTIPATION IN ADULTS.

TREATMENT.—Sod. valerianat., gr. iij; tinct. nux vom. gtt. v; tinct. capsici, ♏iv; syr. aurant. and water, half-hour before meals, for lax and *torpid condition of intestinal muscular coat;* aluminis, gr. x to xx, with tinct. quassia, after meals, for *deficiency of glandular secretion* throughout intestines; ammon. carb., gr. v to x, with tinct. valerian., ʒj to ij directly after rising from bed, when due to *neglect of periodic evacuations.* Fruit salt, *e.g.*, Rochelle salt 3 parts, tartaric acid 24 parts, sod. bicarb. 30 parts, powdered sugar 80 parts. Tamar indien; senna decoction; croton oil (the irritant properties being dissolved out by alcohol); castor oil (20 parts oil, with 10 parts each of white sugar and roast coffee finely powdered); glycerin with castor oil, ʒj; cascara sagrada, fl. ext. gtt. v to xv t.d. in *persistent constipation.* Physostigma, *e.g.*, tinct. physos. with tinct. belladonna and tinct. nux vom. āā ʒij, gtt. xxx in water morning and evening; hydrastis, tinct. gtt. v in water morning and evening in chronic cases; phosphate of iron, sol. gtt. v t.d., for *constipation of hysterical and mental affections.* Myrobolani emblicæ fruit, confec. 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls; baptisia, gr. j to ij; iridin. gr. ij at night, followed by morning saline, *aperient cholagogue;* massage in obstinate constipation of women 87/81

Carduus mariæ; collinsonia canadensis, liq. ext. ♏ij to x; tinct. ♏iv to xxx, in *constipation due to hæmorrhoids* 88/31, 43

Ferr. sulph., gr. 1 or 1½, with socotrine aloes, gr. ¼ to ½, in pill. Sig.—One t.d. post cib., or colocynth instead of aloes in obstinate cases. Decoction of aloes with mistura ferr. co. āā ℥ss. ℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. ʒj, Tr. Nuc. Vom. ♏x; Tinct. Belladonnæ ♏v; M. Ft. Haust. Sig.—Every night and morning. Lucca oil, ʒij taken at two chief meals of day. ℞ Aloini, gr. ss, Ext. Nuc. Vom. gr. ss, Ferr. Sulph. gr. ss, Myrrhæ gr. ss, Saponis gr. ss, M. Sig.—j before last meal of day. Ipecacuanha, gr. ss may be added to foregoing if *motions are hard and dry*, and if there is no special weakness of heart, and belladonna extract, gr. ss, will relieve griping if added to aloin pill. Quin. sulph., gr. ij with pil. rhei. co. gr. iij, taken after last meal often relieves constipation. For a *cholagogue*, ℞ Aloini, gr. ¾, Mass Hydrarg. gr. vj, Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ix. M. Ft. Pil. iij. One at night, as required; useful in bilious attacks. ℞ Aloini, gr. ¾, Pulv. Aromat. gr. ix., Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. vj, M. Ft. Pil. iij. Sig.—One at night; useful where mercury is inadmissible. Rhubarb in form of compound powder or aromatic syrup, useful in children. Tinct. podophyllin; strychnine with aloin et belladonna, *e.g.*, ℞ Aloin, gr. ¼, Strych. Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, Ext. Bellad. gr. ¼, Pulv. Ipecac gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, M. Ft. Pil. Sig.—One at night. Ipecacuanha, *e.g.*, ℞ Pulv. Ipec. gr. j, Pulv. Nuc. Vom. gr. ss, Pulv. Pip. Nigræ, gr. ss; Ext. Gentianæ, gr. j. Sig.—One before breakfast if *bowels are very torpid.* Physostigma, ℞ Ext. Physostig. gr. ss; Ext. Bellad. gr. ij; Ext. Ergot, gr. xij; M. Ft. Pil. vj. Sig.—One at night for *constipation where spinal cord is irritable.* Arsenic, liq. gtt. j to iij t.d, largely diluted if *constipation be due to catarrh of stomach* and intestines. ℞ Sod Phosph. ℥ss; Aq. Bull. ℥jss; Ext. Cascar. Sag. ʒss; Elix. Aurantii, q.s. ft. ℥iv, M. Ft. sol. Sig.—ʒj at bedtime, in bilious attacks. Sulphur as mild laxative. Magnes. sulph. hypodermically, 10 centigrammes. Colocynthin hypodermically, gr. ⅓, with cocaine, gr. j 88/169

For *constipation in women*, ℞ Ext. Aloes Aquos. gr. iij; Ext. Bellad. gr. ⅓. M. One pill, or half or a quarter of a pill, as required, every night 88/177

Injections of glycerin, ʒj; one-third part water may be added to injection 89/204

Persistent: Glycerine suppositories cause no burning, but act more slowly than enemata. A piece of cotton wool as large as a hazel nut, well saturated with glycerin and used as suppository is very effectual. Electricity, using mild galvanic current, with negative electrode passed well within sphincter is often useful, and Faradic current may be used to strengthen abdominal muscles at same time. Massage is often very serviceable. If constipation be accompanied by *spasm and hypertrophy of sphincter*, anus must be forcibly dilated under anæsthetic, or bougies used. Congenital narrowness of anus must be treated by forcible dilatation or division of sphincters. An abdominal belt may materially assist women whose *abdominal walls are low and pendulous* 90/206

Cetrarin, 1½ gr. dose for chronic cases; insufflation of boric acid in chronic form with prolapse of mucous membrane 92/31, 154

Olive oil injections in chronic conditions 94/169

Cathartic acid, 2½ gr. dose in chronic cases 95/48

Creasote, beginning with drop doses twice daily after meals in milk or water 98/26

CONSTIPATION IN CHILDREN.

TREATMENT.—Enemata of soap and water, or olive oil and water, ℥ij, twice or thrice in twenty-four hours; if they fail, turpentine ʒj, or ol. ricini ʒj, with olive oil ℥ij, the yolk of one egg, and warm water to ℥iv; ol. ricini, podophyllin (B.P.) tinct. gtt. iij in sugar; strychnia (tinct. nux vom. a few drops) in *relaxation and want of nerve power*, also with iron in anæmia, with decoct. aloes added; belladonna, large doses, for constipation with *flatulent colic;* nitric acid with taraxacum if liver is torpid; calomel if *bile is deficient*, tongue furred, with frontal headache and anorexia; magnes. sulph. in *plethoric cases* if liver is torpid, in aq. menth. pip. with tr. cardamon and syr. zingib.; malt ext. ʒj in milk t.d.; tamarinds in confection: sulphur; cod-liver oil, gtt. x to lx; calcined magnesia should not be given 88/175

Glycerine injections, gtt. xl to lx; ℞ Tr. Nuc. Vom. ♏ss; Tr. Belladonnæ, ♏x; Infus. Sennæ, ♏xx; Infus. Calumbæ, ad ʒj. M. Ft. Haust. t.d.. præ cib. reduced to once daily. Ext. cascar, gtt. xx, with tr. belladonna, gtt. x in a little glycerin, sulphur, gr. ss, coloured with cochineal. If *motions are hard*, ℞ Sod. Sulph. grs. v to x; Quin. Sulph. gr. ¼; Tr. Nuc. Vom. ♏ss; Ac. Sulph. Arom. ♏j; Aq. ad ʒj. M. Ft. Haust. t.d.s. for baby six months old. If *food irritates* mechanically or ptomaines and poisonous gases form, calomel ⅙ gr. doses with sod. bicarb. in little sugar is best remedy, repeating it half-hourly until ½ or 1 grain is taken; this will also be useful if *hard balls of pale fæces* are voided, or when there is peevishness and anorexia with or without fever, also in pleurisy, pneumonias, diphtheria, or helminthiasis 89/207

Abdominal massage. Dietetic treatment, avoiding use of crude starch. If drugs are used, aloes and iron in 1-grain pill is useful. Compound rhubarb powder and rhubarb pill may be given in tabloids, the latter being used thus without its bulky excipients. Where there is *laxity of rectal mucous membrane*, with tendency to protrude after difficult motions, careful washing and drying, after which powdered boric acid is sprinkled or rubbed over the relaxed membrane; where the colon is torpid and mucous membrane cannot be thus treated, the powder may be insufflated 92/153

For *spasmodic constipation*, belladonna and hyoscyamus are often helpful, together with olive oil injections. ℞ Tinct. Cascarillæ, Rhei, Gentianæ, Cinnamomi, Calumbæ, āā 2 parts; Nuc. Vom. 1 part. Sig.—10 to 20 drops twice daily. Continuous current 94/171

Cathartic acid, for obstinate constipation, gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ 95/48

In new-born children regular nursing is necessary, and small rectal injection of warm water may be given, or small suppository of coca butter may be inserted, or few drops of glycerin and water injected. General massage over abdomen, with camphorated oil, is useful. In older children diet must be regulated, sweets avoided, and vegetables, *e.g.*, beans, prunes, etc., given. Injections or suppositories may be used daily. Before each meal teaspoonful of following syrup: ℞ Syr. Rhei., Syr. Gentian, āā ℥iv; or in morning a teaspoonful of: ℞ Ol. Ricini, Syr. Aurant. Flor., āā ℥vj; M. Shake well. Or 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls of cascara cordial are still better. Slow eating and careful mastication are necessary, and as children grow older a teaspoonful of the following mixture may be given in morning: ℞ Calcined Magnesia, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, āā ʒvj; Oil of Anise, ♏15. The following may be given as rectal injection: ℞ Infusion of Senna Leaves, gr. lxxv to gr. cl; Water, ℥iv to ℥viij. Calomel and scammony, 4 to 6 grains of each in syrup or cachet, may be given twice a week for marked atony of liver, or a pilule containing $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Podophyllin may be given before evening meal. For *defective intestinal secretion* citrate of magnesium may be given once a week, or wineglassful of purgative mineral water. For inactivity of intestine 8 to 12 drops of: ℞ Tinc. Nuc. Vom., ♏xxx; Tinc. Belladonn., Fl. Ext. Cascara Sag., āā ʒij. Hydrotherapy, exercise, massage, and electricity with faradisation of abdominal walls must be considered, also use of continuous current. *Symptoms of obstruction* should first be treated by hot bath, copious irrigation of hot boric acid solution, to which is added 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of glycerin, and if symptoms are not severe castor oil, ʒij to ʒvj, may be used; also liquid diet, chiefly milk flavoured with coffee. A good combination is cascara sagrada and asafœtida. As a useful alkaline aperient: ℞ Sod. Bicarb., gr. x; Pot. Bicarb., gr. x; Ammon. Carb., gr. ij; Pulv. Rhei., gr. iv; Tinct. Zingib., ♏x; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad, ℥j; M. ft. mist. Sig.—℥j t.i.d.s. 95/176

CONVULSIONS, Infantile.

TREATMENT.—Allyl in capsules containing 5 drops, 2 to 4 capsules daily; aconite, ♏½, half-hourly, when resulting from chill; belladonna, ♏1, in reflex irritation of teething, also pot. brom. grs. 2 to 5 t.d.; ignatia, tinct. ♏1 to 2 in reflex irritation from intestines; chamomile oil or tincture, gtt. 4 to 6 in teething, with intestinal irritation causing greenish stools and diarrhœa; mild laxatives if indigestible food is cause; hot blanket pack 88/11, 177

℞ Tinct. of Musk, Tinc. of Castoreum, Sulphuric Ether, āā ♏xxxij, Paregoric ♏viij. M. Six drops given hourly in teaspoonful of sugared water or milk. Urethan, ʒj or more; also, solanin, gr. j t.d. in convulsive attacks. In traumatic tetanus, bromide of coniine, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ 89/210

When due to dentition, falls on head, meningitis, and acute tuberculosis, sulphide of calcium, 1 gr. in half pint of water, and teaspoonful of this solution given hourly. Antipyrine may be alternated with this in ½ to 2-gr. doses 90/209

Cannabis indica, $\frac{1}{10}$-gr. dose for cases due to worms or teething 91/18

A few whiffs of amyl nitrite, followed by chloroform inhalations, when convulsions are attended with cyanosis. These should be at once followed by veratum viride tincture hypodermically, using ½ drops for each year of age up to six years, and repeating dose in half an hour should attack recur 92/155

Removal of visceral irritation; cold douches to head, or protracted stream directed against fontanelle. When cerebral congestion is present leeches are applied to mastoid processes, stimulating applications to lower limbs, or compression of carotids. Bromide of sodium with vij to xv grs. chloral hydrate for young children, or ʒj to jss for older children. Hypodermic injections of chloral hydrate, grs. v for infant two years of age 94/172

Empty digestive canal, and give warm enema with oil, glycerin, or salt. To calm nervous system, inhalation of few drops of ether or chloroform. After enema acts give clyster containing chloral and musk (8 grs. chloral to infant from three to six months, 11 grs. to one of nine months, and 15 grs. to child of one year, with 20 drops of tincture of musk), giving this in 3 or 4 parts to ensure retention. A mixture containing small doses of bromide of potassium and tinct. of musk should be used every hour or half hour. In obstinate cases 1 to 3 mustard baths should be given, or a blister to back of neck, left on for three hours. Burns, foreign bodies in nose or ear, hernia, undescended testicle, retention of urine, and especially uræmia, should be remembered as possible causes of convulsions, and if last is suspected, counter-irritation over kidneys, hot-air baths, leeches to mastoid process, or venesection may be required. Massage in cases arising from intestinal derangement 95/178

CONVULSIONS, Puerperal.—(*See also* "Eclampsia, Puerperal").

Treatment.—Cannabis indica, beginning with ⅙ gr. Chief therapeutic measures: (1,) Bleeding; (2,) Chloroform administration; (3,) Morphia hypodermically; (4,) Purgation; (5,) Pilocarpine hypodermically; (6,) Chloral and potassium bromide per rectum 91/18, 415

If albumin be present, an exclusive milk diet must be insisted upon. If convulsion sets in and patient be vigorous and cyanotic, sixteen ounces of blood may be taken, and chloral and milk given as soon as possible. Strontium lactate, in 15-gr. doses as diuretic 94/172, 490

Treat constipation, *e.g.*, ℞ Aloin, gr. ij; Podophyllin, gr. iv; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. vijss; M. ft. pil. No. x. Sig.—j or ij at night. For scanty urine without casts or albumin, citrate of potash, 20 grs. thrice daily; daily tepid baths. Increasing quantity of albumin indicates induction of labour; tinct. of veratrum viride is valuable; manual dilatation of os uteri with forceps extraction; after treatment is by purgatives, alkaline diuretics, diaphoretics (if skin is dry), veratrum viride tinct., 5-drop doses to keep pulse below 60 per min. 97/497

CORNEA, Diseases of.—87/168, 88/251, 89/212, 90/210, 91/137, 92/244, 94/283, 96/299, 97/43, 571, 98/30, 155, 220

Scrofulous Pannus: Jequirity may be tried if all else fails, waiting twenty-four to forty-eight hours before repeating application of 2 or 3% infusion, as one application is often sufficient 87/168

Nitrate of silver in solid stick for darkening leucoma (opacity of cornea) 87/161

Keratitis: Vascular keratitis cured by iodol ointment, 1 to 8 of vaselin 87/162

Antipyrine, gr. 1, for ciliary pain 88/251

Peroxide of hydrogen for rodent corneal ulcers 89/212

℞ Fluorescein, gr. x; Sod. Bicarb. gr. xv; Aq. ʒj. Solution stains cornea if epithelium is removed, demonstrating presence of ulcer, or foreign body 91/137

Hypopion ulcer: Boric acid lotion; galvano-cautery. For medical treatment where surgical intervention is not indicated: Eserine drops; sublimate lotions; constant hot compresses; calomel internally 92/244

For corneal opacities, galvanism 92/244

Platinum cautery for 94/283

In many cases corneal ulcers seem connected with rhino-pharyngeal disease, in which case apply tinct. benzoin to nose. Iodoform wafers applied with a brush for corneal ulcer, previously cocainising. Wecker treats *corneal wounds* by conjunctival occlusion. In sloughing corneal ulcer with perforation, etc., transplantation of a flap of conjunctiva from the other eye has been used with success. In corneal injuries from powder grains, the latter may be removed by the galvano-cautery. In eyes wounded in the ciliary region and lens, excision of the lens has prevented sympathetic ophthalmia 96/299, 301

Sub-conjunctival injections for infected corneal ulcers and interstitial keratitis. Iodate of hyoscine as mydriatic in keratitis 97/44, 45

Vascularised cornea: operation for 97/180

Formalin; phenate of mercury; airol; tinct. of iodine; balsam of Peru or of tolu, 1 to 3% ointment; moist heat; formaldehyde, 1 in 2000 solution; atropine drops; eserine ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. per oz.), drops; iodoform; curettes; nitrate of silver; actual cautery; Buller's shield; sodium chloride injections 97/571

℞ Eserinæ Sulph., gr. ss; Ac. Salicylic, gr. j; Aq. Dest., ℥j; Fl. gtt. ter. in die. Scopolamine; iodol 98/30, 155

In infecting corneal ulcers, formalin (1 in 200 to 500) once daily, and use same as collyrium, 1 in 1000 to 2000 98/220

Conical Cornea: Eserine and compress bandage; galvano-cautery locally 87/170

Clear glass shells of same curve as natural cornea have been used, and with aid of cocaine may be kept on some hours. Tattooing summit of cone has improved vision and prevented increase of deformity 90/210

CORNS.

TREATMENT.—℞ Ac. Salicylic, 30 parts; Ext. Cannabis Sativa, 5 parts; Collodion, 100 parts; M. Apply with a brush. Or, ℞ Ac. Salicylic, grs. xlv; Ung. Spermaceti, ʒij. Sig.—The paste 87/83

Subplantar corns may be treated by painting a ring of glycerine jelly around them, allowing it to dry, and then fitting a circular piece of strongest salicylic plaster within ring and painting over whole with two or three coats of jelly, and when these are almost dry, a layer of cotton wool is placed over them and pressed on. Dressing is changed once or twice a week 90/210

CORYZA.

Camphor, Rubini's, tinct. gtt. 2 to 3 half-hourly during chilly stage before fever; aconite, ♏ 1 to 2 half-hourly during early feverish stage; belladonna, tinct. gtt. 15 till throat feels dry; or atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$; pot. brom. gr. 40 to 60 at commencement, followed by belladonna, ammonium salicylate, gr. 10 to 15 sec. hor, until tinnitus aurium is produced, if case is beyond belladonna stage. Ergot, full dose in early stage of nasal catarrh; cimicifug. rac. ♏ 5 to 10 when headache, stiffness of muscles of back and aching of bones are prominent symptoms; quinine, gr. 2 to 3 t.d. Inhalations of benzoin (alone or ether 1 part, benzoin 5 parts); ammonia (inhalation of strong solution); camphor ʒj powdered, in boiling water, inhaled ten to twenty minutes every hour for four hours. Bougies, gelatine and glycerin with belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$, for nostrils 87/84

Alstonia constricta, tinct. ʒj to ij in recent colds; pulsatilla, tinct. ♏ j to v, in nasal, conjunctival, bronchial, vaginal, and vesical catarrhs 88/11, 84

Ammon. chloride, internally, and inhaled: ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xviij; Liq. Arsen. ♏ xij, Liq. Atrop. ♏ j, Extr. Gentianæ, gr. xx; Pulv. Gum. Acac. q.s. ut fiant pil xij. Sig.—One every three, four, or six hours. Specific in cold. Quinine, gr. 1 to 2, and Dover's powder, gr. 2 to 5 every three or four hours. Inhalation of ammonia, or occasional dose of salicylate of ammonia to favour secretion. Douche, containing teaspoonful sodium chloride to half-pint warm water, for obstruction in nasal passages; plug of cotton wool in each nostril, saturated with cocaine solution 5 to 10%, or menthol solution, 10%; sod. benzoatis, 4 to 6 grammes. Morphine, one dose may cut short cold; belladonna will control secretion and relieve in second stage; atropine, or atropine with morphine; cocaine applied locally will often cut short a rhinitis; menthol inhalations soothe irritation 88/181

Cocillana bark in acute or chronic nasal catarrh. locally applied 89/34

Euphorbia pilulifera, fluid extract, ♏30 to 60 every four hours, in coryza. Euphrasia tincture, gtt. 10 early in fluent coryza. Hypnal, gramme dose for spasmodic cough. Menthol for acute colds in head, and catarrhs of nose and throat 91/27, 28, 35, 39

For bad colds salicylate of soda, *e.g.*, ℞ Sod. Salicyl. ʒss; Syr. Aurant. Cort. ℥ss; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥iv. Sig.—Dessertspoonful every three or four hours until specific action is produced 92/156

Anemonin for catarrhal affections of eyes and nose 93/9

For acute or chronic nasal catarrh, phenate of cocaine is used, also as a powder, *e.g.*, ℞ Cocaine Phenate gr. iij; Powdered Boric Acid, gr. xxx; or, ℞ Cocaine Phenate, gr. iij; Acetanilide, gr. xxx; or, ℞ Cocaine Phenate, Menthol, āā gr. iij; Powdered Convallaria Flowers, Subnitrate of Bismuth, āā gr. xxx; or the following may be used, ℞ Powdered Tormentilla Root, Powdered Coffee, āā ʒjss 93/43

Gelsemium fluid extract, 10 drops to 3 ozs. of water, teaspoonful being taken every fifteen minutes. Seiss drops into each nostril 3 to 5 drops of 5% cocaine solution, and then sprays them out with an antiseptic, *e.g.*, ℞ Listerine, ℥iv; Ac. Borici, gr. xx; Aq. Rosæ, ℥iv; M. Sig.—Use in atomiser. Or after establishing nasal respiration by foregoing steps use: ℞ Menthol, gr. iij; Camphor, gr. v; Albolene (or Paroleine), ℥j; M. Sig.—Use in atomiser. Give at bedtime 1/12 to ½ gr. morphia. Snuff: ℞ Salol, gr. 15; Salicylic Acid, gr. 3; Tannin, gr. 1½; Boracic Ac. (Powder), gr. 60. This produces eczema of nostrils if used too long, unless a little talc or powdered boracic acid be added, or salol is reduced to 4—7½ grs. Another snuff formula is: ℞ Morphinæ Hydrochlor., gr. ij; Pulveris Acaciæ, ʒij; Bismuthi Subnitratis, ʒvj; M. et ft. pulv. Not more than a quarter of this to be used in twenty-four hours 94/173

Sulphanilic acid: ℞ Acidi Sulphanilici pur, 10 grms.; Sodii Bicarb. 8·0 grms; Aq. dest. 200·0 grms; M. F. Sol. Sig.—40 to 80 grms. daily, either at once or in two doses. Nose may be washed three times daily by irrigation with infusion of eucalyptus leaves, or by hot water, to which is added soupspoonful of 1 to 20 carbolic lotion. Every two hours, after blowing nose, use pinch of following snuff: ℞ Chlorohydrate of Cocaine, ·10; Menthol, ·20; Salicylic Acid, ·50; Boric Acid, 4; Powder of Marshmallow, 10; M. Make into fine powder. If frontal pain is severe, take one of following pills three or four times daily: ℞ Crystal Nitrate of Aconitine, gr. 1/60; Bromhydrate of Quinine, gr. 16; Liquorice Powder, q.s. Make 10 pills. When skin is irritated around nose, apply: ℞ Vaseline, 10 parts; Ac. Boric, 1 part. Ft. Ung. Following snuffs are useful: ℞ Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. jss; Menthol, gr. ijss; Ac. Salicyl., gr. viij; Ac. Borac., ℥j; Pulv. Amyli, ℥jss; M. ft. pulv. Pinch every two hours, after blowing nose. Or, ℞ Bismuth Salicylat., ℥ss; Camphor. Pulv. ʒj; Cocaine Hydrochlorat., gr. ¾; M. ft. pulv.

Juice of ripe lemon squeezed into hand, and inhaled two or three times, said to be useful remedy 95/51, 179

Inhalation of eau-de-cologne 97/181

Terebene; thymol; hydrogen peroxide spray; liquor ammonii acetatis; silver nitrate 98/156, 157, 158

COUGH.—(*See also* "Bronchitis," etc.)

TREATMENT.—Solanin in 89/67

Hydrochlorate of apomorphine in 90/414

Hypnal in 91/35

Prolonged use of sinapisms, excellent accessory treatment for troublesome coughs, as valuable adjuvant to, or frequently substitute for, use of narcotics. Plaster is composed of mustard and meal in equal quantities for adults, and 1 part in 3 for children, and it is kept on for a whole night, or even twenty-four hours; plaster is renewed daily, and site of application changed, *e.g.*, from front to back. For paroxysmal "barking cough of puberty": simple but liberal dietary of three or four meals daily, abstinence from alcohol, cold or tepid sponging, warm clothing, active outdoor exercise, early hours, etc. Throat may be painted with glycerin of borax and oxychloride of bismuth, and morphine or cocaine may be substituted for morphine. Internally, syrup of bromide of quinine and iron, with arsenic in small doses, or pill of reduced iron, valerianate of zinc, belladonna and nux vomica; sea voyage has proved useful 92/156

Anemonin for convulsive cough; somnal in nervous cough 93/8, 47

Codeine iodate hypodermically for convulsive cough; codeine phosphate in cough of phthisis; codeia for reflex 97/45, 182, 184

Blisters for obstinate coughs; bichloride solution for aural coughs 97/183, 184

Cocaine; valerian; strychnine; salicylate of soda; menthol; bromides; lithium salts; benzoin; bromides with belladonna; antikamnia 98/158, 159

COXITIS, Senile.

Amputation in 93/319

Some cases are relieved by countertraction by means of a long splint with stirrup and weight. This is used for about a month or six weeks, after which a supporting splint allowing of some locomotion is applied 90/211

CRAMPS.

Cannabis indica tincture, ♏ 1 to 10 in nocturnal cramps of old or gouty persons 91/18

Cause of local 91/76

CRETINISM.—(*See also* "Idiocy.")

Carmichael effected improvement by injecting ♏ 10 thyroid extract twice a week for six weeks, then reduced it to ♏ 10 weekly, and finally to ♏ 10 every two weeks. He then gave half a lobe of raw gland internally, increasing to one lobe weekly 94/174

Thyroid treatment in sporadic 95/324, 98/63

CROUP.—(*See also* "Diphtheria.")

Aconite ♏ ½ to 1 half-hourly, in early stage; ipecacuanha and tartar emetic for catarrhal symptoms; hot fomentations to throat; inhalation of steam with few drops of iodine; alum, teaspoonful doses with honey, half-hourly, as emetic in membranous croup; calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ bis die in chronic cases with hoarseness and tendency to recurrence of attacks; tartar emetic, small doses, if symptoms resemble asthma; iodine as paint externally; lactic acid spray ♏ xv to xx to ℥ss aq. to dissolve fibrinous exudation; turpeth mineral, gr. ij to v in honey or syrup, and repeated in fifteen minutes if emesis does not take place 87/86

Bichloride of mercury internally, with ichthyol inunctions and antipyretics given in enemata (Verner). Potass. iod. with tincture of iodine 2 to 4% solution of the iodide to children under three, 4 to 10% to older, 1 dr. being used hourly; bromine locally and for inhalation; bromine (pure) potass. bromate, āā 1 to 2 parts; distilled water, 400 parts, for inhalation; ferr. perchlor. ʒvj; aq. ℥vj; ʒij hourly for twelve hours; bougies, containing cocaine hydrochlor. gr. ⅛ to ⅙; boric acid, gr. 15; starch and powdered acacia, āā gr. 1½ and glycerin q.s. are passed into nostrils and melt in an hour and lessen nasal troubles (Reierson). Digitalis and calcium sulphide internally, *e.g.*, ℞ Calcium Sulph. ·05 grammes; Digitalis, ·001 grammes; Quin. Arseniate ·001 grammes; M. Ft. Pil. Sig.—One every hour day and night for two days (Galicier). In diphtheria of the fauces, ℞ Decoct. Quininæ Ext. ʒj in ℥v; Potassæ Chloratis, ʒss to j; Syr. Quininæ ℥j, M. ʒj sec. hor. alternately, with painting affected parts with solution of iron and carbolic acid, *e.g.*, ℞ Liq. Ferr. Sesquichlor, gtt. x; Ac. Carbol, gr. v; Glycerini, Aq. Destill. āā ʒss, M. Irrigation with lime water to facilitate separation of membrane; fumigations; vaporisation of turpentine and coal tar; saturating room with eucalyptus vapour and phytolacca decandra, tinct. ♏ij to v, used internally 88/183

Cocillana bark, grs. v. indicated in membranous croup 89/34

Mercurial vapour. A tent is fixed over bed, in which 30 grs. calomel is vaporised on metal plate over spirit lamp, repeating inhalation every two or three hours (with smaller doses of calomel), and also whenever a severe attack of dyspnœa comes on. Turpentine has also been used, a teaspoonful being given at first, and this may be repeated more than once at intervals. When patient begins to recover, a mixture of turpentine and mucilage is used. As spray, turpentine 4 parts, carbolic acid 4 parts, alcohol 3000 parts, and water 1000 parts 90/211

Calomel, giving child under one-and half years ·05 grm. of pure calomel hourly sleeping and waking, and for each year above two-and-half years add ·02 grm. calomel to hourly dose. After 1 or 2 grms. are given a change should be noticed. Severe diarrhœa is rare, and should be treated by diminishing calomel, or prolonging intervals, or starch injection, with or without a little paregoric, may be used. A warm, moist atmosphere, an emetic of turpeth mineral, repeated whenever respiration is embarrassed; calomel to move bowels if confined; ice to throat, and pellets of ice to relieve thirst; quinine pushed to cinchonism. A sufficient amount of hydrate of chloral, and belladonna to allay bronchial spasm, *e.g.*, ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. j; Tinct. Belladonnæ gtt. v–x. Sig.—To be given every three hours until 4 or 5 doses are taken. Inhalation of medicated steam. Intubation or tracheotomy may be required. Peroxide of hydrogen, lime water and soda bicarb. as solvents of membrane, but most importance is attached to hot spray which is used as vehicle for these drugs 95/180

CROUP, Spasmodic.

℞ Dover's Powder gr. iv; Cherry Laurel-water ʒj; Simple Syrup ℥j. A coffeespoonful every hour. If this fails, a rectal injection of chloral hydrate 8 grs.; infusion of valerian 2 ozs. may be given and repeated if necessary. In obstinate cases the following sol. may be sprayed by atomiser into mouth: ℞ Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, gr. jss; Bromide of Potassium, gr. xv; Bitter-almond Water, ʒjss; Distilled Water, ʒvj. Tincture of iodine, ½ ♏ doses every fifteen minutes at first, then every two or three hours 94/174

CYCLING.

Bicycle exercise for scoliosis 97/514

Effects of cycling in women 98/159

Remedial value of cycling to both sexes 96/78

CYSTITIS.

TREATMENT.—Boracic acid, gr. x bis die, 2% sol. being used to wash out bladder; stigmata maidis, infusion of gr. viij to Oj boiling water, and wineglassful taken every two or three hours, or fl. ext. (U.S.P.) ʒj every six hours; nitrate of silver, 2% sol. in distilled water, gtt. xx to xl as injection, used in gonorrhœal cystitis. N.B.—Not in cancer 87/89

Chimaphila, liq. ext. ♏j to x, tinct. ♏v to xx; hydrastis, ext. liq. ♏v to xxx, tinct. ♏v to ʒj 88/38, 63

Chronic Purulent Cystitis: ℞ Ac. Borac. ʒij; Potass. Nitrate, ℥ss; div. in tales viij. One daily in a pint of inf. uva ursi — say, small teacupful every two hours. Creolin, ½% sol. as injection in chronic cystitis; resorcin injection, 2 to 15% in gonorrhœal cystitis—two or three days between each injection 89/215

For Irritable Bladder: Kava-kava, ℞ Ext. Kav. Depur. grs. xlv; Sacch. Alb. grs. ccc. M. ft. pulv. divid. in parts x. Pulv. j 3tis hor. quiets vesical nerves, but is not curative. Pichi fl. ext. gtt. xv to ʒj 89/50, 62

Lukewarm water with tinct. opii, cocaine ¼%, resorcin ½%, carbolic acid ⅛%; if urine is ammoniacal, sol. potass. permang. ⅒%, or amyl nitrite, gtt. iij to aq. Oj, are useful 89/215

Lavaux's method of washing out bladder without catheter in painful cystitis, using rubber tube with guarded nozzle to conduct medicated sol. from graduated reservoir. A saturated solution of boracic acid is usually used first, and in very obstinate cases, a sol. of nitrate of silver. If pain is excessive, 4% sol. of cocaine is thrown in and allowed to remain from three to five minutes. Temperature of injected fluids should be from 100° to 104° F. when placed in reservoir. 90/213

In Women: Iodoform bougies, gr. v in each, passed and dissolved in bladder; borax, boracic acid, boroglyceride, as soothing and antiseptic injections; quinine, carbolic acid, and corrosive sublimate sol., $\frac{1}{1000}$, are powerfully antiseptic; diluents and belladonna are most reliable internally; naphthaline, gr. 1 to 4 t.d.; collinsonia canadensis, tinct. ♏xx to ʒij, for acute cystitis, combined with aconite and morphia 88/186

For cystitis in female, dilate urethra rapidly and swab out vesical neck with pledgets of glycerine carbolate (B.P.) relieving pains by 10% cocaine sol.; two or three applications at intervals of a week may be used 90/213

Obstinate cystitis in female bladder 98/120

Curettement of female bladder 98/121

Tubercular: In tuberculosis of bladder, free scraping and drainage have given good results 89/214, 90/213

Guyon advises instillations of perchloride of mercury sol., 1 in 5000, especially in tubercular cases. Half a drm. is used at first and increased to a drm. The bladder is emptied previously. Fenwick advises 1 in 10,000 or 20,000 as strength of sol. at first, gradually increasing it 93/87

Lycopodium trituration, with sugar of milk, gr. 2 to 10, in vesical catarrh. Injection of creolin, 2% sol. 91/38, 138

Camphoric acid, ½% locally in chronic; cantharides internally in acute cases 92/29, 30

Tyson gives santal oil before meals, and uses sod. salicylate (ʒj–Oj) as an injection; if pus does not rapidly diminish, he substitutes an alum sol. for injection. Mansel Sympson states that salol may produce great collapse if kidneys are extensively damaged; he uses ℞ Salol, ʒij; Pulv. Acac. Gummi, q.s.; Aq. Cinnamomi, ℥xij; Ft. mist. Sig.—℥ss 4tis hor. vel sextis p.r.n. Salol may also be used in 5-grain pills. Belfield successfully employed iodine trichloride in ⅛ to ¼% sol. in distilled water, by hypodermic method 93/87

Elaterium, ʒj; Alcohol (75%), Oj. Sig.—xxx to lx min. t. d. until bowels move freely, then gtt. viij to x every three hours. Thuja occidentalis tinct., gtt. v 3tis hor.; antipyrine sol., 1 in 25; chloride of ammonium in capsules; lactate of cocaine solution as injection: (℞ Cocaine Lactate, 2 parts; Lactic Acid and Distilled Water, 10 parts) for tubercular cystitis 95/24, 52, 138, 183

Sodium fluoride, ½ to 1% solution locally 96/60

Antinosine, less than ½% sol. for irrigation. Urotropine, 7½ to 22 grs. daily in watery sol., hinders ammoniacal decomposition. Guaiacol carbonate, 20% sol. in olive oil, allays pain, frequency of micturition, etc., in chronic cases; 1 to 2 grs.

are injected daily, and iodoform, 1%, added increases its efficacy 97/21, 90, 135
Enterol given in ʒj doses of 1 in 500 solution; pyoktanin, 1½ grs. once, twice or thrice daily 98/27, 49

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CYSTS.
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Crico-thyroid cysts, surgical treatment of 89/468
Cyst of the anterior stomach wall 95/466
Cystic goitre, chromic acid treatment of 91/224
Cysts of the urachus, operation for 92/502
Hydatid cysts, incision and drainage for 92/325; operative treatment of 97/184; Bond's method of treatment for 98/300
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DACRYO-CYSTITIS.
Acute: incision and dilatation 87/165
Hot fomentations, morphia, evacuation of pus, leeches, evaporant lotions 97/355
Irrigation with formaldehyde solution 1 to 1000 followed by astringent lotion, *e.g.*, zinc or aluminium sulphate 98/364

DANDRUFF.—88/447 (*See* "Seborrhœa.")

DEAF MUTISM.
Education for 92/216

DEAFNESS.—(*See also* "Ear.")
Chronic, diagnosis of 91/163
Hysterical 95/199, 96/276
Nerve deafness 94/205, 222, 95/199, 96/255
Obstructive, diagnosis and treatment 94/205, 95/197, 96/254
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Senile 96/277
TREATMENT. — *Catarrhal:* Calcium sulphide gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to ½ for 89/28
From Middle Ear Inflammation: Lip reading for, acoustic exercises for, application of collodion to indrawn cicatrices and of trichloracetic acid to perforations 98/203

DEBILITY.
TREATMENT.—Aletris tinct, 5 to 10 min.; kephir or milk wine; koumiss; morrhuol 88/10, 71, 78

DEGENERACY, Mental. — (*See also* "Insanity.")
Indications of 97/305

DELIRIUM.
Acute 94/356
Febrile 94/345
Of young children 94/357

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—(*See also* "Alcoholism.")
Facial expression in 94/358
TREATMENT.—Strychnine; tartar emetic, alone or with opium; capsicum, gr. 20 to 30, to induce sleep 87/93
Cypripedium, tinct. ♏v to 15; cypripedin, gr. 1 to 2, as sedative 88/46
Nux moschata 10 to 60 grs. 91/43
Valerianate of amyl; asafœtida 10 to 20 or 30-gr. doses; camphor; chloral hydrate 30 to 45 or 60 grs. every ½ to ¾ hour; hot air baths in typhoid stage; coca 95/54, 99
Trional as hypnotic, 20 or 24 grs. initial dose, reduced to 15 or less;

ammonium chloride in large doses (drachm at a time) 98/65, 160
DEMENTIA.—(*See also* "Insanity") 87/265, 88/322
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Syphilitic 94/364
Terminal 94/365
Thyroid feeding in 97/82
DERMATITIS.
Due to X-rays 98/160
General exfoliative 93/159
Medicamentosa 93/161
TREATMENT.—*Of Meatus Auris:* Glycerin 3 parts with ac. carbolic 1 part, followed by syringing with soda solution and instillation of 1 in 20 boric acid solution in alcohol to prevent recurrence 96/262
Phenocoll 5% watery solution in 94/30
Dermatitis Herpetiformis: Grindelia robusta, fl. ext. ʒj to aq. ℥iv or vj, locally. For burns, cocaine hydrochlorate, 5% solution 89/215
For cases attended by *nervous depression* Shoemaker gives nux vomica and phosphoric acid internally; cod-liver oil: tonics 89/292
Soda arseniate in moderate doses at first, and then pushed to extreme limits. If fever is present, give hydrobromate of quinine. *Locally*, if pain is severe, open bullæ with aseptic needle, and use boric acid lotions, or antipruriginous ones of carbolic acid or of corrosive sublimate. Dusting with dry powder is sometimes best 90/215
Fowler's solution (1 to 8 drops in 24 hours) hypodermically combined with intermittent use of opium or belladonna. Tonics must be used. *Locally*, bullæ should be evacuated, and boric lotion with little alcoholic sol. of salol, inert powders, moist impermeable dressings, oily applications, simple ointment, or wadding applied. Baths must be cautiously used, and if medicated, often prove injurious. For pruritus, a decoction of coca leaves (4 grammes per litre of water) is useful local application. For intense congestive outbreaks, compresses of lint, soaked in sodium salicylate (2 per cent.), and sodium bicarbonate (1 per cent.) is a valuable dressing. Revulsive stimulants, *e.g.*, tar, carbolic acid, sulphur, thymol, ichthyol, etc. Sulphur ointment (ʒij-ʒj) is best, but in the erythematous phase weak sol. of tar is preferable. Aqueous sol. of thiol (1 to 3) useful. Lotion of liq. carbonis detergens and liq. picis alkalinus; white tar and carbolic acid. "Listerine" and calomel, with special regimen, laxatives and derivatives 92/158
Antipyrine internally; locally, tar baths, and such ointments as salicylic, vaseline, etc. Arsenic useful internally, together with application of 80% salicylic paste, and particularly from rubbings with tar, carried out in warm baths. Pilocarpine. Unna uses ichthyol internally and externally 95/184
Hypnotism for chronic form 98/80
DERMOID CYSTS.—93/158 (*See also* "Cysts.")
Retro-rectal 97/501
DIABETES INSIPIDUS.—97/190, 98/161
TREATMENT. — Casearia esculenta extract, gr. xx, or of powdered root ʒij or iij twice daily, with powdered sugar. Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ in perles daily. Antipyrine, gr. 30 daily, and increased up to 90 91/19, 45, 139
Ingestion of supra-renal glands, first the raw gland then the tabloids 96/209
Valerian: drachm doses of the extract, or valerianate of zinc up to 15 grs. three times a day 97/190
Amylene hydrate, 2·50 grammes every evening 98/161
DIABETES MELLITUS.—87/93, 88/187, 89/216, 90/216, 91/139, 92/159, 93/161, 94/175, 96/212
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Diabetic coma, two forms of 87/94, 92/161
Diet in 87/98, 88/195, 94/177, 179, 98/164; milk in 96/211; carbo-

hydrate food in 97/195; reform in diet advocated 98/161: alcohol in 98/162

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Pathology of 87/93, 89/216

Pruritus pudendi in 89/221

Relationship of diabetes and gout to liver disease 94/175

Sciatica commonly due to 89/217

Symptomatology of 89/217

TREATMENT.—Salicylic acid, gr. 10 to 15 t.d. in *rheumatic cases*; massage; iodoform, gr. 15 to 30, in simple polyuria; brom. arsen. liquor, gtt. 2 t.d. post cib.; opium and codeia gr. ¼ to ½ t.d. at first, to lessen excitability of nervous centres; calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$, when associated with chronic *eczema*, and *boils*; lactic acid, ʒij to iv in Oss water daily; uranium nitrate, gr. ⅛ to 3, in *diabetes of elderly people*, with hepatic derangement 87/96

Ichthyol, for *neuralgia* and *rheumatism*; pot. bromide, gr. 10 to 30; citrate of lithia, gr. 2 to 5; salicin, gr. 10 to 20; boracic acid, gr. 10 to 20; jambul, gr. 3 to 5; lactic acid, ♏5 to 20, oxygen, in aërated waters. Martineau's specific, carbonate of lithium, 20 centigrammes, added to spoonful of following sol.: arseniate of sodium, 20 centigrammes, distilled water, 500 centigrammes; this quantity to be used daily, with and between meals. Painting with iodine, in early stage, for *boils* and carbuncles. Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ in conjunction with opium internally, or borax, or boracic acid lotion, saturated, for *pruritus*; chlorate of potash and borax, gr. x of each to aq. ros. ℥j, if gums are sore 88/66, 189

Antipyrine, salicylates, and opium in diabetic sciatica; antipyrine and morphia for *erythema* and *œdema of feet*; the Carlsbad cure (not permanent); Syzygium jambolanum bark has been used in 10% sol., about ℥x being taken in two days; ℞ Potass. Permang., grs. xx, Aq. ℥j, M. Sig.—v drops four times a day in Bordeaux wine. ℞ Menthol, grs. xv, Cocaine, grs. v, Chloral hydrat., grs. iij, Vaseline, ℥j, M., pomade for *neuralgia*. For *pruritus pudendi* when there is no eczema or local abrasion, peppermint water made by putting a teaspoonful of borax into a pint bottle of hot water, adding 5 drops of ol. menth. pip. and shaking well; then bathe the parts with a soft sponge; when rawness or eczema is present use olive oil with iodoform, grs. v to ℥j 89/217

Alkaline mineral waters, Vals, Vichy, or Contrexéville may be used with juice of lemon or little claret 90/216

Powdered jambul seed in doses of from ½ to 1 oz. daily, but it is important that drug should be quite fresh. Dujardin-Beaumetz discourages its use in severe cases. Creasote in doses increased from 4 to 10 drops daily is said to remove sugar. Bufalini found that arsenic reduced sugar 50 per cent. in ten days 92/159

Poulet gave basic hippurate of chalk, 15-gr. doses thrice daily, in water sweetened with saccharin, and stated that in combination with strict diet it proved curative. Ergotinine, 4 to 7 drops daily, subcutaneously. Dujardin Beaumetz advises substituting one potato at each meal for bread, but condemns use of skim milk, malt liquor, and ripe fruit. Wright advises diet of proteids, fats and lævo-rotatory carbo-hydrates, suggesting that in spring Jerusalem artichokes contain only lævulin and inulin; latter is also found in dahlia tubers, dandelion, chicory, etc., and may be baked into good bread 92/160

Ralfe considers that opium, or one of its derivatives, may be safely pushed as long as quantity of sugar falls. Lauder Brunton recommends sodium salicylate in cases where urine contains much uric acid or oxalates after sugar disappears 93/162

Phosphoric acid quenches *thirst* best. Croton chloral may be given: ℞ Croton Chloral, gr. ss; Opii, gr. j; Ext. Aloes Barb., gr. ¼; Ext. Gentianæ, gr. jss; M. Sig.—j pill thrice daily. In cases due to nerve depression or pancreatic disease, ext. nuc. vom., gr. ¼, thrice daily with croton chloral combination is useful; strychnine, quinine, mineral acids—specially phosphoric and nitro-muriatic—are of service. Antipyrine and peroxide of hydrogen have been of benefit. Aleurone bread and soya bread are useful substitutes for ordinary bread. Mackenzie and Wood speak well of pancreaticus and zymin 94/179

Piatkowsky tried benzosol or benzoyl-guaiacol in daily dose under 4 grammes with some good results. Dujardin-Beaumetz orders glass of Vichy water immediately before breakfast and dinner, dissolving in it one of the following: ℞ Lithium Carb., ʒijss, divide in pulv. xxx and add gtt. ij of Fowler's sol. to each powder. The body is to be sponged each morning with warm water, followed by active friction. After each meal rinse mouth with following mixture: ℞ Ac. Borac., ʒvj; Ac. Carbol., gr. xv; Thymol, gr. iij; Water, Oij; M. Or: ℞ Tinct. of Anise, ʒijss; Essence of Peppermint, gtt. x; Alcohol (90 %), Oj; Tinct. of Cochineal to colour, q.s. Mix this with equal parts of water. Nicolaier gives salol, 30-gr. doses thrice daily, if no albuminuria exists. Bufalini finds that thymol increases tolerance of albuminous food. For excessive *thirst* the following may be of service: ℞ Pilocarp. Nitrat., gr. iij; Sp. Tenuioris, ʒj; Aq. ad ℥ss. Sig.—iv or v drops on tongue twice or thrice a day 94/181

Lime, lævulose, permang. potash and Paraguayan tea, strontium bromide, benzosol 96/211

Alcoholic ext. of pancreas made by digesting chopped up ox's pancreas in half litre of alcohol at 15° for two days, filtered and brandy added to disguise taste; dose, a liqueur glass after each meal. Yeast; the peanut as a food 97/194

Diabetic Coma.—If due to fatty heart, Schmitz advises rest in bed, and use of stimulants, especially black coffee; if due to toxæmia, early and thorough purging, with large dose of castor oil 92/161

Saundby suggests injection of fresh pancreas extract. Effects of jambul still *sub judice*. In diabetic coma Reynolds administers first an aperient, and orders patient large quantities of fluid—a gallon in a night—together with 60 grs. citrate of potash to 1 oz. of water every hour; fluid may be milk, tea, lemonade, water, or barley water. Stadelmann recommends intra-venous injection of 150 c.c. 0·6 per cent. salt solution, adding 7·2 grammes sodium carbonate, and 4·6 grammes sodium bicarbonate 93/162

Cinchona as tonic in 98/164

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DIARRHŒA.—87/99, 88/196, 89/222, 90/217, 92/162, 93/164, 95/185

Antiseptic treatment of summer diarrhœa 88/197

Dietary for 95/185

Hill and tropical 88/200, 90/218,

Infantile 87/99, 88/197, 90/219, 91/140, 92/164, 93/165, 94/184, 185; 96/218, 97/195, 198

Tubercular 90/217, 94/184, 97/29, 98/21

Treatment: Camphor, gtt. iij to v, *early stage*; aconite, ♏ss to j, if due to chill and in early stage; chlorodyne relieves pain and flux; nux vom., ♏j hourly,

for pain caused by *irregular peristaltic action*; mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ hyd. cum cret., *light coloured* and offensive stools, or if motions are green; liq. hydrarg. perchlor., ♏v to x, every one or two hours; hydrarg. bichlor., gr. j to aq. ℥x, ʒj frequently, for acute or chronic cases, with *slimy or bloody stools*, with pain and straining; coto bark, fl. ext. gtt. ij to vj, in diarrhœa of infants and *phthisis*; castor oil, ♏ij to v frequently, in *infantile diarrhœa*. Salicylate of iron, ferr. sulph., sod. salicyl. āā ℈j, glycerin ℈iij, aq. ad ℥iij, ʒj every hour for twenty-four hours; sulphate of iron, diarrhœa of adults; eucalyptus rostrata, in children's diarrhœa and chronic dysentery; chamomile tea or oil, gtt. iv to vj, in *summer diarrhœa* and that of dentition; podophyllum when due to *excessive secretion of bile*, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; dulcamara, tinct. gtt. ij to v 3tis hor, when *produced by damp*; saturated sol. of salt and cider vinegar, ʒj t.d. in chronic cases 87/99

Acorn, roasted and mixed with powdered cocoa, a teaspoonful thrice daily; bismuth salicylate; conessine, alkaloid of holarrhena antidysenterica; hydrochinon; ichthyol 88/8, 25, 59, 64, 65

Cannabis indica, ℞ Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, ♏x, Sp. Chloroformi ♏x, Tinct. Kino ʒj, Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥j, M. Ft. Haust. in *summer diarrhœa* and dysentery; or: ℞ Tinct. Cannabis Ind. ♏x, Liq. Morph. ♏v to x, Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ♏xx, Sp. Chloroformi ♏xx, Aq. ad ℥j, M. Ft. Haust; Sig.—ʒj hourly or 3tis hor, according to severity. Sod. salicylate, gr. j to iij sec. hor, according to age, from three months to three years, is used as antiseptic, and controls constant vomiting. Naphthaline, gr. 1 to 5, rubbed up with sugar of milk; resorcin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, and its bi-chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$, but is apt to cause vomiting; bismuth in large doses. As *antiseptic method* of treatment: ℞ Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒj, Sol. Ac. Carbol (1 in 20) ʒjss to ʒiij, Chloral Hydrat. gr. xv to xx, Tinct. Belladonna, ♏xv to ʒss, Syrupi ℥ss, Aq. ad ℥ij, M. Ft. mist. ʒj sec. hor. Opium in early stages or in *collapse*; bromides may be substituted; salicylate of iron when stools are sour but not necessarily fœtid; ice-water injections in collapse, ℥ij or iij. In tropical diarrhœa pepsin, gr. v, in early stage; also chloride of ammonium, gr. xx q.d. with pill: ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. j, Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij, Ext. Taraxac. q.s. at night 88/196

Geranium maculatum, grs. x to xl, and as rectal injection in diarrhœa, typhoid, cholera, and dysentery; plantago ispaghula seeds; salol indicated by vomiting, purging, and cramps, also *summer diarrhœas* of children and in dysentery giving gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ sec. hor. to a child of 2 years; from 2 to 5 years, grs. $1\frac{2}{3}$; from 5 to 12 years, grs. iij; and above this age, grs. iv to v, continuing until the stools cease; irrigation, sterilisation of foods 89/42, 62, 225

Naphthaline in doses of 0·5 gramme, four or five times a day for adults, and for children of from 1 to 2 years 0·12 to 0·18 gramme four times a day. The drug should not be given for longer than 10 to 14 days. Small doses of iodoform have arrested tubercular diarrhœa 90/217

Rest and massage in *chronic cases*. In diarrhœa of children, accompanied by wasting, stools being light-coloured and semi-digested: ℞ Resinæ Podophylli, gr. j; Alcohol, ʒj. Sig.—1 drop in teaspoonful of water every five hours for child of sixteen months, or two years. In cases due to *fermentation, when much mucus*, with or without blood, is passed: ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; Aq. Destillat. ℥ij. Sig.—1 teaspoonful every five hours. Coto bark is useful, preference being given to alkaloid cotoine in 3 to 9-gr. doses daily, and hypodermic injections have been proposed, but are very painful 92/162

Dermatol, 2 to 6 grammes daily in water or gummy emulsion, and with or without opium. Lactic acid, average dose of 115 grs. daily being given in aqueous sol. sweetened with syrup in cases of diarrhœa due to phthisis, typhoid fever, erysipelas, intestinal catarrh, etc.; it is also recommended in diarrhœa of children, accompanied by *green stools*. Tinct. of digitalis, ♏4, together with liq. strychninæ, ♏2, for chronic diarrhœa 93/18, 164

Faradic current for all forms except dysentery and ulcerative enterocolitis. Chloroform water for *tropical diarrhœa*; same remedy also is associated with antiseptic irrigation of colon for dysentery. Clyster in dysentery: ℞ Corrosive Sublimate, gr. j; Water, ℥xvj; half to be used at night and half in morning. ℞ Powdered Resorcin, gr. xv; Paregoric, ♏xv; Distilled Water, ℥iij; Syrup, ℥ij. Sig.—A dessertspoonful every two hours. For *hill diarrhœa:* zinc oxide, sodium bicarbonate, and rhubarb, with milk diet. For *chronic diarrhœa*; ℞ Salicin, ℥ij; Syr. simp., q.s. ut ft. Pil. xx. Sig.—1 pill every four hours. For *tubercular diarrhœa:* ℞ Calcii Phosp., ℥ijss; Tannin, grs. xv to xxx; to be taken during day divided into 4 to 6 cachets 94/182

For *morning diarrhœa*: abstinence from liquids after 5 or 7 p.m.; bismuth, soda, and carminatives; bismuth locally applied by ointment introducer. For *diarrhœa whilst taking food* or after: liq. arsenicalis ♏j or ij ante cibos; or, bismuth, *e.g.*, liq. bismuthi et ammonii citratis ℥ss to ℥j. Hugel has used with marked success in diarrhæa and cholera nostras, infusion of guava plant, *e.g.*, guava leaves, 5 parts; boiling water, 80 parts; to which 20 parts of syrup is added. A tablespoonful every one or two hours (for an adult). Or powdered guava leaves, dose 8 to 15 grs. Guava useful also in *diarrhœa of phthisis*, *of typhoid*, in dyspepsia and chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh. Salacetol in *infectious diarrhœas*, dose, gr. xxx to xlv in ℥j ol. ricini taken in the morning fasting 95/185

β-naphthol bismuth as an intestinal antiseptic, dose, gr. v for a one-year-old child. Antipyrine in diarrhœa of nursing children. In *cholera infantum:* Stomach and bowel irrigation with hydrozone (℥ss to Oj); morphine and strychnine hypodermically, and if fever high, sponging with alcohol. Jules Para treats cholera infantum with large doses of water, *e.g.*, Vals water, etc. 96/218

DIARRHŒA, Hill and Tropical.

TREATMENT.—Peptonised milk, pepsin, ingluvin, and liquor pancreaticus after meals are useful. Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. in ℥ss doses, twice or three times a day, or in ♏x doses every hour during part of first day of treatment. Or milk diet, without drugs, giving 2 to 4 quarts of milk during twenty-four hours, and nothing else of any kind 90/218

DIARRHŒA, Infantile.

TREATMENT.—Glycerine injections, several being used of ℥ij each. Salicylate of bismuth, in mixture, 4 to 5 parts by weight to 100 parts of water, with 10 to 20 parts of glycerin, or better, in syrup or mucilage, with a little red wine, dessertspoonful being given every two hours, or oftener if required in cases of flatulence, with great gaseous distension, or where stools have a markedly *offensive odour*. In *summer diarrhœa of infants*, a full dose of castor oil, or if stomach be irritable, calomel, removes bacteria from intestine, and this should be followed by thorough irrigation of large intestine with sterilised warm water by means of a long tube introducing a quart of water at a time, and repeating irrigation every three, four, or five hours, according to case. Salol is especially indicated in first stage of *gastro-enteritis*, and in more chronic forms of entero-colitis accompanied by slimy, bad-smelling motions. For children under six months, salol, gr. ½, every two hours, for three or four doses, is sufficient; between six and eighteen months, ½ gr. to 1½; at two years, 1½ to 2 grs. In *chronic catarrh*, in somewhat larger doses, before meals. ℞ Naphthalin 2·00 to 4·00 grammes, Sacchari alb. 2·00 to 4·00 grammes, Bergamot ess. ·03 gramme; Ft. pulv. et div. in chart. No. xx. Sig.—1 every two hours. Stomach washing is advised for dyspepsia of infants with *regurgitation of food soon after each meal*; in acute gastro-intestinal catarrh, or cholera infantum, as soon after vomiting begins as possible; in chronic catarrh of alimentary tract 90/219

Aerocomia sclerocarpa flowers as astringent; nux moschata, ʒss in milk for summer diarrhœa. Carbolic acid, creasote, resorcin, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, naphthol and salol have been tried. Weak sol. of mercury bichloride when *stools are very slimy*. Glycerin and borax to check excessive *fermentation of food in intestine* ℞ Glycerin of Borax, ♏xx; Tinct. of Orange, ♏iij; Distilled Water to ʒj. Sig.—Every one, two or three hours. Antiseptic washing of teats of nurse, and also those of bottles, and sterilisation of milk, and even washing out child's mouth after nursing, together with internal use of calomel and naphthaline. ℞ Naphthaline (pure), 1 grm., Mucilago Acaciæ, Chamomile-flower water, āā 40 grm.; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours, or for use in rectal injection. ℞ Naphthaline, 1 grm.; Aq. Destill., 50 to 100 grms. Boil until milky, add Chamomile-flower water, 500 to 1000 grms., and let it cool to 98·5° Fh. Hydronaphthol, gr. 2 to 3 every two hours; for children under one year, gr. ½; and for older children, gr. ½ to 1 every one or two hours. Arsenite of copper, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ dissolved in water, ℥vj. Sig.—A teaspoonful every ten minutes for first hour, and every hour after 91/7, 44, 140

Subcutaneous injections of $\frac{6}{10}$ths per cent. salt solution in *cholera infantum*; 30 to 35 centimètres are injected at a time into skin of abdominal wall and may be repeated if collapse renders it necessary (Weiss). Salol in doses of 15 centigrammes to 2 grammes in twenty-four hours. Zinc and sodium sulpho-carbolate, and in mild cases: ℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis., gr. 1; Sodii Sulpho. Carb., gr. 20; Sacch. Pepsin., gr. 19; Ft. et div. in chart. 10. Sig.—1 every three hours for child from one to two years old. If *stomach is irritable*, use zinc. sulpho-carbolate, gr. ¼, and 3 grs. of bismuth salicylate to each dose instead of sodium. For severe and dangerous cases, with *profuse and watery discharges*, use: ℞ Bismuthi Salicylatis, ʒij; Zinci Sulpho-carb., grs. iv; Mist. Cretæ, ℥j; Tr. Opii Camph., Aquæ āā ℥ss; M. Sig.—ʒj every two hours until bowels are controlled. Soluble biniodide of mercury in *anti-fermentative treatment* of infantile diarrhœa, *e.g.*, ℞ Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., ♏xij; Chloral. Hydrat., gr. j; Potass. Iodid., gr. ¾; Aq. ad ʒj. Sig.—To be given every four hours to infants up to six months old. Lactic acid in *green diarrhœa*, believed to be due to bacillary infection, *e.g.*, ℞ Lactic Acid, 2 parts; Simple Syrup, 15 parts; Water, 85 parts; one teaspoonful a quarter or half an hour after each meal, or more often if required; also useful in gastro-intestinal dyspepsia, with vomiting, flatulence and diarrhœa of *non-slimy fœtid stools* containing undigested curds. Milk sterilisation 92/166

Injections of 6% salt sol. under skin of belly for infantile gastro-enteritis, giving 120 to 150 grammes of this sol. sterilised to a child four and a half months old; massage after injection to promote absorption. Salol in 5-gr. doses with bismuth, 10 grs., and chalk mixture, 2 drachms; for infants, 3-gr. doses of salol 93/167

Mineral acids, 1 to 5 drops, twenty minutes after feeding; bismuth, 20 grs. every two hours, are given to infants at times; opium

to relieve *restlessness and pain* and control watery evacuations. In functional non-inflammatory forms belladonna extract three or four times a day with creasote or some other antiseptic; also galvanism or faradic current, 3 to 10 milliampère strength. Hydro-therapeutic measures and local warmth. Hydrochloric acid and salol; of latter gr. 5 to 10 first year; gr. 15 to 30 for older children. Enteroclysis for *summer diarrhœa*. Hot water as a flushing medium freely to infants in severe cases. Wash out stomach and intestines with pure water or boracic or thymol sol., then give calomel, 1 to 2 grs. daily, salol, 1 to 4 grs. in fractional doses. Arsenic, $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., or Fowler's sol., $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drop, is indicated by *constant tendency to relaxed bowels*. Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ sec. horis in serous forms. Hydrogen peroxide added to milk is a harmless and effectual preservative method; 1 to 2% is used 94/184
Opium and bismuth subnitrate the most useful remedies; salicylate of sodium; reduce fever by cold sponging, cold baths, or cold irrigations. Rice or oatmeal water as a substitute for milk; egg water as a substitute for cereal waters, *e.g.*, white of egg beaten up and allowed to stand; pour off clear part and mix this with 3 or 4 times as much water. Tannigen in *subacute and chronic cases* very successful; dose, 3 grs. for children under 18 months, 7 grs. for older children given ter die 97/195
Resorcin in large doses; enteroclysis in *chronic mucous diarrhœa*; solutions used may be sodium hyposulphite, 5%; tinct. benzoin, 15%; or boric acid, 4%. Injections of cow's serum (not recommended) 97/197
In *Australian infantile diarrhœa* frequent irrigations of large intestine most satisfactory treatment; use weak boric solution; for the vomiting, lavage; for the condition known as "spurious hydrocephalus," employ free alcoholic stimulation 97/198
Subcutaneous injections of sterilised salt water (0·7%, 15 c.c. in the morning followed by a similar evening injection) as a substitute for rectal injections in cases of excessive diarrhœa. Boiled water in small quantities every half hour for 24 hours to the exclusion of all other food. Enteroclysis recommended in obstructive cases accompanied by much fermentation, using cold irrigations if fever, and irrigations at 100° to 102·5° F. if collapse; sterilised salt water may be used, 100 grs. to the quart. Tannalbin as antiseptic and astringent in catarrhal forms 98/166

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Comparative nutritive value of animal and vegetable albumins 90/224
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Saliva and gastric digestion 89/227

Tetany of gastric origin 96/223

TREATMENT.—Ac. hydrochloric dil., ♏v præ cib., in acidity; phosphate of lime, gr. x to xx, in acidity of young patients, with tendency to phthisis; lemon juice in gouty acidity; nux vomica, ♏j to iij, præ cib., also pulsatilla, tinct. gtt. v q.d. in acidity associated with slow digestion, latter if bowels are loose, with catarrh of digestive tract, former if there is constipation, loss of nerve power, and tongue coated at posterior part only. Mercury: ℞ Hydrarg. gr. xij, Sacch. Lac. ad ʒij, gr. ij. t.d., if stools are pale or like clay, with sluggish digestion; nitrate of silver or oxide, for neuralgic pains and violent pain at præcordia after meals, with palpitation; papain, pulv. gr. ij, with sacch. lac., gr. v, one hour after meals, in cases of acid dyspepsia 87/110

For flatulence: Nux vom. and silver salts; charcoal, used as follows: (1,) if distension is felt during meals or directly after, gr. 5 to 10, before food; (2,) if distension results half or an hour after food, gr. 5 to 10 soon after meals. In distension after food, with much flatus in large intestine, lycopodium, ether sol. gtt. 3 to 5, 3tis hor; soda sulphocarbolate, gr. 10, before or after food, according to time flatulence comes on; naphthaline, grs. 15 to 20, to check gastric fermentation, also to relieve distension and check diarrhœa in chronic gastro-enteritis, also ac. hydrochloric or ac. salicylic. As palliatives for distension, turpentine, chloroform, chloric ether, and essential oils 87/111

Heartburn: Pulsatilla, gtt. 2 to 3, sec. hor, in catarrhal condition of stomach, and heart-burn of pregnancy; nux vom., gtt. 5, with ac. nit. dil. gtt. 15, for heartburn with atonic dyspepsia; capsicum, ♏10 to 15, for heart-burn with looseness of bowels 87/111

Gastrodynia: Papain, grs. ij, with sacch. lac.; condurango bark infus. ℥ss, sec. hor; arsenic liq. ♏j, before food; strychnine sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; nitrate of silver or: ℞ Atrop. Sulph., gr. j; Zinci Sulph., ʒss; Aq. Dest., ℥j, gtt. iij to v t.d. to relieve neuralgic pains 87/112

Biliousness: Mercury; podophyllin res., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, night and morning, if stools are dark and constipated; if dark and fluid, not more than gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$; bryonia, tinct. gtt. ij to v, for frontal headache, with pain over liver, and constipation; hydrastis, tinct. gtt. v, night and morning, in chronic gastric catarrh, with constipation. Stillingia to increase secretion of bile, ℞ Ext. Stillingiæ, fl. ʒv; Tinct. Aloes, ʒij; Tinct. Nuc. Vom., ʒj. Sig.—Gtt. xx t.d. in water. Chloride of ammonium, gr. v to x t.d. for chronic gastric catarrh, with congested liver; ac. nitro-hydrochlor., specially if mercury has been used in excess; cascara sagrada in dyspepsia, jaundice, etc.; iridin, gr. j to iij, liver stimulant in chronic congestion, and aperient; leptandrin, gr. j, cholagogue and alterative, gr. ij as aperient, and combined with podophyllin in bilious headache; sanguinarin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, as cholagogue 87/112

Dyspepsia of Children: Bismuth sol., ♏ij to xx; subnit., gr. ss to v, according to age, when there is redness and enlargement of papillæ fungiformes of tongue; papain, gr. ss to j, with sacc. lac., gr. j, and sod bicarb., gr. v, after each meal, in stomach catarrh, anorexia, pallor, loss of sleep, loss of flesh, etc. 87/113

Jaborandi used where saliva is lessened 89/227

Intermittent hyperacidity: A case of this with some acid ejecta, recurring every few weeks and lasting about five days, was relieved by rectal administration of chloral and bromide of potash 96/224

Dyspepsia of strumous children: characterised by recurrent attacks of pain in abdomen from spams in colon; fat and saccharine substances disagree, bowels usually

constipated: cascara and maltine and small doses of belladonna and iron 96/224
Gastro-intestinal neurasthenia: When pain is prominent symptoms ext. cannabis ind. $\frac{1}{6}$ of gr. relieves 96/224
Displacement of xiphoid cartilage, as in shoemakers—daily massage recommended, followed by application of pad and bandage 96/225
Dyspepsia dependent on disease of other organs: phthisis: This is of two kinds, "atonic" and "irritable." Dislike to fat and saccharine substances usually accompanies it. Vomiting occurs in early morning or after mid-day or evening meal. For the first, demulcent drinks, weak tea or some refreshment before rising, or a teaspoonful of codeia jelly or dose of linctus; for the second variety, painting the throat with cocaine, 5% solution. Passing a bougie sometimes useful. When gastro-enteritis with vomiting, and ejecta of undigested food, bismuth, chalk, opium, calcined magnesia 96/225
Action of bicarb. of soda upon the secretions of the stomach explained 96/226
Subnitrate of bismuth recommended in doses of ʒj to ʒij in tumbler of water before breakfast. Rectal feeding consisting of 3 oz. of milk, 2 eggs, and a small amount of peptone and sugar, repeated three or four times a day 96/227
Gastric douches in uncomplicated atony. Warm water douches, chloroform water 50 grammes in litre of water shaken and decanted 96/228
For hyperacidity: Douche of nitrate of silver 1 in 1000: *for subacidity*, douche of common salt, 1 teaspoonful to litre. Menthol vapour through soft tube, using atomiser to distend organ with vapour in atonic dyspepsia and chronic catarrh. Massage and electricity. Artificial digestive: Takamine's diastase: dose, 1 to 5 grs. 96/229
Hydrochloric acid is eupeptic and antiseptic; it is *contra-indicated* in acute gastric affections, hyperacidity, hypersecretion, ulceration and hysterical dyspepsia, but is *indicated in:* delayed digestion, subacidity, chronic gastritis, cancer, phthisis, chlorosis and neurasthenia, if hydrochloric acid is diminished or absent. Atropine for hypersecretion. Glycerin ʒj to ʒij combined with a simple bitter where gastralgia with catarrh 97/202
Somatose ʒj ter die in gastro-enteritis and irritable digestive affections. Ichthyol (ʒj) for hypersecretion, introduced into stomach through a tube combined with glycerin and water 97/203
Antiseptic cleansing of large intestine advised by Dujardin-Beaumetz, to remove products of putrefactive fermentation in cases of dilatation of large intestine, cancer of rectum and mucous or pseudo-membranous enteritis. A sol. of *a*-naphthol 0·25 c.grm. per litre of water, or iodine tincture 10 to 20 grms. per litre is used, 1 litre being sufficient for a single injection; at same time a diet of eggs, farinaceous food, green vegetables and fruit is adopted; any meat, vegetables, or fruit must be well cooked, stewed, etc. For drink: milk or white wine, mixed with eau d'alet, is advised. Internally as antiseptic: ℞ Salol, Bismuth Salicylate, Sod. Bicarb. āā 10 grms. Divide into 30 doses; 1 to be taken before breakfast and dinner 92/174
In pseudo-membranous colonitis irrigation is carried out with sols. of *a*-naphthol, chlorate of potash, or iodine, and last is best, using 10 grms. Tinct. of iodine to 1 litre of water, increasing dose to 20 grms., and at same time adopting vegetarian diet, with salol and bismuth salicylate internally 92/177

DILATORS.
New form of urethral 93/539

DIPHTHERIA.—87/113, 88/182, 89/229, 90/228, 91/144, 92/177, 93/178, 94/190, 95/189, 96/231, 97/204, 624, 98/168
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True and false 98/173
Treatment.—Belladonna in early stages before exudation; sanguinaria, gr. xx, with pulv. ipecac., gr. v, and syr. ipecac., ℥ij; ʒj, quarter-of-an-hour till emesis, then ʒss hourly, as emetic when exudation is present. Tartar emetic and apomorphia as emetics; phytolacca decandra, gtt. v sec. hor. in true diphtheria; calomel, gr. ½ every one, two or three hours till bowels are relaxed and stools green; iron perchloride and sub-sulphate; chlorate of potash in large doses; liq. potass. dil; salicylic acid; sod. hyposulphate, grs. x; arsenic and quinine as prophylactics and during exhaustion following acute symptoms; strychnine for diphtheritic paralysis; hydrocyanic acid in albuminuria following diphtheria 87/114
Locally: boracic ac. saturated sol. in glycerin; hydrarg. perchlor., $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$% sol.; carbolic acid; chlorine, chinoline, gr. xv, alcohol ʒj, mixed with a pint of water and used as gargle; pepsin; lactic acid; chloral hydrate, grs. xl to ℥ss glycerin, applied with a brush; quinine; papayotin. Fumigation from 5% sol. of phenic acid in glycerin, tar vapour, coal tar with turpentine, or eucalyptus vapour 87/115
Sodium benzoate, ʒss to j; pyridin said to be a valuable palliative 88/22, 85
Cocillana bark, grs. x to xl; ℞ Ol. Terebinth, ʒj; Sp. Ætheris. ♏iv; M. Sig.—Ter., in die. and in addition 2% sol. sod. salicyl., ʒss sec. hor., using 1% warm sol. potass. chlorat. as gargle and ice bag externally; ℞ Precipitated sulphur (pure) ʒiss; Chocolate powder, ʒj; Cinnamon-water (concentrated 1 in 40), fʒj; Glycerin to make ℥iij. Mix powders together in mortar, then gradually add glycerin, with constant trituration, and lastly cinnamon-water. If kept in tightly-corked, sealed, or stoppered bottles, this preparation will keep well for very long time. It of course requires shaking before use. Mixture is remarkably palatable, and is readily taken both by children and adults. Each drachm contains about iij grs. Sig.—½ to 1 teaspoonful to be taken every hour or oftener. Dose should vary according to age of patient Mixture ought to be continued for at least five days, but at less frequent intervals after severity of symptoms has abated. Borax, xl c.grms. to j grm. for children under 1 year; j to jss grms. from 2 to 5 years; ij grms. from 5 to 10 years; and iij, iv, or v grms. for adults; mercurial fumigations volatilising grs. xl to lx under a canopy for 20 minutes, repeating this every two or three hours the first day; after tracheotomy a cannula with iodoform tampon 89/34, 230
Keep bowels open; injection of 2 to 6 ozs. of milk every two hours, and spraying throat every hour

until temperature is reduced and breathing easy, then every hour, unless asleep: ℞ Papain, ʒij; Hydronaphthol, gr. iij; Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. gtt. xv; Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv; M. Keeping patient in sulphur fumes has given good results, also local application of sulphur. Vlemingkx's sol. as spray. Irrigation of mouth or nasal fossæ with salicylic acid sol., 1½ to 2 in 1000 (1—1000 to 1—1500 in children) frequently repeated. Swabbing with citron juice when membrane is very firm and thick. Calomel locally applied, mixed with powdered starch; cold compresses to throat, and mixture containing nitrate of sodium internally. As cardiac stimulants, digitalis or sulphate of spartein, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ four times daily, or hourly in emergency. Alcohol, caffeine, camphor, strychnine, or Siberian musk (10 to 15 grs. every three or four hours in thin mucilage), hydrarg. bichlor., gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$, freely diluted with milk or water. Hydrochloric acid, diluted with three or four parts of glycerin, or glycerin of carbolic acid locally. Iodoform or boric acid blown into nostrils or pharynx. Painting nostrils with sol. of gallic acid, 10 parts; distilled water, 60 parts; and glycerin, 10 parts, every six or eight hours. As a gargle, chlorine water, 1 part; distilled water, 3 parts. Insufflation of powdered sugar, supplemented by vigorous tonic treatment. Application of plugs of cotton, wetted with 20% oily sol. of menthol for nasal diphtheria 90/229

℞ Ac. Salicylic, 2·0; Sol. Gummi, 180·0; Syr. Rub. Id., 20·0. Sig.—Apply every two hours with a brush. This may be followed by: ℞ Ac. Tannic., 1·0; Tinct. Iodi., gtt. 2; Aq. Dest., 188·0; Glycerin, 20·0; M. Sig.—Apply every three hours. If mucous membrane is thick: ℞ Pepsini, 2·0; Ac. Muriat., 0·5; Aq. Dest.. 20·0; Glycerin, 15·0; M. Tinct. Rusci composita; a teaspoonful every two hours. ℞ Resorcini Puriss, 3·0; Glycerin, 30·0. Apply with brush hourly, and use as spray the following: ℞ Resorcini Puriss, 50·0; Aq. Dest., 1000·0. As adjuvant to above: ℞ Resorcini Puriss, 10·0; Syr. Terebinth, 500·0; M. Sig.—Two or three tablespoonfuls in twenty-four hours. Peroxide of hydrogen, 60% sol., increased in strength and used internally in dose of ʒss to ij. Salicylic acid dusted into throat. Mercury chloride, 1 in 4000 as spray, and internally gr. $\frac{1}{48}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ in 3 to 8 drops. Tinct. of iron every two hours. As prophylactic measures, treat catarrhs of nose and throat with salt water, boracic acid, nitrate of silver, exsection of enlarged tonsils, etc. For diphtheritic wounds, *e.g.*, circumcised prepuce, or of vagina, tinct. of iodine, iodoform powder, or ointment. Lot. hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 1000 or 3000 locally. For conjunctival diphtheria, ice and strong sol. of boracic acid. Brandy freely used, 50 to 100 grms. daily 91/144

Löeffler's experiments with diphtheria bacilli led him to advise gargles of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 10,000 or 15,000; cyanide of mercury, 1 to 8,000 or 10,000; chloroform water; chlorine water, 1 to 1,100; thymol, 1 to 500, with 20% in volume of alcohol. These should be used every three or four hours as prophylactics by nurses, etc., and for patients every hour or two, and local applications at equal intervals of carbolic acid, 1 to 20; bromine, 1 to 50; or chlorine, 1 to 100. For inhalation, essence of lemon, oil of eucalyptus, anisol, phenetol, benzol or toluol may be used, and metallic tubes containing cotton impregnated with remedy may be introduced into nasal fossæ. Disinfectants locally as spray, but if disease is stubborn, sodium sulpho-carbolate, 3- to 5-gr. doses, at short intervals according to age, beginning at once with brandy or whisky, which is constantly used all through to end 92/177

Mixture of methyl blue, 2 parts;

powdered sugar, 98 parts; and acetanilide in small doses to control fever. Lime juice applied every five hours for diphtheritic conjunctivitis. Application of ice to neck, giving it freely internally. Menthol rubbed up with sugar, 1 or 2 parts to 20; powder is applied with camel's hair pencil. Inject strychnine, ·003 grm., into back of neck for palatine paralysis following diphtheria, repeating dose a few times. Empyreumatic oil from tobacco pipes, 2 to 2½ parts digested in 35 to 40 parts alcohol and filtered. It is applied with a brush, and infusion of tobacco leaves, 2 parts to 200 of water, is also used as gargle. Expose patient to fumes of heated hydrochlorate of ammonium for fifteen minutes, repeating it each hour. Etherisation in croup, by means of mixture of sulphuric ether, 3 parts; acetic ether, 1 part; menthol, $\frac{1}{10}$th part; 3 drops inhaled every quarter of an hour. Mercurial fumigation for pseudomembranous laryngitis, volatilising 30 grs. of calomel at a time. Inhalations of pyoktanin, 0·05 to 100·0 water. Sub-membranous injection of officinal chlorine water (U.S.P.), thus destroying bacilli in lower stratum of mucosa 92/185

Jules Simon's treatment: ℞ Ac. Salicylic, 0·60 c.grms.; Infus. Eucalyptus, 60 grms.; Glycerin, 40 grms.; Alcohol, 15 grms.; M. Throat is cleared with mop of antiseptic cotton, avoiding wounding mucous membrane, and sol. is applied with fresh mop, both mops being immediately burnt. In intervals irrigation with hot water containing borax, 4%, is used, and a spray of thymol sol. is kept going in room. It is better to change child into another room during day, or else use oxygen inhalations. Port or sherry is given frequently, and also 3 to 6 drops of perchloride of iron internally. No opium is used, but if child is five years old, Simon adds a preparation of cubebs and copaiba 93/179

Gaucher's treatment: ℞ Camphor, 20 grms.; Olive Oil, 15 grms.; Alcohol at 90°, 10 grms.; Ac. Carbolic (Cryst.), 5 grms.; Ac. Tartaric, 1 grm.; M. Sig.—Gaucher uses rough brush without guarding against destruction of false membrane, and applies it night and morning, using irrigating sol. of 1 per cent. carbolic acid. This is very painful treatment, and care must be taken not to drop strong sol. into pharynx. ℞ Glycerin, 20 grms.; Alcohol, 10 grms.; Creasote, 1 grm.; M. Sig.—Apply on a brush twice daily, and keep a spray going of creasote 100 to alcohol 1000 parts. In very serious cases, hypodermic injections of: ℞ Aseptic Olive Oil, 150 grms.; Creasote, 20 grms.; this is also said to prevent broncho-pneumonia after tracheotomy 93/180

Legendre's treatment: ℞ Naphthol, 5 grms.; Alcohol, 5 grms.; Glycerin, 100 grms.; M. Sig.—Use on cotton wad several times a day, and irrigate with: ℞ Naphthol, 0·20; Water, 1000. ℞ Terpine hydrate, 8 grms.; Hydrarg. Bichlor., 0·30 c.grms.; Ess. Mint, 100 grms.; Alcohol, 100 grms.; Ess. Thymol, a few drops; M. Sig.—Use on cotton wad, and irrigate every two hours with hot borax water, together with sodium benzoate, 3 to 12 grms. internally. ℞ Ac. Carbol., 10 grms.; Sodii Sulforicinat., 90 grms.; M. Apply on wads of cotton and allow it to adhere to pharynx as long as possible. *For infants:* ℞ Glycerin, 30 grms.; Ac. Salicyl., Terpine (or Creasote), āā 60 c.grms.; Alcohol, q.s., to dissolve; M. Sig.—Used locally; or: ℞ Sod. Sulforicinat, 80 grms.; Salol, 10 grms.; Creasote or Terpine, 2 grms. Sig.—Apply to throat every three hours, and use spray to moisten atmosphere, *e.g.*, 3% boric sol. Inject fresh chlorine water (U.S.P.) through false membrane into inflamed mucosa below, injecting 15 drops at each spot, and making 6 or 8 injections at a sitting. Destroy false membrane by galvano-cautery; this must be used early, and burn powdered with dermatol. Gargle of lime water and distilled water, equal parts, followed by powdering with equal parts washed sulphur and quinine, blowing powder into nose if rhinitis exist. Sulforicinated phenol (phenic acid, 20 grms.; sodium sulforicinate, 80 grms.) applied by tampon dipped in 20% sol. and used four times by day, and once or twice at night. For faucial diphtheria: ℞ Ac. Carbol. Cryst., Ac. Citric. Cryst., Tr. Iodi, āā 3 vel 5 grms.; Cognac or fine Champagne, 100 grms. Sig.—Apply with cotton swab. ℞ Zinc Chloride, ʒiv; Yellow Powder of Quinquin., ʒiv; Honey, q.s., to make thick paste. Sig.—Apply freely with cotton on a holder. Permanganate of potash, 3 grs. to oz., applying with large camel's hair brush every hour for eight or twelve hours, and then every two or six hours. For membranous croup and laryngeal diphtheria an occasional emetic of turpeth mineral, and 5 to 12 grs. iodide of soda every one, two or three hours according to circumstances. Intubation of larynx followed by recovery in 34·75 per cent. of cases treated according to Waxham, but Prescott and Goldthwait report mortality of 79·59% for intubation, and 88·5% for tracheotomy cases, but nature of epidemic has to be taken into account. Creasote in tracheotomy cases as preventive of broncho-pneumonia; ℞ Glycerini, 500 grms.; Rum, 100 grms.; Creasoti, 10 grms. Sig.—2 teaspoonfuls for dose in young children, increased to 4 for children five years of age. After tracheotomy cover cannula with absorbent cotton pledget, moistened with: ℞ Glycerini, 20 grms.; Alcohol, 10 grms.; Creasoti, 1 grm. 93/180

℞ Pilocarpin, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; Sp. Vin. Gall., ʒiv; Syrup. Aurant., ℥j; Aq. q. s. ad ℥iij. Sig.—1 teaspoonful every two hours after strong purge has been used. ℞ Salicylic Acid, grs. xv; Infusion of Eucalyptus, Glycerin, aā ℥iss; Alcohol, q.s. to make a sol., following its application by painting with iron perchloride and glycerin, equal parts, and irrigating mouth and nose with boric acid sol. or carbolic acid, 1 to 100 sol.; nitrate of silver stick is applied to any fissures of lips or gums. Iodum tribromatum (20 drops to 300 grs. of water) for gargle, watching for iodism. Peroxide of hydrogen too irritating for local use. This irritation is lessened by adding sodium bicarbonate, *e.g.*: ℞ Squibb's Peroxide of Hydrogen, ℥ij: ℞ Sodii Bicarb., grs. x; Aq. Dest. ℥ij: ℞ Aq. Dest. ℥ij; 1 teaspoonful of each to be mixed in hand atomizer just before using it. Pyoktanin in 10% sol., locally administering teaspoonful of sod. bicarb. in tablespoonful of water five minutes before each application. For suspicious cases sodium-sozoiodol, gr. 45; sublimated sulphur, gr. 180. This is blown into mouth and nose every three hours in children under three years. Up to five years old 50% mixture is given, and above this pure sodium-sozoiodol is given. At same time a tablespoonful of pot. chlorat., 15 to 22 grs. to 6 fl. oz. water, is given, and to support heart decoction of cinchona with cognac or malaga wine is used; for swelling of glands inunction of mercurial ointment. In bad forms with retention of urine, large doses of calomel. Regular brushing with tinc. ferr. perchlor. quin. sulph. glycerin in sol., and internally: ℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., ʒiv; Pot. Iodid., gr. xv; Tinct. Nuc. Vom., ♏xxxij; Glycerin., ℥j; Aq. Anethi ad ℥iv. Sig.—2 teaspoonfuls every two and half hours night and day. Or brush on chromic acid, 2 grms., to distilled water, 5 grms., removing any excess, and following with applications of tannic acid, 6 grms. to 30 grms. glycerin. Internally: ℞ Tinct. Eucalyptus, 3 to 10 grms.; Mucilage of Acacia, 90 grms.; Syrup. of Orange, 30 grms.; M. Sig.—To be taken during twenty-four hours in tablespoonful doses; or: ℞ Tinct. Nuc. Vom., 10 grms.; Ext. Cinchon., 5 grms; Malaga

Wine, 200 grms.; Syr. Aurant., 100 grms. Sig.—3 dessertspoonfuls daily. In adults: ℞ Quin. Sulph., gr. ij; Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., ♏x; Tinct. Aurant, ♏x; Aq. ad ℥j; M. Sig.—Shake bottle and give 2 tablespoonfuls t.d. 94/190
The following solution has been locally applied: ℞ Papayotin (Gehe), 10 parts; Carbol. Acid (Pur. Liq.), 5 parts; Distilled Water, 100 parts; M. Sig.—Shake before using. Thymol may be substituted for carbolic acid. Merc. Biniod. as follows: Merc. Biniod., gr. ij; Oil of Peppermint, ♏ij; Sugar, ℥j; v to xx grs. placed on tongue, swallowing water a few minutes afterwards 95/189
Subcutaneous injection of nuclein; a 2% injection of chlorohydrate of pilocarpine; antitoxine treatment 96/233
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Dress in relation to 89/509
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Of shoulder 87/119, 92/189, 97/209
Of sternal end of clavicle 88/205
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DIURESIS.
TREATMENT.—Calomel, grs. $1\frac{1}{2}$, three to five times a day; cockroaches (blattic acid) delphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in pill; apocynum cannabinum, grs. xv to xxx t.d. of root powdered or ℥j to ij of decoction; infusion of cloudberries; water melon 87/123
Apocynum cannabinum tinct., ♏10; armeria vulgaris infusion, 10 parts to 200 in catarrhal affections of kidneys and urinary concretions; diuretin, 6 grms. daily in grm. doses in cases of renal and cardiac disease; lactose, ʒiij—ivss daily; rubus chamæmorus decoction, 5 or 6 teaspoonfuls daily in nephritis, hepatic cirrhosis, cardiac affections, chloro-anæmia with œdema, etc.; digitalis superior to digitalin; strophanthus equal to digitalis; spartein, adonis and convallaria are of secondary value. Caffeine hypodermically: ℞ Caffeine Pur, Sod. Benzoat., āā ʒss; Boiled Water, ʒjss; M. A syringeful injected two or three times a day. Theobromine, salicylate of theobromine, grs. 90 daily; kola nut infusion, tinct. or ext.; glucose, 100 grms. of the syrup; buttermilk 91/10, 12, 26, 36, 50, 148 (*See also* "Dropsy," "Ascites,") etc.
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Of anæmia 87/125
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TREATMENT.—Arsenic, liq. ♏j in pericardial effusion; bryonia, tinct. ij to v, in pleural effusion; iron, arsenic and digitalis, for dropsy of anæmia; balsam of copaiba, for dropsy of cirrhosis of liver 87/125
Apocynum cannabinum in general anasarca, also in pleurisy with effusion, ♏j to x of fl. ext.; arbutin, diuretic in mitral disease; caffeine as diuretic; chimaphila umbellata, liq. ext. ♏j to x, tinct. ♏v to xx, in abdominal and renal dropsies; cloudberry (rubus chamæmorus), in œdema pedum 88/16, 17, 28, 38, 39
Delphinium staphisagria, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermically as diuretic; orthosyphon stamineus in infusion (10 grms. to 1 litre of water), harmless but powerful diuretic; also phyllanthus niruri, dose ʒij; ulexine 89/37, 57, 61, 71

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Empirical treatment in Constantinople 95/190
In children 87/128
With anchylostomiasis 95/112
TREATMENT (*See also* "Diarrhœa.")—Tinct. colocynth, gtt. $\frac{1}{80}$, alternately every half hour with corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$, substitut-

ing tinct. ipecac. for colocynth when pain is relieved; turpentine; eucalyptus; resorcin; ergot; liq. aluminii acetatis, in dysentery of children; warm water enemata with or without a little alum, and to quiet bowels use enema of tinct. opii, ♏xl in mucilage ʒiv; koroniko in chronic dysentery; guaranine, grs. xxx to lx; hamamelis, tinct. gtt. v 87/127

Conessine, alkaloid of holarrhena antidysenterica; naphthaline, grs. j to v, five times daily, alone or with emulsion of castor oil and opium. Cannabis indica: ℞ Tinct. Cannabis, ♏xv; Bismuth Subcarb., grs. v; Mucil. Gum Arab., ♏xxx; mix and add Tinct. Zingib, Tinct. Cardamon Co., Sp. Chloroformi, āā ♏xx; Aq. Cinnamon ad ℥j. Sig.—After each meal, and kept up after symptoms cease. ℞ Sod. Bitart., Sod. et Pot. Tart. āā ʒss; M. Dissolve in half-glass water and give every two hours. When stools change: ℞ Bismuthi Subnit., Pulv. Ipecac. Co. āā gr. x. Sig.—One every three or four hours 88/59, 207

Geranium maculatum, grs. x to xl, and also as injection. Aconite in small and frequent doses; tinct. cannabis indica with tinct. hyoscyami; opiate enemata (with or without ipecacuanha) after each motion; ipecacuanha in small doses with Dover's powder until feeling of nausea is produced; argent. nitrate in enemata, each containing grs. x to ℥vj of water, repeating this if necessary. In chronic cases larger doses of the salt are required; persulphate of iron and also nitric acid have been used as injections; subnitrate of bismuth, ʒj or ij doses; hydrastine or lead acetate has been suggested 89/42, 233

Injection of ½% emulsion of creolin by long rectal tube, allowing it to remain as long as possible, and repeating it twice or thrice daily; should catarrh remain after arrest of dysentery, injections of lead acetate and tannic acid with cinchona and sulphate of soda may be required. ℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., ʒss; Tinct. Cannab. Indic., ♏x; Mucil. Tragacanth, ℥j. Sig.—To be taken from four to eight times daily, according to urgency of symptoms 90/234

Newbouldia lævis decoction, ℥j-ij, or fluid extract, ♏xv-lx; alum, ʒss; Aq. Oss, as enema twice daily in severe chronic form. ℞ Cup. Sulph., grs. x; Tinct. Opii, ʒj; Aq. ℥iv as enema to check profuse bleeding. ℞ Mag. Sulph. saturated sol., Ac. Sulph. Dil., gtt. x; M. Hourly in acute forms 91/42, 150

Sulphate of magnesia, taking sufficient to saturate 7 fluid ozs. of water, and to this is added 1 oz. diluted sulphuric acid. A tablespoonful every hour or two in wineglassful of water until it operates. Sulphate of morphine may be combined with it, or starch enemata with laudanum may be given. When stools become normal in colour, and only two or three are passed during twenty-four hours, an ordinary astringent mixture of acid with laudanum or tinct. of Indian hemp, or pill containing ext. of opium, is usually sufficient to complete cure 92/194

Ipecacuanha for cutting short attacks of acute catarrhal dysentery much over-rated. In recent trial distinct improvement after use of ipecacuanha sine emetina for 3·3 days on an average, but another series of cases did equally well in three days with 1 or 2 doses of Dover's powder per day. Walsh treated twenty cases with emetin mercuric iodide with average duration of dysenteric stools for 4·9 days. Owen treated one hundred and fifty cases with tinct. of aconite for an average period of 4·05 days. Leahy treated ninety-five cases with saturated sol. of magnesium sulphate every hour, obtaining feculent motions after about two days' treatment. Probably rest in bed and milk diet is most important factor in treatment. Warm rectal injections of 1 in 5000 bichloride sol. or carbolic acid give good results, rapidly lessening pain and tenesmus. Boracic acid enemata, together with capsules containing iodoform, ¾ gr., and opium, ¼ gr., five or six times daily. Sulphate of soda preferred to ipecacuanha and calomel 93/187

Treat malarial form in adults with quinine, grs. 6, o. m. et n., and: ℞ Ammon. Chlor., grs. 5; Pulv. Ipecac., grs. 5; Tr. Opii, gtt. 10 to 15. Sig.—To be repeated every two hours. Morphine is added for severe pain, and where debility is marked ammon. carb., 5-gr. doses, every two hours day and night is used. For endemic forms in Nicaragua, quinine, grs. 10 to 20, is given three times daily, and to allay gastric irritability bismuth, grs. 15, or tannin, grs. 5, is given instead of above ammonium and ipecac. mixture. In some cases nitrate of silver, gr. ⅙ to ⅛, in pill 3tis hor., or plumb. acet., grs. 2 or 3, 3tis hor. is useful. Ammon. carb., grs. 10, with either red or white wines every three hours is better stimulant than spirits. Enemata of tannin and boracic acid at 36° C. every three hours. Lactic acid, ½ tumblerful of 2% sol. twice daily. Quinine irrigations (1 in 1000) 94/197

Empirics of Constantinople use roses, pomegranate root and myrobalanus. Schwarze used myrobalanus, pelletierine, ext. graminis, ext. granati and acacia, but first mentioned must have its purgative principles removed. Wash out bowel with pepsine sol., and then give laudanum and starch enema as hot as can be borne. Lysol enemata, 1% aq. sol. 95/190

Monsonia for 98/42

DYSIDROSIS POMPHOLYX, or CHEIRO-POMPHOLYX.— 89/234, 90/235. (*See also* "Cheiro-pompholyx.")

TREATMENT.—As general tonics: arsenic, quinine, strychnine, and iron; bathing with gruel; dusting powder of French chalk and boracic acid, and internally: ℞ Potass. Acet., ʒiv; Tinct. Nuc. Vom., ʒj; Tinct. Cinchonæ ad ℥iv. Sig.—A teaspoonful well diluted 3 times a day (Jamieson). Zinc. oleate or ung. plumbi relieves tingling and tension (Crocker); full doses of Fowler's sol. or arsenious acid given until all traces of vesicles disappear (Shoemaker) 89/234

Tonics, with change of air and open-air exercise, avoiding soap, and applying as dusting powder: ℞ Salicylic Acid, 3·0; Talc., 87·0; Oleate of Zinc, 10·0 90/235

DYSMENORRHŒA.—87/128, 405, 88/208, 89/234, 90/236, 92/196, 94/199, 95/191, 96/252, 97/209

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Use of the metrotome, etc., in 97/213

TREATMENT.—Actæa rac., grs. 5 sec. hor. in congestive form where *pain is chiefly felt before discharge*, specially in *rheumatic cases*; ext. belladonna, gr. ¼, when there is congestion of face and neuralgic pains, also aconite, grs. 2 to 3; ext. ergot liq., grs. 5, when discharge is *arterial* and *spasmodic*; anemonin (pulsatilla camphor), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, or tinct. pulsatilla, gtt. 3 sec. hor. when *discharge is dark and scanty*; also hamamelis virg., gtt. 5 sec. hor.; gelsemium, gtt. 5 half-hourly, in *neuralgic forms* with spasmodic pain, and when *pains are felt chiefly over abdomen*; caulophyllin, gr. 1 hourly, when *pain is chiefly in back*; cannabin tannas, grs. 3 to 5, or croton chloral, grs. 2 to 5, used as sedatives; tinc. gossypii radix, gtt. 20 to 30; nitrite of amyl, and vapor of carbon tetra.-chlor. inhaled to relieve spasm 87/128

In Uterine Dysmenorrhœa: Aletris, tinct. ♏v to x; guaiacum ammoniated tincture, ʒss to ʒj every two hours, to relieve pain; hydrastis in *congestive and obstructive dysmenorrhœa*; oxalic acid extolled as emmenagogue 88/10, 55, 61, 81

When sudden and accompanied by *pyrexia*, tinc. aconiti ♏j hourly; liq. ammonii acet., ʒss in four hours; mustard baths and hot pack; opium or chloral alone or combined may be necessary 90/236

In Ovarian Dysmenorrhœa: With scanty flow and delayed functional development, iodide of potassium in increasing doses; nux vomica, quinine and iron; intra-uterine faradisation is useful when flow is sufficient or profuse; bromides, ext. hydrastis, canad. liq., ♏xv to xx; ext. salic. nig. liq., ♏xv to xx; tinc. cannab. indic., ♏v hourly for seven or eight doses; and hot injections are useful; belladonna suppositories (gr. ¼ to 2 of ext.) may relieve pain; belladonna and cannabis indica suppositories, containing ¼ gr. of each extract, and used every night or night and morning 90/236

Dilatation of cervix by graduated sounds, or forcible dilators under anæsthesia. Division of cervix 90/237

Where *palpitation* is a prominent feature, tinct. of cactus, ♏1 to 5, is often useful; gelsemium tinct., 5 to 10 drops; hydrastis tinct; in acute inflammatory form, fomentations, counter-irritations, potassium iodide and mercury, and later, saline laxatives are most effective to deplete gorged pelvic vessels 92/24, 45, 50, 197

For *membranous dysmenorrhœa* pain may be relieved by dilatation. Temporary relief has followed curetting the uterus shortly before a menstrual period. For spasmodic dysmenorrhœa, healthy exercise, regulation of bowels by salines, and simple wholesome diet should be enjoined in intervals. During pain patient should rest. Guaiacum, sulphur and castoreum may be useful, last being given in 20-drop doses three or four times a day, with or without a few drops of nux vomica. Dilatation is the last resort, and is generally contra-indicated if any signs of pelvic inflammation exist 92/197

Large dose of bromide at night for week midway between periods, and antipyrine, grs. 5, hourly until 6 doses are taken when there are indications of period approaching. If pains depend upon gastro-intestinal conditions, a mixture containing chloride or hypophosphite of calcium is given in inter-menstrual period. Attention to habitual constipation, improvement of pelvic circulation by hot douches and boro-glyceride tampons; rapid dilatation; curetting, with or without use of intra-uterine tampon; pessaries, with or without intra-uterine stem; external application of galvanic current, or same with one pole in vagina against uterus and other on abdomen or sacrum; as most important a mild galvanic current to interior of uterus by means of ordinary uterine sound; application of mild caustic to interior of uterus, and drainage either with iodoform gauze or with vulcanite or glass stem or tube to remain some time. Remove inflammatory conditions by leeching, saline aperients, application of carbolic acid or iodised phenol and hot douching; if no disease exist but simply tenderness, rapid dilatation is curative. Santonin, 10-gr. dose at night on first indication of period to relieve uterine colic. Irrigate large intestine with hot water to which alkaline salts may be added. Hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$, increased to $\frac{1}{60}$ 94/199

Schwarze emphasises the undesirability of narcotics. Physical exercises in non-inflammatory cases, *e.g.*, percussion of loins, rolling of the thigh, knees bent and stretched against opposition with patient standing, rolling of the feet, separating the knees and leaning back-

wards. In non-anæmic, well-developed women, viburnum prun. valuable (fl. ext., ʒj ter die, before and during 'period'). Viburnum has also been used to prevent abortion. Local massage in non-erotic cases 95/191

Introduction of uterine sound before menstruation. Galvanic electricity, aluminium negative pole in uterus, positive on abdomen, 50 to 60 milliampère strength. The following recommended: ℞ Pot. Brom., grs. x; Antipyrine, grs. x; Viburn. Prun. (liq. ext.) f.ʒss; Sp. Vini Gallici, f.ʒss; Syr. Aurantii, f.ʒss; Aquæ ad ℥ss. Ft. doses. Sig.—Two to four times a day 96/252

Dysmenorrhœa in Girls: Rest in bed during the entire flow. ℞ Antipyrine, Pot. Brom., āā grms. 10; Viburn. Prun. (liq. ext.), grms. 20; Syr. Aurantii, Cognac, āā grms. 30; Aqua Dest., grms. 120; M. Sig.—Take daily 4 teaspoonfuls. For profuse menorrhagia, ℞ Ergotine, grms. 10; Aq. Dest., grms. 30; ℞ Glycerin, grms. 10; Salicylic Acid, c.grms. 20; M. Sig.—A tablespoonful diluted with 3 of water injected into the rectum 96/252

In *congestive* dysmenorrhœa, the free use of bichloride of mercury with pot. iod. and bark, and locally scarification of cervix, followed by glycerine tampon and hot water irrigations 97/215

In *obstructive* form, valerian and valerianates of iron and quinine together with bromides of pot. and sod., and if pain great, opiates and cannabis indica 97/216

Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa: The following mixture: ℞ Antipyrine, grs. x; Pot. Brom., grs. xv; Sp. Amm. Aromat, ʒj; Aq. Chloroformi, ℥j; M. Take this every three hours; only three doses to be taken. Dilatation with bougies under anæsthesia. The following suppository introduced at night, beginning five days before period: ℞ Ext. Cannabis Indica, Ext. Bellad., āā gr. j; Ol. Theobrom., ʒjss. Nitro-glycerin (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) ter die, when extremities cold, with scanty flow, etc. Arsenite of copper and pulsatilla, *e.g.*, ℞ Arsenite of Copper, gr. 1·60; Tinct. Puls., gtt. xv; Tinct. Nuc. Vom., ♏viij; Aq. Dest., ℥iij; M. A tablespoonful every hour or half hour until uterine pain is relieved. Senecio vulgaris in chloro-anæmics and neurasthenic cases. Bedford Fenwick recommends: ℞ Phosphori, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$; Ferri Valerian, gr. j; Zinci. Valerianat., gr. j; Quin., Sulph., Ext. Aloes, āā gr. j; M. Sig.—One pill ter die. 98/182

In Uterine Dysmenorrhœa: Ext. viburn. prunifol. liq., ʒss every four hours; ext. ergot liq., ♏v to x; tinct. actææ racemosæ, ♏x to xx (when there is rheumatic history); potassii iodidi, grs. v to xv; liq. strychniæ, ♏iij to v; tinct. caulophylli, ♏v to xx; antipyrine, gr. iij to v (in menstrual colic) 90/236

DYSPEPSIA.—88/209, 89/226, 236, 90/238, 91/152, 92/200, 93/189, 94/200, 95/193, 96/253 (*See also* "Digestion, Disorders of.")

And tea drinking 95/460

Chemical changes in stomach in 93/189

Chronic dyspepsia 87/108

Dependent upon disease of other organs 96/225

Examination of gastro-intestinal gases and fæces 93/191

Experimental repast in 93/190

Gastric antacids and sedatives 91/157

In subjects of diabetes 96/226

Internal causes of 88/210

Nervous 96/253; of phthisis 96/225

Of children 87/113, 88/211, 96/224

Of infants 90/238

Of strumous children 96/224

Use of antacids for 90/239

TREATMENT.—In *atonic form* with sluggish portal circulation and constipation, especially when there is tendency to biliary or uninary calculi, tinct. berberis, ♏5 to 10, is useful. In *acute and chronic gastric catarrh* and dyspepsia, kava-kava, grs. 1½ t.d. is valuable 89/23, 50

Sulphate and carbonate of magnesia; sulphate, tartrate, and carbonate of soda; aloes, rhubarb, etc. are used to *relieve congestion*, having exos-

motic action. The carbonates of ammonia, soda, and potash; the nitrates and iodides of potash and soda act as endosmotics, both classes being indicated to unload blood-vessels of alimentary tract, and to *relieve pain* ♏2 or 3 of morphine sol. or chlorodyne may be added (Illingworth). If cases are more chronic, carminatives, *e.g.*, cardamoms, ginger and capsicum are required; also nux vomica and belladonna as stimulants; ℞ Ammon. Carb., ʒss to j; Magnes. Sulph., ʒiij to vj; Tinct. Belladon., ʒj; Tinct. Nuc. Vom., ʒj; Sp. Ætheris Chlor., ʒij; Tinct. Zingib., ʒij; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥vj; M. Ft. Mist. Sig.—Capiat æger semi-unciam quart. horis. If after these remedies a debilitated state remains, acids and nux vomica are useful if given after meals. If elderly people complain that "*food lies like lead*" on the stomach, acids are required. In *flatulent colic*, due to congestion of large venous tracts, the endosmotics are indicated: *e.g.*, ℞ Sp. Ammon. Aromat., Liq. Ammon. Acet. āā ʒiij; Sp. Æther Chlor., ʒij; Tinct. Zingib., ʒij; Tinct. Belladonn., ʒj; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥vj; Ft. Mist. Sig.—℥j omni quadrante horæ vel pro re nata. If antipyrine be used as endosmotic the effect is better kept up by the addition of mixture of belladonna and ammonia. If the *tongue is very foul* and constipation present add sulphate or carbonate of ammonia. If gall-bladder is affected with spasm, calomel and opium pill is curative **89**/236

Gastric lavage with water, to which few drops of 20% alcoholic sol. of thymol may be added (useful in *habitual vomiting* after weaning, atony of intestine, as in rickets, and in chronic dyspepsia); bismuth lozenges in acid dyspepsia. ℞ Pure Creasote, gtt. x; Bicarb. of Sodium, grs. cxx; Powdered Gum Arabic, q.s.; Water, ℥v; M. A tablespoonful one hour after each meal. ℞ Pepsini, grs. lx; Creasote, gtt. x; Carb. of Bismuth, grs. lx; M. Divide into thirty portions, giving one in gelatine capsule. When *acid eructations and pain* are present, papain, 10 or 15 c.grms., mixed with sugar of milk, 25 to 30 c.grms., are given in a mixture containing bicarbonate of sodium, carbonate of ammonium, carbolic acid, and glycerin, an hour or two after food; glycerin in drachm doses is useful in dyspepsia, and in summer diarrhœa of children **90**/238

In *irritative dyspepsia*: ℞ Liq. Potassii Arsenitis, gtt. xxxvj; Syr. Pruni. Virg., ʒij; Infus. Gent., q.s. ad ℥iij; M. Sig.—1 teaspoonful after meals. In patients of "*rheumatoid diathesis*," also those with *dilated atonic stomachs* allowing fermentation, in neurotic and anæmic girls, old men with enfeebled gastric powers, and anæmic residents in tropical climates, mineral acids are useful, *e.g.*, ℞ Ac. Sulphuric (pure), 28 parts; Ac. Nitric (pure), 8 parts; Spt. Vini (80%), 180 parts; mix by weight gradually in ice. Sig.—20 drops after meals, in water, wine, or beer. Cannabis indica, ¾-gr. dose of fatty extract thrice daily, in sol. in gastric neuroses and dyspeptic cases due to *hyperacidity*, combining it in latter condition with large doses of sodium carbonate, given towards end of gastric digestion. Suitable dieting, together with massage two or three hours after dinner, kneading stomach from fundus to pylorus for ten or fifteen minutes **92**/18, 200

Anemonin, ¾ to 1½ grs., for *catarrhal dyspepsia*; solanin, 5 c.grms. half-an-hour before meals for painful dyspepsia—best given in gummy sol. if pain is acute. Strontium bromide, 30 to 45 grs., in three daily doses for dyspepsia with *flatulence*, *hyperacidity* and *pain* **93**/9, 47, 48

Benzoyl-naphthol as intestinal *antiseptic*. and creasote as gastric antiseptic, using 2 to 5 of following pills three times a day: ℞ Pure Creasote, ·05 grm.; Balsam of Tolu, ·02 grm. Guaiacol may be given in spirituous sol., 10 grs. in 150, of which 45 to 60 drops may be given several times a day. Salicylate of bismuth also has antifermentative action and relieves pain. The following may be used to disinfect stomach and intestine: ℞ Creasote Puriss., Resorcin Sublim. āā 5·0; Ext. Gentiani, 2·0; Pulv. et succ. liquidit. q. sat. u.f. pilula no. C.; Obduc. mass. Cacao. Sig.—2 pills thrice daily at first, then increased to 3 or 5. ℞ Resorcin. Sublim., Bismuth Salicyl., Benzoyl-Naphthol, āā 10·0-15·0; Pulv. Rad. Rhei, 75·0; Pulv. Rhiz. Calami, Sacch. alb., Sod. Bicarb., āā 5·0. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours. Dujardin-Beaumetz advises certain diet with use of baths and antiseptic cachets either for *irritative or atonic dyspepsia.* In severe cases only milk and eggs are allowed; in medium cases starchy food, green vegetables and boiled fruit may be added; and in mild cases well-done meat and meat jellies may be used. In all cases, cold douches or Scottish douches or warm alcoholic lotions may be used. *Where diarrhœa is present* the following cachets may be used: ℞ Salol, Bismuth Salicyl., Cretæ Prep., āā 10 grms. (ʒijss). Sig.—To be made up into 30 cachets. If constipation exist: ℞ Salol, Benzo-Naphthol, Sod. Bicarb., āā 10 grms. Sig.—Make up into 30 cachets. If there is much flatulence: ℞ Benzo-Naphthol, Bismuth Salicyl., Hydr. Magn., āā 10 grms. Sig.—Make up into 30 cachets. If *intestinal gases are very putrid,* salicylate of bismuth or salol should be prescribed 93/177, 190

Chloralose has cured dyspepsia in a *neurasthenic.* Oleum succini, 10 to 20-drop doses in flatulent dyspepsia. ℞ Ol. Creasoti Pur., ♏xij; Sp. Tenuioris, ℥ijss; Ammon. Benzoat., ʒij; Glycer. Pur., ʒvj; Infus. Caryophylli ad ℥vj; M. Sig.—$\frac{1}{12}$ part in ℥iv aq. two or three times daily between meals for *acid eructation, distension* and *heartburn* 94/13, 24, 200

For *nervous dyspepsia* sumbul fluid extract. Salol controls intestinal, and salicin purely gastric indigestion. In dyspepsia of women sulphate of iron pill combined with magnesium sulphate for anæmia, or tincture of iron; and for constipation strychnine with magnesium or sodium sulphate waters, specially Rubinat, and given very hot. For *atonic gastralgia* ac. hydrocyanici dil., with dilute ac. hydrochlor., liq. strychniæ and sodium chloride. Rest, massage, isolation, climate, diet, exercise, electricity, gastric lavage, etc. Papoid is an all-round digestive and solvent. Bismuth subgallate is useful for *fermentative conditions.* Djambœ is a new astringent and stomachic given in infusion, powder or fluid extract. Hydrogen peroxide is of doubtful value, and may prove injurious. Creasote is specially indicated in *gastric catarrh* of *phthisis* and in dyspeptic vomiting of children. Guaiacol and its carbonate are probably less valuable than salol. Potassium bichromate, in 5-milligrm. doses, is used as analgesic and antiseptic. Duboisin hydrochlorate is used, in $\frac{1}{640}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., as anodyne for gastro-intestinal pains. Banana flour is useful food for dyspeptics. Somatose is a new predigested meat powder 95/51, 193

DYSPNŒA. (*See also* "Asthma," "Heart," etc.)

Of Bright's disease 93/104

Spasmodic from nasal trouble 98/394

TREATMENT.—Coronilla scorpioides tinct., ♏xlv daily, in dyspnœa due to aortic or mitral valvular disease. When due to advanced Bright's disease, carefully regulated diet and frequently repeated saline laxatives with digitalis and caffeine are advised by Steele 93/18, 104

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Daily application of salicylic acid in collodion (ʒj to ℥j). Glycerin or iodine locally, yeast internally. Belladonna and mercury ointment; leeching if great pain 98/200
Cysts of: Tinct. iodi ʒj, aq. ʒij injected 88/223
Deafness: *A.*—Defective hearing without pain or discharge. Obstructive deafness. Treat cause (*a*) Remove wax by syringe, previously instilling glycerin with sodæ bicarb. Curette and forceps in difficult cases. To remove foreign bodies, syringe, unless drum ruptured, or body soft one and likely to swell (alcohol will harden it) or meatus inflamed and swollen or body pushed in beyond narrowest part, crochet hook. If meatus inflamed treat first by boric instillations. If unsuccessful and dangerous symptoms ensue, removal of auricle, cartilage and membranous meatus may be necessary. When drum ruptured and crochet hook ineffectual, syringe through Eustachian tube. Kill living objects with oil. For cherry stones and the like, bore hole with cautery and extract with hook. If body smooth, use a brush charged with glue. Rules: avoid forceps if possible; anæsthetise with gas if necessary. (*b*) Treat acute Eustachian catarrh by brushing or spraying the nasal passages with cocaine or antipyrine; eucalyptus, or menthol dissolved in paroleine, for continuous use. Zinc chloride (gr. xv to ℥j) applied to mouth of Eustachian tube. Politzer's inflation, or inflate through Eustachian catheter. (*c*) In chronic middle ear exudative catarrh treat by application of astringents to naso-pharynx. Remove adenoids. In obstinate cases, intratubal application of astringents, or

dilate with Eustachian bougie. (*d*) For relaxed membrane, very cautious inflation, and the local application of collodion. (*e*) For middle ear sclerosis, high altitude recommended. Avoid cold and wet. Internally, grey powder or calomel. Search for gouty and syphilitic indications. (*f*) For persistent perforation, tenotomy of tensor tympani may be necessary. (*g*) Treat cicatrices by tympanic inflation, or they may be sucked out by Siegel's speculum, then applying collodion. When completely adherent, epidermic concretions may be removed by incision, afterwards applying cotton wool drum.

B.—Nerve deafness. (*a*) In hæmorrhagic effusion, rest; pot. brom. followed by pilocarpine subcutaneously. Later, quinine c̄ hydrobromic acid. (*b*) In acute labyrinthine congestion, vigorous catharsis, cold to head, leeches over tragus, or puncture of inferior turbinated body on same side. Internally, pot. brom. (*c*) In chronic congestion, similar treatment. (*d*) In anæmia, stimulants, strychnine, nux vom. (*e*) In acute labyrinthitis, when simple, treat as under (*b*). Later, pilocarpine injections; in meningitic form use iodides and mercurials with pilocarpine; in traumatic form, small doses of perchloride of mercury. (*f*) In acute syphilitic form, in the secondary stages, mercurials and pilocarpine injections; in tertiary, pot. iod. and mercurial inunction. (*g*) In hereditary forms, cod-liver oil, etc. (*h*) Concussion from sudden noise is treated (if recent) by rarefaction of the air in external meatus. In boiler-maker's deafness, protect drum by cotton wool; galvanic current. (*i*) In tubercular disease, surgical aid may be necessary. In hysterical deafness and toxic paralysis treat the cause. (*j*) In sympathetic paralysis treat opposite ear. (*k*) In senile deafness use tonic treatment **96**/255

In treating deafness due to residua of suppurative otitis, such as cicatrices, etc., restore ventilation through Eustachian tube, cleanse out cavities, sever bands, loosen or remove larger ossicles, then apply cotton wool drum. The wool must press gently on the stapes. After inflation, indrawn cicatrices may be tightened up with contractile (not flexile) collodion. When great destruction, hearing improved by hearing trumpet, acoustic exercises, or "lip-reading." Bronner advises Stacke's operation in chronic cases. In stenosis of ext. meatus after operation, Miller plugs for several weeks with a soft flexible metal tube, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long ($\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter) with an outer flange perforated for tapes.

In *pyæmia* following aural suppuration, explore tip of mastoid before resorting to severer measures.

Duel thinks chronic catarrhal otitis is often due to narrowing of Eustachian tube and recommends galvanic dilatation. Intra-tubal injection of vaseline oil has been used to aid permanent retention of artificial tympanic perforation **98**/205

Earache: Brucine, 5 % sol. with ac. hydrochlor. in proportion gtt. v to gr. xv, on cotton, and mopped over fundus of canal; cocaine, 20% sol., to produce anæsthesia of membrana tympani; pulsatilla, tinct. ♏ij to iij half-hourly, internally; atropine solution (gr. j to iv to ℥j according to age) gtt. iij to v, slightly warmed and dropped into ear, and then allowed to run out; useful in common earache, and specific in nocturnal earaches of children; chloroform, gtt. v, on cotton wool placed in a tobacco-pipe bowl, and vapour blown through stem into ear; inflation by closing mouths of children and blowing through nose **87**/139 (*See also* "Otitis.")

Eczema: If ear drops cause eczema of meatus, apply one of the following after their removal: ℞ Hydrarg. Bi-chlor. gr. $\frac{1}{7}$; Lanolini, Vaselini āā gr. 75; M. ℞ Zinci Ox. gr. 15; Ac. Borici gr. 7; Lanolini, Vaselini āā gr 75; M. **91**/170

Iodol for moist eczema, preceded by washing with lotion of Van Swieten's liquor with 3 or 4 times its bulk of warm water. For dry eczema iodol 1 part, lanolin 30 parts; when affecting meatus syringe out with above lotion, dry and fill with iodol 1 part, paraffin oil 30 parts; or apply concentrated nitrate of silver sol. in tampon after warm syringing 94/232

Astringent powders, soften crusts with menthol and olive oil (gr. j to ℥j), wash out with sublimate lotion. In scaly cases, smear with iodol ointment or zinc ox., hydrarg. amm. chlor. āā gr. v., liq. carb. deterg. ♏v., aq. rosæ ℥j, lanolin ad ℥j. Painting with nitrate of silver (gr. xx to ℥j) 96/263

In meatal eczema, peroxide of hydrogen to remove scales, etc.; in inflammatory forms, ung. ichthyol (25%); moist forms, solution silver nitrate (2 to 10%); dry forms, ung. calomel (5 to 10%); torpid forms, yellow oxide of mercury or salicylic acid (2 to 5%); latent, resorcin (2 to 5%) 98/200

Inflammation of (*See* "Otitis.")

Middle Ear, Catarrh of (*See* "Otitis.")

Neuroses: *Menière's Disease:* Bromide of ammonium or hydrobromic acid; quinine, large doses; sometimes salicin or salicylate of soda 88/231

Quinine may be combined with 0·6 or 1 gramme of ergotine daily; iodide of potassium in apoplectiform cases, also pilocarpine and antipyrine, also pot. bromide in large doses—45 grs. t.d.; valerianate of iron with opium and cascara sagrada 94/233

Neuroses of the ear may be treated by quinine, eucalyptus, pot. iod., sod. salicyl., iron or ammonii, galvanism, cataphoric employment of cocaine. In aural *tinnitus*, treat cause, *e.g.*, in congestive conditions treat as above. Intra-cranial aneurysm may call for ligature of common carotid. In tinnitus from increased tension treat cause. From venous congestion, aperients, bromides, evacuation by incision. Contraction of tensor tympani, cause gen. reflex, therefore look to teeth, etc. In auditory illusions, treat diseased conditions present. Tinnitus from abnormal acuteness of hearing calls for sedatives or tonics. In aural vertigo, treat diseased conditions present, as above 96/277

Otalgia: For otalgia massage by elastic probe, also: ℞ Camphorated Chloral 5 parts; Glycerin 30 parts; Sweet Almond Oil 10 parts; apply on cotton wool. Butyl-chloral-hydrate, 5-gr. pill until 30 gr. are taken, in neuralgia due to middle ear disease 94/232

Otitis (*acute external*): Fomentations, cocaine drops, Gruber's aural ovoids, phenacetin, leeching. When much discharge, wash out with soda solution, then insufflate with pulv. acid bor. In acute circumscribed external otitis, carbolic acid instillations, Gruber's ovoids 96/261

(*Acute media*): In acute otitis media Gradenigo and Pes avoid syringing and inflation after evacuation, but advise plugging with iodoform gauze for 34 hours. Instillation of carbolised glycerin (10 to 20%), or plugging with gauze soaked in 10 to 15% of menthol in oil. Some object to dry mopping and boric acid insufflation. In acute mastoiditis, chiselling by Schwartze's method. In acute attic inflammation, prompt incision, close meatus with gauze, avoid douching and syringing. In chronic non-suppurative otitis media, improvement follows traction in the handle of the malleus by a fine blunt hook, introduced through membrane in front of manubrium, previously sterilising meatus and instilling cocaine 20%. Employ Eustachian bougie (Weber-Liel's intra-tympanic catheter is recommended). Injection of liquid vaseline through Eustachian catheter has been found valuable in non-sclerotic cases, useless in sclerotic cases. Massage of the typanum by means of interrupted pressure of finger tip in the meatus recommended by Randall. Intra-tympanic massage through Eustachian catheter by means of compressed air conveyed through india-rubber tube. Interruptions are made by compressions of the tube. In chronic middle ear suppuration, tinct. iodi on probe wrapped with cotton applied thrice weekly. In laying open of the attic, Bronner advises access from above. Milligan's intra-tympanic syringe recommended. Instillations of balsams of Tolu and Peru (1 in 5 of sp. vin. rect.) in scrofulous otorrhœa, previously instilling cocaine. Silico-fluoride of potassium, trichloracetic acid, for suppuration, fœtor; for closing perforations, apply to edge of perforation by cotton wool on probe, previously cocainising 97/217

In acute otitis, instillation of boric acid in alcohol (gr. v to x to ℥ss). If persistent discharge, irrigate with soluble silver nitrate (gr. j to v to Oj).

Ice or Leiter's cold coil. Syringing with hot solution of perchlor. of mercury (1 in 1000). Politzer's bag; internally, pilocarpine gr. ¼ bis die. In mild cases, obtain rest, induce catharsis and diaphoresis, instillations of warm solution of cocaine, 2 to 5; atropine sulph. 1, boric acid 5, and distilled water 100 parts. In chronic otitis (suppurative), pus must be blown out by Politzer's inflation, ear syringed with 1% solutions of common salt, sodæ bicarb. or sodæ sulph; dry; then instil boric acid, (with or without 30 to 90% of sp. vin. rect.); then loosely pack with gauze. If cheesy masses, etc. present, watery instillations contraindicated; use drops of carbolic acid in glycerin (1 in 10). Redevelopment of masses prevented by instillations of 15% boric acid and 2% salicylic acid, diluted at first with 2 parts of water, afterwards less 98/201

Chronic Otorrhœa: Warm injection, *e.g.*, ℞ Zinci. Sulph. ʒj; Glycerini Ac. Carbolici ℥ss; Aq. ℥x; M. ℥ss to a wineglassful of warm water. ℞ Sol. (saturated) Ac. Boracic ℥ij, used with enough hot water to make it pleasantly warm. ℞ Boroglyceride (Barff's) ʒj in a wineglassful of warm water. ℞ Glycerini Ac. Carbol. ℥ss; Spt. Vin. Rect. ℥x; M. ℥ss in a wineglassful of warm water, to subdue suppuration in catarrh of tympanum. Instillations: ℞ Liq. Plumb. Sub-acet., used with an equal quantity of warm water. ℞ Sol. Argent. Nit. gr. x to xx to ℥j. ℞ Alcohol (Sp. Vin. Rect.), used with warm water (1 part spirit to 3 water), increasing alcohol until used pure. ℞ Pulv. Ac. Borac. ʒjss; Sp. Vin. Rect. ℥iij; M. Use as in the previous case 88/229

Pulv. cretæ, pulv. ac. tannici., or pulv. ac. borac. are used after syringing. Nitrate of silver, chromic acid or ferri. perchlor. for granulations and polypi cauterisation 88/229

Chronic cases of ottorrhœa sometimes cured by copious warm syringing with 1 in 8000 bichloride sol.; also washing with 3% boracic acid sol., drying and introducing dermatol 94/233

Middle Ear: Chronic Catarrh of: A few drops of 5% solution cocaine injected through Eustachian catheter are often useful 91/169

Chronic "attic" suppuration often requires excision of ossicles, ear being previously irrigated with carbolic or boracic lotion several times daily, auricle scrubbed with turpentine or ether, and kept covered with carbolised towel to secure asepsis. To diminish hæmorrhage 20% cocaine solution is kept in external meatus for five minutes before operating; afterwards ear is irrigated with boracic lotion; iodoform is insufflated and meatus packed with iodoform wool, or europhen may be substituted on account of its hæmostatic properties, and dressings are changed when they become moist 93/197

Pityriasis: For pityriasis remove hairs, cleanse with boric acid sol., and apply silver nitrate sol. 1 in 20 on cotton wool. When scales are removed apply sol. of salicylic acid, Canada balsam and collodion on wool 94/232

Tympanum: For hyperæmia of the tympanum the instillation every two hours of a 10% solution of spoonful thrice daily; useful in many cases of eczema. Avoid washing if possible. Unna's soap is best. Remove crusts by soaking in oil, and poulticing, or by india-rubber appliance, *e.g.*, gloves, or skull-cap. ℞ Ac. Salicylic 3·0; Talci 87·0; Pulv. Amyli 10·0; M. **89/243**

℞ Anhydrous Lanolin 65·0; Liquid Paraffin 30·0; Ceresin 5·0. Melt together and beat or knead in water 30·0; this forms base for ointments, being unirritating and cannot become rancid **90/249**

Alumnal as dusting powder **94/8**

Losophan 1 to 2% sol. in spirit and water, or 1% ointment for chronic eczema **94/22**

Klotz prefers dusting powders not liable to decomposition like talc, kaolin, magnes. carb., etc. Dressing in eczema should be impermeable, *e.g.*, vulcanised india-rubber **95/225**

Ointment for eczema: Formalin, 25; Zinc Ox, Talc āā 25; Vaseline, 50; M. In obstinate cases, Wilkinson's ointment, *viz.*, ℞ Sulphur, Oleum rusci āā 1; Prepared Chalk, ¼; Soft Soap. Vaseline, āā 2; M. To cleanse skin, where water not borne, use olive oil **97/220**

The compound tincture of mineral tar recommended, when tar employed (coal tar 1, digested with 6 parts of tincture of quillaja, with frequent agitation for 8 days and then filtered. Use of this ♏iij to xxx to aq. ℥j) **98/208**

New remedies for eczema are sol. permanganate of potash (1 to 2%); vasogene or oxygenated vaseline (made by boiling vaseline with 4% of nitric acid, and washing away excess of acid after cooling) **98/210**

Character:

Dry: When pliancy and unctuousness of the skin are absent, pilocarpine nitrate gr. ⅙ to ⅓ given twice daily hypodermically **89/243** Sea baths **96/282**

In dry irritable eczema the following: Powdered Talc and Starch, āā 100; Glycerin, 40; Leadwater, 100; and Lassar's Paste. To this may be added: Camphor, 10 to 20 grs.; Salicylic Acid, gr. 10 to 15; Carbolic Acid or Resorcin, gr. 10. **98/208**

Erythematous: In erythematous eczema, Hartzell used: ℞ Resorcin, gr. x to xv; Glycerin, ♏x; Liq. Calcis, ℥j; M. Sig.—Dab on thrice daily till itching and burning stops **98/210**

Fissured: (*See* "Hands," *infra.*)

Gouty: Alkalies and salines **89/243**

Tinct. of ledum palustre, ♏v to xx, to control irritation of gouty eczema **93/33**

Application of styptic colloid (saturated sol. of tannic acid and xyloidine or gun-cotton) in absolute alcohol and pure ether, with perhaps a little benzoin added **93/208**

Neurotic: Holstein in neurotic reflex eczemas gives ergotin internally and applies ext. ergot. liq. 2 to 30% externally. Electric souffle. Soothing paste (Berliner): ℞ Zinc Ox., Rice Starch, āā grms. 4; Œsypus, Olive Oil, āā grms. 3; M. Gallanol. **95/226**

Psoriatiforme: Gallacetophenone, 10% ointment **93/27**

Pustular: In pustular eczema of head in children, iodoform or iodol gr. v to lard or vaseline ℥j, and in about a week zinc oleate, plumb. oleate or boracic acid may be substituted for iodoform **89/244**. Bran baths **97/220**

Seborrhœal: In seborrhœal eczema Unna gives sulphur. Schmitz records a cure with ℞ Resorcin ʒss; Glycer. q.s. ad ℥iv **89/244**

In eczema seborrhœicum a resorcin and salicylic acid over-fatty soap gave good results, letting lather remain on in severe cases and covering part with gutta-percha tissue **90/250**

In seborrhœic rosacea, in addition to zinc sulphur paste, a decorticating paste is required: ℞ Zinc Ox., 4; Terr. Siliceæ, 1; Resorcin, 20; Adipis Benz., 15; M. To be used with care. Audry recommends ℞ Anhyd. Lanolin, 40; Veg. Wax, 40; Olive Oil, 20; Sulphur, q.s. M. Sig.—Paste **95/228**

In seborrhœic eczema in children, remove crusts and apply compresses soaked in resorcin (6 to 1000); at night apply ℞ Balsam of Peru 1; Vaseline 30; M. Thyroid gland in some chronic forms **96/283**

Weeping: To dry weeping eczema dab on lead and spirit lotion, followed by free dusting with zinc oxide, starch and boric acid. Treat chronic cases with pilocarpine injections, ⅛ to ¼ gr. twice daily. For obstinate weeping eczema, 1% sol. of silver nitrate by day, and bismuth ointment at night **93/208**

Veiel uses for weeping patches Unna's plaster of zinc ox. and benzoic acid, Lassar's paste, and especially Pick's plaster of salicylic soap. In moist forms he applies lather of tar soap with brush, then coats with zinc glyco-gelatin. At the beginning he applies 1 % of tar in cold cream with 5 % of tannin or Kaposi's diachylon ointment **95/223**

Ung. thioform 10 %. Thiol (similar to ichthyol) 2 to 15 % as ointment, or 50% as solution **96/282**

In oozing eczemas, with abundant discharge, subgallate of bismuth (gr. iij to ung. zinci ℥j) **98/208**

Locality:

Anus and Genitals: For eczema of anus and genitals, use hot sitz baths rendered very soapy, and then apply ℞ Oleate of Cocaine 1 part; Olive Oil 2 parts; Lanolin 10 parts; M. To be used twice daily **90/249**

Beard: For eczema of beard, soothing remedies in acute stage, and then hyd. oleat. 1 or 2%, or ung. sulph. gr. x or xx to ℥j **89/245**

Children: In children with constipation, hyd. c̄ cret. in small doses every other night. If catarrh of bowels exist, ℞ Sod. Bicarb. grs. v; Sp. Chloroformi ♏j; Aq. Anethi ʒj; M. For a child one year old **89/242**

For strumous children use ol. morrh., syr. ferr., iodidi, or Parrish's food. In general debility, quinine, ol. morrh., nux vomica, mineral acids, or arsenic; ℞ Vin. Ant. Tart. ♏v. t. d. useful in acute attacks, patients being robust. ℞ Sp. Terebinth ♏x thrice daily in mucilage, after meals, last dose not to be taken later than 6 p.m. **89/243**

In obstinate cases in young children, should Lassar's paste not cure, apply compresses of weak nitrate of silver sol. 1 to 500 for two or three hours night and morning, and soothing ointment, *e.g.*, ung. vasel. plumb., during day and at night **90/249**

When eczema is associated with dentition gums may be rubbed with following: ℞ Glycerin ♏clx; Distilled Water ♏clx; Bromide of Potassium gr. xv; Cocaine gr. vijss; and if sleep is disturbed give bromide of potass. internally, and ointment of vaseline and ox. of zinc externally. If eczema begin on scalp and spread to face and neck, cut the hair, wash well with soap, and wash face with warm water and milk to remove oils, and then apply ℞ Resor. 1 part; Zinc Ox. 10 parts; Vasel. 100 parts; or sulphur 60 to 75 gr. may replace zinc. In scrofulo-tubercular eczema wash surface with Van Swieten's liquid, at first diluted, and then pure, and apply ointment of calomel vaseline 1 to 30 **90/250**

Doctors: To relieve itching in eczema of doctors produced by application of antiseptics, hot water, ice, or white of egg **96/282**

Ears: For eczema of ears, wash with sublimate solution, then freely dust parts with iodol. For eczema of ext. meatus, syringe with warm water, then plug with 10% solution nitrate of silver on cotton wool **96/283**

Eyelids: For eczema of eyelids, ung. hyd. nitrat. 1 in 8. Potassæ fusa gr. x to water ℥j, brushing it on everted lid, and in few seconds brushing with weak acetic acid solution **89/244**

For seborrhœic eczema of eyelids, weak solution of resorcin or sublimate: resorcin or zinc ointment; where suppuration excessive, sulphate of copper, mitigated caustic and alum; fresh air, no work by gas-light **96/283**

Face: Iodoform gr. v. to ℥j as ointment applied under a mask **89/244** spoonful thrice daily; useful in many cases of eczema. Avoid washing if possible. Unna's soap is best. Remove crusts by soaking in oil, and poulticing, or by india-rubber appliance, *e.g.*, gloves, or skull-cap. ℞ Ac. Salicylic 3·0; Talci 87·0; Pulv. Amyli 10·0; M. 89/243

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In obstinate cases in young children, should Lassar's paste not cure, apply compresses of weak nitrate of silver sol. 1 to 500 for two or three hours night and morning, and soothing ointment, *e.g.*, ung. vasel. plumb., during day and at night **90**/249

When eczema is associated with dentition gums may be rubbed with following: ℞ Glycerin ♏clx; Distilled Water ♏clx; Bromide of Potassium gr. xv; Cocaine gr. vijss; and if sleep is disturbed give bromide of potass. internally, and ointment of vaseline and ox. of zinc externally. If eczema begin on scalp and spread to face and neck, cut the hair, wash well with soap, and wash face with warm water and milk to remove oils, and then apply ℞ Resor. 1 part; Zinc Ox. 10 parts; Vasel. 100 parts; or sulphur 60 to 75 gr. may replace zinc. In scrofulo-tubercular eczema wash surface with Van Swieten's liquid, at first diluted, and then pure, and apply ointment of calomel vaseline 1 to 30 **90**/250

Doctors: To relieve itching in eczema of doctors produced by application of antiseptics, hot water, ice, or white of egg **96**/282

Ears: For eczema of ears, wash with sublimate solution, then freely dust parts with iodol. For eczema of ext. meatus, syringe with warm water, then plug with 10% solution nitrate of silver on cotton wool **96**/283

Eyelids: For eczema of eyelids, ung. hyd. nitrat. 1 in 8. Potassæ fusa gr. x to water ʒj, brushing it on everted lid, and in few seconds brushing with weak acetic acid solution **89**/244

For seborrhœic eczema of eyelids, weak solution of resorcin or sublimate: resorcin or zinc ointment; where suppuration excessive, sulphate of copper, mitigated caustic and alum; fresh air, no work by gas-light **96**/283

Face: Iodoform gr. v. to ʒj as ointment applied under a mask **89**/244

In eczema of head and face, Braun uses a wash, ℞ Sulphur 12; Camphor 1; Mucilage 6; Aq. Calcis, Aq. Rosæ āā 100 96/282

Acetanilide in cold cream (gr. xl to lxxx to ℥j) for eczema of face. Also linimentum exsiccans (tragacanth 5; glycerin 2; boiling water 95; to which boric acid 2 parts may be added to preserve it). To this ointment may be added zinc oxide (gr. xx to ℥j) and the like. It forms a thin varnish, protecting skin, and readily removed by washing 98/208

Hands and Fingers (*See also* "Palms"): Oxides of zinc, lead and mercury; also tar, sulphur, ichthyol, resorcin, pyrogallol and chrysarobin. Protection by guttapercha tissue during day. As cheap pastes: (1,) ℞ Oxide of Zinc 40%; Chalk, Lead Lotion, Linseed Oil, āā 20%; (2,) ℞ Oxide of Lead 50%; Ordinary Vinegar 75%; (3,) ℞ Ox. of Zinc, Sulphur, Chalk, Linseed Oil, Lime Water, āā 20%. For chrysarobin pencils: ℞ Chrysarobin 10%; Lanolin 30%; Wax 60%; or: ℞ Chrysarobin 10%; Salicylic Acid 20%; Lanolin 30%; Wax 40%. Melt and pour into glass tubes. To increase horny protecting upper layer of skin: ℞ Ung. Zinci, Resorcini, āā grm. 10·0; Terr. Siliceæ grm. 2·0; M. ft. pasta 94/234

In eczema of hands and fingers, the litharge glycerine starch pastes are useful in subacute, papulo-vesicular variety: ℞ Litharge 10; Glycerin 30; Starch 10; Vinegar 60. To be cooked to 80 parts. Gelanthum; a modification of this is ℞ Gum Tragacanth ʒijss; Gelatin Opt. ʒij; Glycerin ʒvj; Thymol gr. ¼; Aq. Destill. q.s. Place the tragacanth and gelatin each in 10 ounces of water in covered jars, and make the final quantity up to 12 ounces with water. The following for deeply fissured skin: ℞ Emol Keleet ʒij; Zinc Ox. ʒj; Glycerin Plumbi Subacet. q.s, ut fiat pasta; Lanolin, Vaselin āā ℥ss. M. To be applied at night 98/209

Head and Scalp: For pityriasis capitis with alopecia, Unna, after removing crusts, applies ℞ Sulph. Precip. (by weight) 1 to 3; Ung. Pomadini 30; M. Sig.—Pomatum; or 2 to 5% resorcin pomade c̄ 0·1% sublimate or 1% carbolate of zinc; or 2 to 10% tinct. cantharides may be added to the sulphur pomade 95/227

Sod. Salicyl for eczema capitis 96/283

Legs: For chronic eczema of legs: ℞ Ung. Zinci; Ung. Hydrarg; Ung. Plumbi Acet., āā. M. Seborrhœic eczema: ℞ Acidi Salicyl., Resorcin; Sulph. Precip., āā ʒjss; Adipis Benz. ℥j; M. 96/284

For weeping eczema of legs, blackwash, followed by zinc oint., or the following plaster: ℞ Liquified Soap, Plaster (U.S.P.) āā 90; Olive Oil 10; M. To this salicylic acid (2 to 10%) may be added. Very successful in chronic eczema rubrum of leg. Also the following. ℞ Gelatin, Zinc Ox. āā 10; Glycerin, Water āā 40. To be melted and painted on 98/208

Lips: ℞ Liq. Plumb. Subacet ♏xv; Vasel. Alb. ℥j; M.; for eczema of lips. Boric acid compresses, to which 2 to 4% of lead acetate is added 89/245

Nostrils: Myrrholin cerate for eczema of nostrils 94/23

Palms and Soles (*See also* "Hands"): To remove thickened epidermis in eczema of palms apply pancreatic emulsion on lint constantly, or papain, and then use ac. salicyl. gr. v or x to ℥j 89/245

In chronic eczema of palms and soles, to soften epidermis, poultice, apply soft potash soap for 24 hours; or mercurial plasters; or sol. caustic potash (gr. xv, to aq. xxx) followed by daily salve (t.d.) of silver nitrate gr. iv, with lxxv drops of liquid vaseline in ʒv of lanolin. Salicylic plaster in callous cases 95/226

Vulva: For eczema of vulva (examine urine for sugar) lead and liq. carb. detergens as lotion 89/245

In vulvar eczema, podophyllin for fat, rhubarb and senna for thin people, as aperients. A teaspoonful of sulphur and cream of tartar each morning. Locally, bran water with boric acid; between the

attacks, salicylic paste. Also, ℞ Carbolic Acid 0·25; Balsam of Peru, 2; Oil of Sweet Almonds 100; M. Prolonged sitz bath morning and evening 97/221
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And cataphoresis in sarcoma 98/73
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ELEPHANTIASIS.
TREATMENT.—During fever saline aperients with opiates, followed by quinine and iron.
Locally: Fomentations; electricity is often useful in early stages 89/245
EMBOLISM.—91/94 (*See also* "Air-Embolism.")
Effect of entrance of air into the circulation 91/94
Of central retinal artery 89/422, 92/246
EMPHYSEMA.—87/149, 88/244, 89/245, 92/222, 97/224
TREATMENT.—Arsenic, also in cigarettes; iodide of potassium gr. 3 to 5 t.d. when no bronchial symptoms are present; aspidosperma-quebracho fl. ext. ♏xxx, said to relieve dyspnœa in the aged; turpentine, ♏x to xxx; ℞ Tinct. Lobel. ʒij; Sp. Ether Sulph. ʒiij; Tinct. Conii ʒij; Mist. Amyg. ad ℥vj. ℥ss 3tis hor. to relieve paroxysmal cough 87/149

Carbonic acid gas as inhalation, strychnine and iron; digitalis; caffeine and sparteine, with other tonics, when right ventricle begins to suffer; digitalis with diuretics and diffusible stimulants, or Guy's pill of mercury, squill and digitalis, in later stages 88/31, 244

Kava-kava; ℞ Ext. Kavæ depur. gr. xlv; Sacch. Alb. gr. ccc; M. Ft. pulv. divid. in tales x. Sig.—Pulv. j 3tis hor.; acts well on dyspnœa. Use of pneumatic chamber or compressed air bath 89/50, 245

Naregamia alata in 91/41

Nourishing food, fresh air, careful habits, avoidance of strains, etc., are necessary, together with use of tonics, *e.g.*, elixir of phosphate of iron, quinine and strychnine. A teaspoonful containing iron 2 grs., quinine 1 gr., and strychnine $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., this dose being taken three times a day before meals. When chronic bronchitis complicates case iodide of potassium is useful, given in considerable doses over long period. When cardiac dilatation and œdema are present, use the following: ℞ Sp. Æth. Co. ʒj; Ammon. Carb. ℥iij; Inf. Digit. ad ℥iv; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, in a little water 92/222

Respiratory exercise in 97/224

EMPYEMA.—87/150, 91/395, 92/397, 96/284, 97/224

And pleurisy 93/430

Diaphragmatic 97/227

In children 97/226

Siphon of Revilliod for 96/284

Surgical treatment of 90/252, 96/284

TREATMENT.—**Pleural:** Should it be necessary to wash out pleural cavity, use lotions of boro-glyceride, boric acid, or tincture of iodine 1 part in 1000, to be used at about 90° F. 90/252

In empyema of children, Morgan says rib removal is necessary, and advises it in adults. In cases incurable by ordinary methods the siphon of Revilliod may be used. If no fistula, make incision near posterior axillary line, near anterior border of great dorsal muscle 96/284

Aspiration unreliable, although useful in urgent cases. Shingleton Smith advises simple incision and drainage in preference to resection, even in children. He reserves resection for cases where ribs closely approximate 97/224

Nasal: of frontal sinus 95/229, 96/444; of maxillary sinus 90/357, 95/230; of ethmoidal cells 95/235; of sphenoidal sinuses 95/236

Where both *frontal sinuses* affected, break down septum and throw into one large cavity, making a sufficiently large opening into nose to insure sufficient drainage. In empyema of *maxillary sinus*, catheterisation through natural opening and wash out the cavity. Injections of hydrogen peroxide. In acute and chronic cases of *antral empyema* establish thorough surgical drainage by removing whole or part of middle turbinated body; or, after withdrawing a tooth, bore a hole through alveolar margin into antrum (best); wash out cavity, insert drainage tube. Or an opening may be made through canine fossa large enough to admit finger, introduce a drainage tube for a few days, when a lead spigot is inserted. Or open through inferior nasal meatus. Scanes Spicer opens through canine fossa, then makes one or more large perforations through nasal wall by Krause's trochar, irrigates with boracic lotion, packs tightly antrum with creolin gauze for forty-eight hours, removes same when no mechanical drain is used. Irrigate thrice daily with Higginson syringe, and instruct patient to blow air through antrum from nose to the mouth and vice versa, and also pass an antiseptic lotion from the mouth through the antrum to the nose 95/229

In suppurative disease of the *ethmoidal cells*, free drainage must be secured. Remove masses of granulation tissue with forceps, then curette. Antiseptic lotions or sprays. These may be used when the head is inverted (hanging the head over

the edge of a couch). When intranasal treatment fails an operation by external incision is necessary. Ollier's operation 95/235
In empyema of *sphenoidal sinuses* establish free drainage through anterior nares or post-nasal space. Dundas Grant recommends catheterisation through natural orifice by Lichtwitz's cannula; also removal of posterior end of middle turbinated body. When free opening is made, practice daily flushing with antiseptic lotions 95/236
Of antrum of Highmore: Difficulty of diagnosis 91/189, 92/223; symptoms 96/441; etiology, pathology, etc. (special art. illust.) 97/115
Injection of sol. of hydrogen perox. (1 part to 12 of water) into antrum through hiatus semilunaris 91/189
For making opening into antrum employ dental engine, then enlarge opening by trocar. Great care necessary on account of possibility of wounding floor of orbit. To keep opening patent use a plate (vulcanite or otherwise) fitted with a gold tube to pass into antrum. Having obtained free drainage, freely irrigate twice a day with sol. hydrarg. perchlor. or tinct. chloride (grs. v to xv to aq. ℥j); a drachm of this to be added to half a pint of warm water. Best syringing apparatus is Christopher Heath's, with the addition of a bayonet joint to fix cannula to nozzle. For an anæsthetic use nitrous oxide gas. Continue to irrigate, and keep opening patent for six weeks after pus has disappeared 97/119
Best solutions for irrigation are saline solution, ⅙ %, and weak solutions of formic aldehyde. A collection of serous fluid calls for no treatment. Escat has invented a new method of maxillary trans-illumination 98/111
ENCEPHALITIS.—(*See* "Brain.")
  Of infants 91/66
  Acute 94/240
  TREATMENT. — Crocq applies six leeches behind ear and: ℞ Calomel, 1 grm.; Aloes, 30 grms.; Sugar, q.s. M. ft. pulv. iij. Sig.—1 every two hours. Later, iodide of potassium is administered, and leeches removed 94/240
ENCEPHALOCELE.—(*See* "Brain.")
  Surgery of 89/176, 92/132
  Encephalic abscess 95/206
ENDOCARDITIS.—(*See* "Heart, Diseases of.")
  Acute 97/287
  Malignant or infectious 93/261, 94/323
  Ulcerative 96/343
  TREATMENT.—Fraentzel advises large doses of quinine, 7½ to 15 grs. in capsules two or three times daily, and large doses of alcohol 93/263
ENDOMETRITIS. — 90/515, 91/482, 92/224, 93/209, 94/240, 95/238, 96/285, 98/211
  Catarrhal and blennorrhagic 96/287
  Chronic 90/515, 92/224, 96/286
  Diagnosis of 94/241
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  Gonorrhœal 95/238
  Muco-purulent and hæmorrhagic 91/482 92/224, 97/72
  Puerperal 90/515
  Senile 95/238; symptoms and course 98/211
  TREATMENT.—Chloride of zinc pencils advised in preference to curette. Dry canal with cotton wool, stuff with iodoform gauze, and pack vagina. Dilate cervix, curette and cauterise for "hæmorrhagic" endometritis, and for "catarrhal" form dilate with metal dilator, and use daily irrigation, first using soda sol. 3%, and afterwards carbolic acid 2½%, or sublimate lotion 1 to 5000. Insufflate powdered boracic acid through a curved vulcanite tube provided with a piston. The curette is useful in all forms. Dilatation and free application of Pacquelin's cautery 92/224
  Kaltenbach recommends avoidance of caustics which cause stenosis and atresia, and also of frequently repeated intra-uterine applications, and especially forcible dilatation of cervix, as producing nervous symptoms and depression as well as local inflammations. Vulva and vagina are carefully cleansed before apply-

ing medicaments, and interior of uterus dried with cotton. In chronic cases curette is used to remove thickened mucous membrane. Patients should be kept in bed five or six days after local treatment, which may be repeated after some weeks 93/209

Drainage of uterus with silkworm gut or india-rubber tubes. For latter, tent or dilator is required, and vagina is plugged with iodoform gauze daily after uterine injection. For cervical endometritis scraping of endometrium and plugging with iodoform gauze 94/240

In *gonorrhœal* endometritis sol. corros. sublimate, 1% introduced into uterine cavity on Playfair's probe, or irrigate with tinct. chloride, 1%. In *senile* form, astringent douches and iodoform locally 95/238

In *glandular* form a suitable irrigation is 3% sodium sol., followed by 2½% carbolic acid sol., and finally 1% lysol sol.; or tinct. iodi, 2½%, zinc chloride and alum, ½ to 1% solutions. After irrigation, introduce a tampon of iodoform gauze below uterus. In *myomata and fungoid forms*, etc., with bleeding, Winckel injects sesquichloride of iron into uterus. In *puerperal* forms irrigations of lysol, permanganate, carbolic sol., etc., repeated every two or three hours. If no improvement in twenty-four hours, irrigate with sterilised warm water. Curette only for placental fragments or membranes, after which cauterise endometrium with 50% camphorated alcohol or introduce iodoform crayons. Treat *non-puerperal* cases by ice or wet-pack to abdomen, purgatives, morphia, vaginal injections, pencilling cervix with 10% solution silver nitrate, and if appendages sound, cauterisation may be tried, using phenic alcohol, 50%; zinc chloride, 20%; or tinct. iodi, 20%; or silver nitrate, 10%. Treat chronic forms by tonics, bodily exercises, mineral waters; high position on sea-coast recommended. Locally: bleeding, uterine massage, hot injections, glycerin applied alone or with ichthyol, salol, etc. In catarrhal and blennorrhagic cases formol has been used; strength, tablespoonful of a 10% sol. to 1 litre of water 96/285

The treatment of *senile form* is summed up by Ernest Herman as follows: Swab vagina with strong carbolic acid; frequent injections of such as tinct. chloride, 5 to 10 grs. to Oj. Repeat acid carbol. application two or three times at weekly intervals. If discharge still continue, dilate cervix and explore uterine cavity. After curetting (when necessary) swab uterine cavity with strong carbolic acid or tinct. iodi. If these measures fail, hysterectomy 98/211

ENTERALGIA.

Clinical features of 96/223

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Modifications of 92/301, 302

Simple suture in 97/325

When called for, and operation 89/314

ENTERIC FEVER.—88/473, 89/472, 90/488, 91 21, 471, 92/496, 93/210, 94/242, 95/262, 96/593, 97/566, 98/540 (*See* "Typhoid Fever.")

ENTERITIS.—87/153, 95/239 (*See also* "Diarrhœa.")

TREATMENT.—℞ Tinc. Aconit. ♏xij; Tinc. Bryon. alb. ♏xv; Aq. ad ℥iij; ʒj half-hourly until relieved. Bran moistened in hot water as compress. Opium 87/153

Empty bowel, allay pain, check fermentation. In mild cases soaked linseed, a teaspoonful every three hours. To assist action of bowels, solid extract of hydrastis with senna leaves, gr. j of former to gr. iij of latter. Occasional doses of castor oil. Large doses of olive oil are useful in muco-enteritis. Morphine and atropine should be avoided, also bromides. Bromide of strontium or calcium freely dissolved and taken during meals is useful in muco-enteritis of uterine disease, and chloride of calcium added to calcium bromide prevents debility from latter. Menthol dissolved in alcohol and water is best if severe

pains set in. Phosphate with salicylate of soda or borax, cures flatulency. Bismuth injections in membranous colitis after a preliminary enema of castor oil or ipecacuanha, followed, if necessary, by an injection of boric acid solution 95/239
In chronic enteritis the occasional administration of a calomel purge has proved of great benefit 92/54
Tannigen administered internally in doses of 0·2 to 0·5 gramme ter die 96/62
In acute enteritis De Buck found thioform manifest its constipating and disinfecting qualities 97/80
In exfoliative membranous enteritis bismuth preparations have been found satisfactory 98/23
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Soliner advises tannalbin in the treatment of acute and chronic cases in children 98/167

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ENTEROCLYSIS.
For cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and the intestinal disorders of children, enteroclysis gives results attainable in no other way 93/5, 94/4
For summer diarrhœa of children 94/185
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How to diagnose this condition 94/245
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Known as Nélaton's operation 88/329, 89/313

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From sycosis 91/212
Hotz's method of dealing with cases of the upper lid 96/315
Modification of Hotz's operation in cases of entropion and trichiasis from granular lids 92/241; other methods 92/242
Of upper eyelid 91/211
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ENURESIS, in Children. — 91/190, 94/246, 95/240 (*See also* "Bladder.")
Freud noted in these cases that 50% suffered from hypertonic condition of crural adductors 95/241
TREATMENT. — For *nocturnal cases:* Tinct. of lycopodium, gtt. xx to xxx 89/52
℞ Rhus Aromat. Ex. fl.ʒiij; Elix. Aromat. ℥iss; Aq. Cinnam. q.s. ad ℥iij. Sig.—Half-teaspoonful to teaspoonful four times a day after a meal. Avoid fluid after 4 p.m., and restrict meat diet. Cold salt water baths 91/190
Tinct. of cantharides in minim doses valuable for *diurnal enuresis of women* 92/30
Atropine and strychnia along with or alternated with ergotine or tr. cantharides. Hyoscine hydrobromate is sometimes better than atropine, and is well combined with camphor monobromide. To steady and regulate vascular conditions, digitalin, strophanthin or spartein are valuable 94/247
Restrict fluid taken, and direct that bladder be regularly emptied. Electricity, negative pole in urethra, and positive over pubes, together with strychnine internally, or nux vomica combined with iron or ergotine may be used. Belladonna with camphor useful, and may be also used as a suppository. Bromide of potassium at night or antipyrine. Tinct. of belladonna may be combined with cubebs, nux vomica and aromatic rhus tincture 95/240

EPICYSTOTOMY.
Questions as to the technique of this operation 90/150
Tabulated advantages of suprapubic cystotomy 87/91

EPIDIDYMITIS.
TREATMENT.—Rest, elevation, pressure, heat, moisture and mercurial application for 93/214

- Externally, nitrate of silver ointment, 1 in 10 94/249
- Salicylate of soda or tincture of pulsatilla. To relieve pain, apply ice or chloride of ethyl spray, or warm compresses. Paint with diluted guaiacol as ointment. Electricity 95/242
- Iodovasagen in gonorrhœal cases 96/48

EPILEPSY.—87/154, 265, 88/245, 89/246, 90/254, 91/191, 92/226, 93/98, 215, 94/249, 95/244, 96/288, 97/146, 227, 98/212
- Actual cautery for 89/248
- Dietetic treatment for 97/320, 98/212, 214
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- Galvanisation of the thyroid for 89/248
- Hystero-epilepsy 91/199; the hand in 91/73
- In girls 98/215
- In life assurance 96/132
- Irritable stomachs in 96/289, 98/213
- Leaden bonnet for 89/248
- Moral treatment of 98/213
- Neurotomy for 94/252
- Pasteur's anti-rabic treatment 94/251
- Surgical treatment for 87/156, 90/254, 92/227, 93/98, 94/216, 96/181, 97/146

TREATMENT.—Sedatives, bromide of potassium, gr. x to ʒj; bromide of sodium, gr. x to ʒj; bromide of ammonium, gr. x to ʒss; monobromide of camphor, gr. iij to vj; hydrobromic acid, flʒss to flʒss; iodide of potassium, gr. v to ʒss; biborate of sodium, gr. xv to xx; chloral hydrate, gr. x to xv; oxide of zinc and valerianate of zinc, gr. iij to x; nitrate of silver, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; tinct. of belladonna, ♏x to xv; or ext. belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; ext. of cannabis indica, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; fluid ext. of cocculus indicus, ♏j to iij; or tinct. of cocculus indicus, ♏v to x; nitrate of potassium, gr. v to viij. The following drugs were only employed in combination with the above: conium juice, flʒj; or fluid ext. ♏iij to x; tinct. of digitalis, ♏v to x; sulphate of strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$; Fowler's sol. of arsenic, ♏ij to v; fluid ext. of ergot, flʒj to flʒij; or ext. of ergot, gr. iij to xj; iron, cod-liver oil and quinine. Bromides, with belladonna and zinc oxide; ℞ Pot. Bromid. gr. xv; Sod. Brom. gr. xv; Fowler's Sol. ♏ij; Succ. Conii, ʒss. Made up with syrup and some bitter infusion. Nitroglycerin, 1 or 2 drops of 1% sol. to check attacks. Sclerotinic acid: ℞ Sclerotinic Acid, gr. vijss to xss; Carbolic Acid, gr. xss; Aq. Dest. ʒijss; M. Each injection should contain gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$. Borax, gr. x t.d. and increased. Moschus, ʒj every eight hours; cina anthelmintica, ♏x t.d. if worms be cause, also turpentine, ♏xxx in capsules t.d.; sod. nitrate, gr. xii, useful in minor seizures in young persons, especially at night, also when pot. brom. does not suit, or has lost its effect; counter irritation to nape of neck 87/154

Acetanilide; cypripedium, tinct. ♏5 to 15; cypripedin, gr. 1 to 2, in epilepsy due to reflex nervous irritation; galium aparine; lobeline, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$, probably useful; nickel bromide; calabar bean, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$. To prevent bromide acne, arsenic, calc. sulphide, or hydrobromic acid. To prevent bromidisation, black coffee; caffeine; cocaine; mineral acids: strychnine; bitter tonics; ol. morrh. or use bromides every three days, only in large doses; dilute the bromide preferably with carbonic acid water, or Vichy, gr. xx to aq. ʒvj. For epilepsy in children, oxide of zinc, with bromides; milk diet and rest; belladonna employed with great caution. For adults and chronic cases, belladonna and ammoniated sulphate of copper. For nocturnal epilepsy, increase dose of bromide at night, and add chloral or digitalis, also, if needed, strychnine. In hysterical or erythritic cases, turpentine, valerian, and zinc. For status epilepticus, enemata of chloral. To prevent attacks, nitrite of amyl, inhalation of chloroform or ammonia; ammonia internally; spirits of lavender, or alcohol, a sternutatory, and pressure on carotids may avert attack; alteratives, *e.g.*, mercury, iodide of potassium, arsenic, antimony; also: ℞ Ext. Fab. Physostigma, gr. vijss; Spt. Æther, ʒjss; Aq. Amyg. Amar. (sive Aq. Menth. Pip.) ʒvss; M. Sig.—♏v to viij for children t. d.; for adults, double dose 88/2, 45, 53, 74, 80, 246

Amylene hydrate, average dose iijss grms. as hypnotic in epilepsy, especially when rest is disturbed by cramp. Ol. morrh. and phosphorus, excluding butcher's meat for two years. Help action of bromides by red pepper pack, before going to bed (add a teaspoonful of red pepper to pint of water, soak flannel in this and wrap it round body before going to bed). For muscular twitchings during sleep, $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. corrosive sublimate; when gastro-intestinal symptoms accompany, give belladonna and zinc oxide; or if breath be foul, give turpentine resin with belladonna. Digitalis is indicated in cases with genito-urinary or digestive symptoms; galvanism and faradism helps in few cases; tinct. of simulo, ʒss to ʒij several times daily; antipyrine useful in some cases, but of transitory effect; osmic acid, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$; nitro-glycerin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ t.i.d., gradually increased, better in *petit mal* than in *haut mal* cases. Actual cautery applied over shaven scalp in some cases of chronic hemiplegia and epilepsy; a leaden bonnet has also been used; galvanisation of thyroid palliated in some cases; it must be continued for several weeks; antefebrine is almost useless 89/13, 246

Bromides are most useful; amylhydrate, 5 to 8 grms. daily, dissolved in water; antefebrine; anodal galvanisation of brain, together with small doses of bromide; borax; solanum carolinense tincture in drachm doses 90/254

Bromide of gold, gr. ½-1. Tinct. canab. indica, ♏10 in epileptiform convulsions. Mutisia viciæfolia. When great debility and mental dulness follow use of bromides, substitute chloral for a portion of bromide, *e.g.*, ℞ Chlorali, ʒij; Sod. Bromidi ʒx; Aq. ℥vij. A teaspoonful contains chloral, gr. iij, and bromide, gr. xij. Or: ℞ Chlorali ʒss; Sod. Bromidi, ℥j; Aq. ℥vij. A teaspoonful contains chloral, gr. v, and bromide, gr. x. For *petit mal* give moderate bromide course, followed by free use of strychnine and atropine. ℞ Strych. Sulph. gr. ij; Ac. Nitro-mur. dil. ℥j; solve. Sig.—gtt. vj to xvj after meals, well diluted. For weakness of ocular accommodation and interni muscles atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ in granule. Sig.—3 to 6 daily where externi muscles are weak. Digitalis, ergot and ergotine may assist. In *cardiac cases*, digitalis, strophanthus, and pure caffeine. Arsenic, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ in granule thrice daily after meals for a month for bromide acne, and wash face with warm water, soap, and a little ammonia daily, using sulphur ointments, if any. Iron and cod-liver oil may be required. Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ in gentian or calisaya bark elixir for idiopathic cases in children with Hutchinsonian teeth. Antifebrine or biborate of soda, gr. vii to lx thrice daily where bromides fail, latter specially for nocturnal attacks. Perosmic acid is of little use. ℞ Tanret's Ergonine, 0·01; Lactic Acid, 0·02; Cherry Laurel Water, 10 c.gm. Used subcutaneously in epileptiform and apoplectiform attacks. Muriate of pilocarpine, gr. ⅛ hypodermically over ovary for hystero-epilepsy with maniacal excitement 91/13, 18, 41, 193

Arsenic. Ethylene bromide instead of the potash salt: ℞ Ethylene Bromide, Spirits of Wine, āā ♏xxxij; Oil of Peppermint, ♏ij. Sig.—gtt. v to xv daily, or capsules may be used. Ferric bromide, gr. 3 to 5 in tabloid or sol. Bromide of ammonium, combined with antipyrine. If complicated with hysteria, inject glonoine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. hypodermically. Bromide of gold, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. doses may be used longer than other bromides. Poulet combines potassium bromide with calabar bean, picrotoxin, belladonna or digitalis, selecting the drug according to state of pupil. Trephining, apart from discovery of anything abnormal, has given relief and cured in many cases 92/19, 39, 43, 226

Strontium bromide, grs. xxx to xlv, in three daily doses, may be substituted for potassium salt with advantage. Borax: ℞ Borax, ʒijss; Glyc. ʒvj; Liquorice Mixture, ℥iv. Or: ℞ Borax, ʒijss; Glyc. ʒvj; Strong Coffee, ℥j; Sugar of Milk, ʒijss. Or: ℞ Borax, ʒijss; Glyc. ʒjss; Syrup of Bitter Orange, ℥iij; 8 to 15 grms. daily are first given, and tonics should be used at the same time, together with astringents to control diarrhœa set up. Drug is given as far from meals as possible; if its continued use appears desirable, 15 to 30 grs. are given daily. Amylene hydrate, ʒss doses thrice daily for first four weeks and then four times a day; it is of no use in severe forms, and has no advantage over bromides. Trowbridge and Mayberry employ hydrobromate of hyoscine and hydrobromate of conine hypodermically in status epilepticus, former being used in $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$-gr. dose, and latter in $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$-gr. dose, this seeming to be more efficacious, especially when combined with morphine. Compress carotid artery with index and second finger between larynx and sterno-mastoid muscle backwards towards spine 93/48, 215

Chloralose may be used up to 22-gr. doses. Cold shower or sponge baths daily. Warm wet compresses to head and genitals if brain is anæmic, or cold compresses if head is congested. Opium in progressive doses (Flechsig) for six weeks, followed by bromide of potassium in 7½-grm. doses daily and gradually diminished. Naphthol and bismuth salicylate for bromide acne. Nitroglycerin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ hypodermically. ℞ Sodii Biborat. gr. cc; Sodii Bromid. gr. l; Syr. Simp. ℥j; Aq. ad ℥x. Sig.—ʒj t.d. ex. aq. p. cib. Alkaline baths daily, and inunction with vaseline relieve erythema due to borax. Duboisine, ·0004 grm. hypodermically. Pasteur's anti-rabid treatment. Mixture of three bromides—2 of potassium, 2 of sodium, and 1 of ammonium, which may be given effervescing by means of carbonate of sodium and citric acid. Intolerance of bromide may be overcome by small doses of iron or arsenic and attention to general health 94/13, 249

Bromoethylformine in doses of 30 to 60 grs., does not produce acne. May be given in combination with bromide of potash. Treat errors of refraction by suitable glasses 95/244

Alternate use of atropine and bromide; give each for about six weeks at a time. Adonis vernalis; solanum carolinense, fl. ext. ♏x to xv t.d. Curare, hypodermically 6 m.grm. Opium recommended in intractable forms; the attacks after relapse are less severe; it prepares the way and enhances bromide and other treatment. Nitrate of silver where irritable stomach 96/288

Circular blisters for partial epilepsy. Brown-Séquard's prescription is, ℞ Pot. Iod., Pot. Brom., āā viij; Ammon. Brom., iv; Pot. Bicarb., v; Inf. Calumb., ccclx; M. A teaspoonful before meals and 3 dessertspoonfuls on retiring, with careful attention to diet. Combination of caffeine and adonis vernalis, *e.g.*, leaves of adon. vernalis, 30 to 50 grs.; boiling water, 5½ ozs.; filter this, then add pot. brom., 114 to 170 grs.; caffeine, 2 to 3 grs. Sig.—4 to 8 teaspoonfuls daily in water or sweetened milk. Trional 97/227

Washing out stomach with salt water; purgatives, saline enemata, diuretics, and internally salol or naphthol, as means to prevent auto-intoxication from alimentary tract. Camphor monobromate in increasing doses. Diet: avoid flesh-food; also tea, coffee, cocoa and other vegetable substances containing xanthin compounds; also nitrogenous vegetables as peas, beans; and such fish as salmon and halibut 98/213

EPIPHORA.—87/165, 92/239, 98/365

Excision of lachrymal gland for 87/165

EPIPHYSES.

Separation of 97/229

EPISCLERITIS.
Treatment. — Lanolin - mercurial frictions. Internally, mercury, colchicine, and salicylate of soda 90/256
Colchicine, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ in granule, 2 to 4 in twenty-four hours, has relieved when all else have failed. Corrosive sublimate, 1 in 5000 solution, sub-conjunctival injection of a few drops twice a week benefited when internal remedies failed 91/200
Scopolamine in 94/38
Peritomy in severe cases 97/230
Purging and fomentations in acute cases 97/231

EPISTAXIS.—87/156, 90/257, 91/200, 94/253, 95/245, 97/231, 98/215
From use of salicylates 90/39
In growing children 95/245
Treatment.—Tinct. ferri perchlor. j to xxx, on lint as plug; urtica dioica, on lint as plug; very hot water. Internally, aconite, tinct. ♏j, and belladonna, tinct. ♏j to iij, in repeated attacks of children and full-blooded people; arnica, ♏ij to v, if following blow, or external injury; hamamelis virginica, ♏v to x, if hæmorrhage is venous; ergot, liq. ext. ℞ Ol. Tereb. ʒiij; Ext. Digit. Fl. ʒj; Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ss; M. Sig.—gtt. xx 3tis hor, in recurring attacks of debilitated and anæmic persons 87/156
Geranium maculatum, grs. x to xl, and also used locally 89/42
Apply styptics to bleeding points by means of speculum; supine posture; tampons saturated with oil of turpentine (irritating to mucous membrane); injections of citron-juice 90/257
Application of electric or other cautery to bleeding point. Rectification of septal deformity 91/200
Citric acid or lemon juice introduced into nose. Inhalation of 10% antipyrine sol., or thrown up by syringe 94/253
Dry erosions or varicosities, and cauterise with chromic acid saturated sol., or galvano-cautery. Removal of tumours, vascular polypi, adenoids or enlarged tonsils. In growing children, ergot. The fluid ext. of hydrastis is highly spoken of, given internally as preventive. Rest, upright position, loosened clothing, are essential. Very rapid breathing with mouth open is useful, enunciating vowel "A" at each expiration. Insufflation of tannin, tamponing with iodoform gauze dipped in glycerite of tannin. Application of sol. of trichloracetic acid, to which may be added hydrochlorate of cocaine or tropacocaine to prevent smarting. Sitting posture, with feet in hot foot-bath, is useful 95/245
Tampon moistened in sol. of antipyrine (1 to 5 or 1 to 2) usually sufficient 97/22
After douching with hot water, introduce tampon of carbolised wool in front, then compress ala upon it with the finger. Syringing or plugging on wool with pure hydrogen dioxide 97/232
The following useful: ℞ Corros. Sublimate, gr. j; Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil., Tinct. Cannab. Indica, āā ʒij; Ergotin, grs. xxx; Simple Syrup, ℥j; Inf. Quassiæ, ℥viij; M. Three large teaspoonfuls each day in a glass of water. Plunge hands and feet into very hot water. Or, ℞ Antipyrine, gr. vijss; Tannin, gr. xv; Sugar, ʒiij; M. Given frequently 98/215

EPITHELIOMA.—(*See also* "Cancer.")
Cutaneous 94/254
Of auricle 96/258; of middle ear 95/210
Of breast 87/54
Of cervix 87/403; of uterus 88/50
Of face 91/11, 98/14
Of larynx 90/340; of soft palate 94/539; of tongue 88/34
Of leg 95/16
Treatment.—Chian turpentine for tongue; euphorbia for uterus 88/34, 50
Thuja occidentalis for, gtt. xx of tinct. gradually increased to ʒij 90/340
Aristol as dusting powder for superficial epithelioma 91/11
Caustic potash for small tumours of forehead, cheek, lips, and in early epithelioma of lips. Chloride of zinc. Bougard's paste: ℞ Wheat Flour,

Starch Powder, āā ℥j; Powdered Arsenious Acid, gr. viij; Red Sulphide of Mercury, gr. xl; Chloride of Ammonium, gr. xl; Bichloride of Mercury, gr. iv; Crystals of Zinc Chloride, ℥j; Boiling Water, ℥jss. Marsden's paste: arsenious acid, powdered acacia, equal parts rubbed well together with enough water to make a thick butter-like paste. Pyrogallic acid (ʒj to ℥j vaseline). Arsenic internally; electro-cautery. 94/254
Phenic acid in 94/30
Phytolacca in 96/55
Anticarcinomatous serum in 98/14

EPITHELIUM.
Varieties of in expectoration 91/84

EPULIS.
Thuja internally 87/372, 88/104

EQUINO VARUS.
Operation for 97/556

EROSIONS.
Alumnol for 94/8

EROTOMANIA.
Its relation to insanity in children 98/325

ERYSIPELAS.—87/158, 88/249, 90/257, 91/201, 92/228, 93/218, 94/256, 95/248, 96/290, 97/233
Erysipelas cocci culture for cancer 94/149, 96/193; for leprosy 98/372; in lupus 97/385
Mechanical treatment for 93/220
Of auricle 96/258
Of pharynx and larynx, distinguishing features and treatment 93/427, 94/461
Reason why airol is of no value in 98/12
Serum treatment of 96/648, 97/8, 10
Treatment. — Aconite and belladonna in simple acute cases with vesicular eruption; rhus tox. diffuse cellular, iron and quinine.
Externally: creasote compresses (gtt. vj to xx to ʒj); picric acid; resorcin injected round edges; oil of turpentine as paint; tinct. iodi diluted with 25% of spirit; ointment of sulphate of iron, ʒj-ij to ℥j adipis; white lead paint; oleate and nitrate of silver 87/158
Hydrochinon, of powerful antipyretic action in fever accompanying 88/64
Precipitated chalk and carbolic acid ointment; aconite in acute cases; tinct. ferri mur., ♏xx to xxx; ichthyol ointment 88/249
Antifebrine a useful adjunct with suitable remedies; thiol in early stage 90/10, 46
℞ Prepared Chalk and Lard, equal parts, and in cold weather Olive or Almond Oil to soften it; to this Ichthyol, 25%, is added. Parts are smeared freely with this and enveloped in salicylic wool. Equal parts of lanolin and ichthyol may also be used 90/257
Picric acid 1½ parts, distilled water 250 parts, applied externally five or ten times daily. Subcutaneous injection of: ℞ Carbolic Acid, 39 parts; Absolute Alcohol, 39 parts; Distilled Water, 94 parts. ℞ Creolin, 1 part; Iodoform, 4 parts; Lanolin, 10 parts; M. To be spread over the part and covered with gutta-percha tissue. Tinc. of iodine as border round spots of erysipelas twice daily. Aconitine, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ every six hours internally, and solution of camphor in ether locally. ℞ Cretæ Prep., Adipis, āā ℥ss; Ammoniæ Sulpho-Ichthyolici, ʒij; M. Smear part twice daily and envelop in cotton wool 91/46, 201
Paint every two hours with: ℞ Carb. Ac, Sp. Vin. Rect., āā 0·5; Tr. Iodi. 1·0; Glyc. 10·0; Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. ij. Or following two or three times daily: ℞ Creolin, 1·5; Cret. Prep. et. Axung. Porci. āā 15·0; Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. 5. Cover with cotton wool after application. Antipyretics *if fever rises* to 103½° to 104°, giving antipyrine, gr. 15 to 20 (for an adult) with alcohol; alcohol given freely if there is *much weakness*, and iron or iron and quinine; digitalis if *fever* and *prostration* are severe; bromides for delirium; antipyrine or phenacetin for headache, with cold applications; diet to be as concentrated and nutritious as possible. Locally paint patch and surrounding skin with ichthyol in collodion, ʒj to ʒij or ℥j, or for scalp watery solution or ichthyol ointment is used. Band of adhesive plaster or scarification may be used to prevent spreading. A sol. of peroxide of hydrogen is useful if

erysipelas arise from foul wound 92/228

Ichthyol with vaseline, equal parts for ordinary cases, and for more extensive ones more dilute preparation is used. Parts are previously cleansed, and after inunction, are wrapped in thin layer of hydrophile gauze moistened in salicylate water, this being covered with thicker layer of non-absorbent cotton, and dressings are changed three or four times daily until temperature is normal. Apply 10% ichthyol collodion mixture in thick layer beyond disease—collodion quite as efficacious in checking disease without ichthyol. Wash skin with bichloride of mercury sol. 1 in 10,000, and then anoint with ℞ Ichthyol, ʒij; Lanolin vel Adip. Benzoat. ℥j, protecting part with salicylate cotton and gauze. Tison treats erysipelas by inducing vomiting and catharsis at onset, and then giving aconitine, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. every six hours and pushing it to get its physiological effect; part affected is washed every two hours with saturated solution of camphor in sulphuric ether. Spray part with 1% sublimate ether even to the production of vesication; face is covered with wet boric acid compresses. Crayot and others fail with this treatment. Paint on sol. of carbolic acid in turpentine oil (ʒj to ℥ij) every hour or half hour; this is said to cut short the disease if practised early. Mechanical treatment: Apply accurately adhesive plaster, which must not be removed too early; it gives better results on face than on extremities, similar to scarification treatment. Elastic band for constricting limb. Paint four or five times daily with rectified spirits of turpentine, covering each time with fresh wadding; or paint every two hours with tannin and camphor, of each 1 part, and ether, 8 parts; also good results with 1% alcoholic sol. of fuchsine. Inject 1 in 1000 sublimate over diseased parts, and apply compresses of same. Large doses of sodium salicylate 93/219

Alumnol for; phenocoll, 5% watery solution for a case arising from lacerated wound on leg 94/9, 30

Ichthyol sol., nitrate of aconitine sol. (gr. $\frac{1}{65}$ in ♏ l), ♏ l in twenty-four hours given in divided doses. Liquid thiol, 40% watery solution, painted on five times a day. Calomel, 10 grs. internally, followed by quinine, 10 grs., night and morning, with 8 to 15 grs. camphor in emulsion given in twenty-four hours. White vaseline painted on. Gentle rubbing for a minute twice daily with 1 and 2% ointments of parochloro-phenol and orotho-bromophenol. Application of essence of turpentine. Cold baths. Painting linimentum iodi round and beyond affected area 94/256

Diet an important factor; stimulants are rarely needed. Iron is useful, also quinine, which reduces temperature; antiseptics *per os* are useful; pilocarpine aborts some cases. Corrosive sublimate solution may directly affect erysipelococcus after scarification, and may be injected in erysipelas migrans. Give 4-gr. quinine pills three or four times a day, and apply corrosive sublimate ointment. Compresses of sublimate sol. Hypodermic injections of 12% carbolic acid, calomel followed by Epsom salts in senna tea, then tincture of perchloride of iron, and in some cases 10-gr. doses of chlorate of potassium. Scarification, washing with antiseptic solution, pressing out serous exudation, and use of 60% ichthyol ointment with cotton wool dressing and bandage. Spartein has proved useful 95/248

Spraying with 1% perchloride sol. in ether said to abort a case in twenty-four hours. Alcohol and glycerin as a local application. Injections of soda sulphocarbolate, salicylic acid, and boric acid, 1%, have been used. Carbolic acid, 5%, as a dressing. Guaiacol locally not to be recommended. Hallopeau advises ichthyol in traumaticin, *e.g.*, gutta percha, chloroform, āā 25; ichthyol, 50 96/290

The injection of Marmorek's serum was tried in five hundred cases, the

mortality being only 2½%. Vaseline locally 97/233

ERYTHEMA.
Influenzal 96/291
Iris (illust.) 97/233
Pathology of 88/250, 92/230, 93/221, 97/234, 98/216
Urticarial 95/117
TREATMENT.—Iodide of potassium specific for all forms 87/159
Belladonna for simple forms, ♏ij to v; rhus tox., ♏ij to v, when vesicles form 87/160
Ichthyol in 88/65
Erythema Induratum.—Of Bazin, affecting girls and young women. Careful bandaging, and rest in the horizontal position 94/258
Erythema Intertrigo.—As dusting powder, zinc. ox. 1 part to starch 3 parts, or zinc. ol. 1 part to kaolin (thoroughly pulverised) 3 parts. In infants ac. borac. grs. xx to lard or vaseline ℥j; or, ℞ Bismuth. Subnit., ʒiij; Plumbi Carb., ʒij; Ung. Zinc. Ox. Benz. ℥iss; M. Ft. Ung. 89/249
Erythema Multiforme.—Wash with gruel and apply ℞ Potass. Sulph., Zinci Sulph., Glycerini, āā ʒj; Aq. ℥iv; M. Ft. Lot. Use this twice daily. And give ℞ Potass. Acet., ʒiv; Tinct. Nuc. Vom, ʒij; Ext. Rumicis Fl., ʒiv; M. A teaspoonful in water thrice daily, after meals 89/249
Erythema Nodosum.—One of best remedies is rhus tox., ♏ij to v thrice daily 87/160
Quinine, and hot and cold fomentations 88/250
Rest in bed, painting tubercles with flexible collodion and giving salicin internally 89/249
Erythema Pernio.—(*See* "Chilblains.")
Erythema Simplex.—Soothing application and saline aperient 88/250
Local application of picric acid to reduce inflammation and pain 91/46

ERYTHRASMA.
Clinical characters and topography of this parasitic affection of the skin 92/231
TREATMENT.—Anthrarobin: ℞ Anthrarobin, x; Borax, viij; Distilled Water, lxxx; M. Or: ℞ Anthrarobin, xx; Borax, xxxv; Alcohol and Glycerin, āā xc; M. Alcoholic tincture is preferable to ointment, and washing first with potash soap increases its action 89/14
Promotion of exfoliation by applying either iodine, resorcin, salicylic, pyrogallic, or chrysophanic acids, strength of which must be adapted to case 92/232

ERYTHROMELALGIA.
A rare vaso-motor neurosis of extremities 90/258
TREATMENT.—Local subcutaneous injection of morphia and atropia 90/258
Arsenic, antifebrine. The most useful drugs are antipyrine and morphia. Faradisation has been successfully used 94/259
Relieve pain by phenacetin, caffeine, cannabis indica and belladonna 98/217
Surgical treatment: exsection and stretching 98/217

ESOTROPIA.—(*See* "Strabismus.")
Alternative and monocular 96/313

ESTLANDER'S OPERATION.
Arrest of hæmorrhage in 97/234

ETHMOIDAL CELLS.—(*See* "Empyema.")
Disease of 95/235

EVISCERATION.
Excision of eye-ball — when to eviscerate 88/252
To relieve severe pain following evisceration, it is recommended to wipe inner surface of sclerotic with cotton wool dipped in pure carbolic acid 90/258
Enucleation as a remedy following the occurrence of intra-ocular hæmorrhage after the extraction of a cataractous lens 97/278

EXANTHEMATA.
Rashes complicating, and occurring in, certain fevers 98/225
For exanthematous fever, asclepias tuberosa in the form of a hot decoction 95/9

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.—90/259, 280, 91/228, 92/232, 93/222, 248, 94/259, 95/62, 97/234, 275, 98/218
Galvanic current for 90/93, 91/228, 95/62
Pathology of 90/259, 280, 97/275
New symptoms in 90/259, 91/228
Surgical interference in 92/232, 98/218

TREATMENT.—Arsenious acid in minute doses night and morning, together with half-drachm to drachm doses of potassium bromide between meals; quinine; iodides of potassium and sodium are contra-indicated; digitalis is sometimes useful; electricity either by faradisation of sympathetic or galvanism of præcordial region; hydrotherapy, *e.g.*, sea-bathing, packs, and needle baths, are useful, but inadmissible when there is *heart* or *lung lesion*; strophanthus tincture in 2-drop doses every six hours, increasing dose to 10 drops; cannabin (Gastinet's) 4½ grains mixed with sugar of milk and made into five pills to be taken in twenty-four hours; electric baths and Weir-Mitchell diet have been used 90/259, 280

Tinct. of veratrum viride, gtt. iij twice daily. Strophanthus tinct. ♏v thrice daily gradually increased; galvanism; cactus grandiflorus tinct. gtt. iij to v, every four hours; ammonium carbazotate, gr. j, thrice daily in pill form, increasing the dose 91/53, 228

Lessen blood pressure in thyroid by use of warm bath for three quarters of an hour daily, or sometimes apply elastic straps round legs to hinder venous circulation. Styptic collodion to thyroid, and an elastic truss, using galvanic applications twice daily for from ten to twenty-five minutes. Aconitine if pulse is very rapid; digitalis, spartein, or strophanthus if not very rapid. Diet is chiefly milk, from 2 to 4 quarts daily; bread and butter, poultry and game in moderation, no alcohol. Freedom from excitement and mental strain are essential. Weak galvanic currents (2 to 3 milliampères) applied for six minutes three times a day, the anode on nape, and cathode moved up and down side of neck 92/232

Taylor's respirator to correct deficient expansion. Nux vomica, arsenic and digitalis seem most useful drugs. Beneficial results often follow use of potassium iodide. During *cardiac paroxysm* ½ to 1-gr. doses of digitalis leaves every half-hour for two or three hours, while intensity of attack lasts. Ice bag or bladder of ice should be applied to præcordial region, and if not followed in three hours by amelioration, bleeding may be had recourse to. Iodine tincture internally. Ferruginous preparations may be required for *accompanying anæmia*, and bromides or extract of valerian for *nervous symptoms*. Belladonna is useful in some cases, and neutral sulphate of atropine. Veratrum viride in 10, 12 or 20-drop doses daily *to quiet the pulse*. Value of electricity is doubtful—the séances should extend over a month, superior cervical sympathetic being point of application. Faradism to præcordial region, positive pole over heart, and negative over first cervical vertebra. If *tendency to hæmoptysis*, ℞ Powdered Ipecac., gr. ½; Powdered Digitalis Leaves, gr. ¼; Extract of Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; M. Sig.—To be made into 1 pill, 4 to 6 to be given in twenty-four hours. Should diarrhœa follow from frequent use of ipecacuanha, increase dose of opium. Electricity gives some relief, and more frequently when galvanism has been adopted, although faradism has proved useful 93/222, 248

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- Amblyopia, toxic 87/172, 98/569; tobacco 87/173

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Lupus of the lids and conjuctiva cured by 1% sol. of sublimate 89/254
Seborrhœic eczema of lids 96/283
Skin-grafting for deformities of eyelashes or lids (illust.) 94/285
Styes: boric acid, 1 part in 30 of water, a cure for; to be dropped on the styes several times a day 88/254
Sycosis: its relation to disease of the lachrymal passages 89/254
Trichiasis: tarsocheiloplastic operation for the cure of 89/254

TREATMENT.—*Burns of:* In slight cases, carron oil or bismuth powdered, or ℞ Cocain Hydrochlor. gr. 45; Lanolin, gr. 75; Vaselin, Aq. Dest., āā gr. 300; M. For second degree, ℞ Cocain Hydrochlor., gr. 23; Salol, gr. 45; Vaselini, gr. 375; M. Or, ℞ Iodoformi, gr. 60; Ext. Conii, gr. 30; Ac. Carbol., gr. 0·75; Ung. Rosæ, gr. 450; M. Open blisters before applying the above 97/168

Blepharitis and *Granular Lids:*—2 to 3% sulphur ointment, but errors of refraction must also be corrected. In gonorrhœal ophthalmia, with extensive corneal ulceration, use of galvano-cautery, together with application of 2% sol. of nitrate of silver and eserine. For granular lids press out granulations with fingers, wash with 1 in 1500 sublimate lotion, and rub iodoform powder into bleeding points, touching lids on following days with 2% sol. nitrate of silver, or 6% sol. copper sulphate in glycerin. Yellow ointment, 1 part in 120, is used after discharge has stopped. Brush lids with perchloride of mercury, 4% sol., in glycerin diluted with water. Patient to use ¼% sol. thrice daily, and an iron tonic interally. In severe cases, modification of Saltler's method, then scarify lids, and brush thoroughly with small hard tooth brush dipped in 1 in 500 sublimate sol. until all granulations are removed. Compresses of lotion are used for two days, and on third lids are everted and washed with lotion. Yellow ointment with massage for bullous keratitis. Pure liquid carbolic acid in infective corneal ulcers. For hypopion, evacuate by corneal section, and irrigate anterior chamber with warm boric acid lotion 2%. An extensive ulcer should first be burnt with galvano-cautery before opening chamber. If surgical interference is not indicated, eserine, sublimate lotion, constant hot compresses and calomel internally. In phlyctenular keratitis fluorescein staining and cautery are useful. Apply ¼ to ½ milliampère current for a minute, gradually increasing strength for corneal opacities 92/241

Landolt advises: ℞ Neutral Acet. of Lead, gr. ij; Cocain Hydrochlor., gr. iij; White Vaselin, gr. xlv; M. Correct errors of refraction and relieve any co-existing intra-nasal affection. In *seborrhœic type* remove scales by alkaline wash or sol. of chloral (gr. v–℥j), then apply milk of sulphur ointment, 3%, to which 3% of resorcin may be added. If *eczematous type*, remove crusts by alkaline lotion, then apply an ointment of aristol (gr. x–℥j), or hydrag. ox. flav. (gr. j–℥j). If *acne type*, use sulphur salve. In *chronic hypertrophic blepharitis*, epilation followed by application of silver nitrate (gr. x–ʒj) to ulcerated edges, or anoint margins with mercuric bichloride (1 to 100 in glycerin)—see that none enters cul-de-sac. In *marginal congestion* without crusts, etc., use a fine spray of water 60°F. to which a few drops of alcohol have been added 98/222

Jequirity (contra-indicated in true chronic blennorrhœa of conjunctiva, and also in trachoma if conjunctiva is loose and flocculent, with hypertrophied papillæ, and more or less abundant purulent secretions) in slight chronic forms, when conjunctiva was dirty red, secretion scanty, and no deep changes in lids, and little or no pannus, gave most perfect result; also when pale conjunctiva appears studded with hard yellow, more or less prominent, granulations; also where trachoma has disappeared, leaving smooth, pale, shrunken conjunctiva, with thick pannus; in inveterate forms, 3% maceration has usually to be applied many times, or even during several days; previous course of nitrate of silver, acetate of silver, or sulphate of copper assists action of jequirity in cases of trachoma, with excessive succulence, hyperæmia, and secretion; also excision of broad conjunctival folds, studded with granulations, together with use of jequirity is advantageous; sulphate of copper is also recommended for granular lids 87/168

In old chronic cases with pannus. apply 5% solution of cocaine, and brush the everted lids with corrosive sublimate solution, 1 in 100, twice weekly, and a solution, 1 in 500, to be dropped in the eye three times a day; or evert the lid, apply cocaine and squeeze out the large soft granulations, removing clot and débris, and then dusting with, ℞ Tannic Acid 1 part, Boric Acid 3 parts, M.; both to be in very fine powder. This is applied once or twice a day for from one to four weeks 90/280

Iodoform powder; iron tonic; nitrate of silver; sublimate lotion; sulphate of copper 92/243

If granulations are near the surface, squeezing out will be enough, but if deep they must be cut down on before being squeezed or brushed out. Knapp's or Graddy's forceps are used for the former process, and solid cocaine is dusted over the everted conjunctiva after the use of a few drops of a 2% solution. The German and French method requires anæsthesia, under which the exposed and scarified conjunctiva is vigorously brushed with a hard tooth brush, dipped in 1 in 500 sublimate solution, until the granulations are removed, when cold compresses are applied; the next day the sacs are cleansed with weak sublimate solution, and on the following days the lids are inverted, the false membrane removed, and any granulations left are cut away with scissors. After simple expression, the lids are brushed on the second day with a 2 or 4% glycerine sublimate solution, and this is repeated daily on every second or third day until inflammation subsides, the patient using a lotion of sublimate, 1 in 500 to 1 in 2,000, two or three times a day 93/252

Furuncles: In stubborn cases, ℞ Tinct. Camphor, Precip. Sulphur, āā gr. xv; Lime Water, Rose Water, āā gr. cl; Gum Arabic, gr. iij; M. To be painted on the lids once daily 98 223

Ectropion: After liberating cicatrix in usual way, Hotz makes a large, somewhat circular, incision extending up to eyebrow; the upper margin of cicatricial skin is attached to several points by suture to the upper tarsal margin. The part left bare above tarsus by a transplantation flap 98/223

FACEACHE.—(*See* "Neuralgia.")

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FALLOPIAN TUBES.—(*See* "Ovaries," etc.)

Pathology and differential diagnosis 87/173, 88/441

Tubal pregnancy 88/444

FAVUS.—89/471, 93/498, 96/317, 97/235

Parasitic nature of 93/498

With anchylostomiasis 95/112

TREATMENT. — Phytolacca; cutting short the hair and epilating. Application of an ointment of resorcin, salicylic acid and sulphur at night, painting with iodine every two or three days, and washing the head daily with soap and water. Shaving, washing with green soap, and the application of a liniment compound of thymol, chloroform and olive oil, followed (after apparent cure) by painting daily with iodine and glycerin. Hot applications 96/57, 317

Cleanse head with potash soap, shave and apply carbolic acid, balsam of Peru, āā 10; petroleum and glycerin, āā 100; M. 97/235

FEBRICULA.—(*See* "Fevers.")

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Diagnosis of roseola 94/292; of rötheln 94/293; of simple and infectious fevers 94/289; of enteric fever 95/263; of Indian nasa 96/324

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Uræmic 93/104

Urine in enteric fever 95/262

Water supply and typhoid fever 97/622

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TREATMENT.—*Adynamic:* In critical periods of low fevers, cactus tinct. ♏j to v 92/25

Cerebro-Spinal: Chloral and bromide for the nervous symptoms; opium, and when there is vomiting, morphia injections should be substituted. The following treatment is recommended: (1,) A warm bath in certain cases of restlessness and sleeplessness, and (2,) when any tendency to collapse appears, the application of warmth to the body, in particular to the extremities, together with the liberal use of champagne; bleeding, purging, mercury, quinine, iodide of potassium have been tried without benefit 88/167

Children's: In febrile affections of children with moderate fever, Demme advises cold wet cloths wrapped round the trunk, or baths administered twice daily, lasting from five to ten minutes each, the temperature being from 79° to 82°, avoiding antipyretics unless fever reaches 104° 92/249

Exanthematous: Asclepias tuberosa in 95/9

Gastric: Veratrum viride, 1% solution, gtt. x to xx, in early stage of fever depending on gastric derangement 89/43; aconite 88/7

General: Acetanilide; acetone chloroform; acetphenetidin; aconite; antipyrine; antithermin; hydrochinon; menthol; parthenium 88/2, 5, 6, 13, 16, 63, 76, 81

Hæmaturic bilious: Combretum raimbaultii in 92/33

Indian Fever (Remittent): Phenacetin best antipyretic in 8-gr. doses Antipyrine borne badly, and antifebrine not much better. Where phenacetin fails, give aconite and salicylate of soda. Salines for constipation. Bromide and chloral or sulphonal for sleeplessness. Cantharidal plaster for severe headache. Stimulants (towards the later stage) if symptoms of cardiac failure. Fly blisters in adynamic forms where failure of nervous and circulatory systems at the beginning (apply to nape or behind ears), followed by calomel and enemata to clear bowels, and give diffusible stimulants; if extremities cold, apply ginger-powder friction. In the worst cases 4 to 5 ozs. of brandy may be given during the first twenty-four hours combined with meat extract 96/321

In *typho-remittent* cases, in addition to above treatment, apply ext. bell. c̄ glycerin over abdomen, in turn with linseed poultices every three hours. Astringents to be avoided, but bismuth in 10-gr. doses useful. In *malignant* forms sinapisms over præcordia together with the early administration of stimulants and digitalis. Quinine harmful during attack. During convalescence, quinine, iron and careful dieting 96/322

Nakra, or Indian Nasa: Internal treatment of no avail in stopping the course of the fever. Quinine and arsenic have no effect. Some have found bromide, chloral, cannabis indica and caffeine citras of great use in relieving pain. Tartar emetic; cold affusion. Free puncturing of the swelling is recommended, failing which the application of nitrate of silver or the juice of akanda 96/323

Intermittent: Arsenic; bonducin, 1½ to 3 grs.; and cinchonidine sulphate, in doses about one-third greater than quinine; gelsemium tincture, 2 to 10 drops, and in typhoid fevers 92/19, 22, 33, 47

Rheumatic, etc.: In articular rheumatism salol may be substituted for sodium salicylate if vomiting or diarrhœa be present 92/250

Pyrantin in fevers of a rheumatic nature, in daily doses of from 15½ to 46 grs. 97/60 (*See* "Rheumatism," "Asthenoxia," etc.)

Surgical, etc.: Euphorin, 1·20 grms. taken in four to five doses, is useful in surgical fever and *acute rheuma-*

tism. Ledum palustre, in doses of ♏v to xx, used in Russia for *intermittent fever.* Oxygen inhalation, recommended in extreme exhaustion of last stages of *continued fevers.* Phenocoll hydrochlorate gave good results in *malarial fever*, 1 gramme being given in powder or solution from five to seven hours before the attack; also used in *hectic* by Connheim, the dose varying between 4 and 15 grs. 93/25, 32, 39, 44

FIBROIDS, Uterine.—92/250, 97/594, 98/560 (*See also* "Uterus").
- Conium, and sheep's thyroid gland for 97/594
- Discussion as to the value of electricity in treating fibroids 92/250
- Electricity for removal of small or medium size tumours 98/562
- Hydrastis to check bleeding 88/61
- Ichthyol, as a pomade, in painful cases 98/562
- Operation for removal of 98/560

FIBROMA (Molluscum Fibrosum).
- How to distinguish this condition from molluscum contagiosum 88/263
- Hydrastis in 88/61
- Of larynx 96/395
- Removal by knife, ligature, or cautery 88/263

FIBULA.
- Absence of in operation for talipes 97/556

FILARIASIS (Guinea Worm Disease).—92/262, 93/226, 94/293, 95/273, 98/226
- Clinical history and post-mortem appearances 98/226
- How to extract the parasite 92/262, 95/273
- Varieties of the parasite (illust.) 93/226
- TREATMENT.—Thymol, 1 gr. every four hours in one case, and in another 2 grs. increased to 5 grs. thrice daily, was followed by a cure, but in other cases 200 grs. daily have proved ineffective. Creasote, benzol, guaiacol and gallic acid have given no results. Extirpation of the lymphatic glands containing the female worm is most effective where practicable 93/228
- Manson advises protecting the site by water dressing; pour on cold water two or three times a day to encourage parturition, after which the worm is discharged spontaneously. Vinze extracts the worm by an incision, but this is hazardous. Forbes orders as prophylactic that all drinking and cooking water should be boiled for a quarter of an hour, filtered, and a little citric acid added; he also speaks of small doses of precipitated sulphur as useful and curative. Roth treats *chronic cases* by laying open the burrows freely, and inserting strips of lint soaked in carbolic acid lotion, 1 in 15; oiled silk, wool and a tight bandage complete the dressing; if burrows cannot be opened he applies compresses of the lotion. Emily claims to cure cases in three or four days by injections of 1 in 1000 perchloride of mercury solution inserted round the site by several punctures, or into the body of the worm if it is partially protruded. Randle applies carbolised poultices made by adding carbolic oil, 1 in 15, to linseed meal, etc., then extracts by rolling on a quill and making pressure around. If the worm breaks, he poultices and uses Paget's knife freely 95/273

FILTRATION.
- Of water 98/622
- Patent Nibestos filter 95/544

FINGER.
- Clasp-knife 97/236
- Dupuytren's contraction 91/352
- Fingers as diagnostic symptom in diseases of nervous system 91/54

FISSURE.
- Lawsonia inermis for fissures generally 95/33
- Of nipples 94/131
- Of rectum 92/427, 96/325, 97/237, 98/112 (*See also* "Anus.")
- Of Rolando, of Sylvius, topography of 90/159, 160
- In anus of children (if not complicated by polypus, etc.) use ointments and laxatives, and in *specific* cases antisyphilitic treatment. In adults, if recent, rest in recumbent position, laxatives, and soothing ointments

or lotions. Stool should be obtained at night. When base of ulcer hard, with spasm of sphincter, operate by incision or dilatation 96/325
To relieve pain apply the following ointment after stool: extract of hemlock, 5 grms.; castor oil, 15 grms.; lanoline, 30 grms. The electro-cautery applied over the entire ulcer cured a case unrelieved by division of the sphincter 97/237
Of anus: for painful defæcation the following ointment: ℞ Ext. Conium, ʒj; Castor Oil, ℥ss; Lanolin, ℥j. Cocaine and ichthyol by means of tampon 98/112
Of tongue: successfully treated with papayotin, 10 to 20% sol. in glycerin and water; an intractable case cured by opium internally and a simple carbolic mouth wash 90/482

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After abdominal section 95/79
Fæcal 88/331, 89/158, 90/107, 135, 93/230
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In ano 87/25, 90/107, 91/213, 96/326, 97/237, 98/112 (*See also* "Abscess," and "Anus.")
Lachrymal 92/239 (*See also* "Lachrymal Apparatus.")
Operation for fistula in phthisis 91/214, 97/238
Urethral fistulæ, parasitical cause of 98/557 (*See also* "Urethra.")
Vesico-utero-vaginal 96/327
TREATMENT.—Injection of turpentine gave good results in various fistulæ; injections were used at intervals of three days 87/181
Hydrastis locally 88/62
Nitrate of silver for blind external 91/213
Pitts excises entire fistulous track and unites wound by buried catgut sutures. Walker has devised a tunnelled fistulatome (tunnelled end to a large curved bistoury) 96/326
Adler curettes wall of incised fistula and removes edges if indolent. When active tuberculosis, incise blind internal fistulæ to allow escape of fæces, but make no attempt at cure. When chronic tuberculosis, judicious action is needed, but deep incisions not required. In strumous fistula (scrofulous phthisis) remove fistula promptly. Locally, guaiacol in sweet almond oil. Iodoformised ether when fistula large or sinuses multiple. Creasote internally or by the bowel. Trional to induce rest 97/237
Iodol-ether injections for fistulous tracts 98/39

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Thomas' shoe for 97/245
Whitman's foot-plate for 97/243

FLATULENCE. — 87/111 (*See* "Dyspepsia" and "Digestion, Disorders of.")
Lycopodium, 20 to 30 drops of ethereal tincture in flatulent distension of the transverse colon 89/52

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FRAGILITAS CRINIUM.
An affection of the hair 88/266

FRAMBŒSIA.—88/266, 89/255
TREATMENT.—Tonics; apply disinfectants, *e.g.*, iodoform, carbolic acid, or boracic acid lotions 89/255

FRECKLES.—87/188, 88/353, 89/341, 96/327; (*See also* "Chloasma.")
TREATMENT.—These can be removed by applying every other day an ointment of hydrarg. ammon. and bismuth subnit., āā ʒj to ℥j.
Freckles and Chloasma. — Remove *former* by following: Sublimate, gr. iv to xv; Ext. Hamam., Glycerin and Alcohol, āā ℥jss. As soon as pronounced irritation occurs apply zinc ointment. In the *latter*, Sublimate, gr. ix; Ammon. chlor., ʒj; Alcohol, ℥jss; and ext. hamamelis has been used with success 96/327

FRIEDREICH'S DISEASE. — 95/282 (illust.)
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Etiology and period of onset 95/283
Pathology and morbid anatomy 95/287
Prognosis 95/286
Symptoms 95/284
TREATMENT.—Arsenic and nitrate of silver are recommended, also cod-liver oil. Good diet, healthy surroundings assist 95/288

FRONTAL SINUS.
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FROST-BITE.—87/188, 97/249
TREATMENT.—Permang. of potash, gr. ij to ℥j; solution used in compresses for frost-bite of first or second degree 87/188
Bathing the hands in a decoction of walnut leaves, then applying strong tinct. camphor, followed by dusting with bismuth salicylate, 150 grs. c̄ starch 2½ ozs. Another prescription is: ℞ Sozoiodol Pot., 2: Vaselin, 1; Lanolin, 7; M. 97/249

FUNDUS.
Vaginal fixation of 96/621

FURUNCULOSIS. — 89/256, 90/264, 92/254, 94/301, 95/289, 96/327; (*See also* "Boils.")
Furuncle knife 93/194
Furuncle of ear 90/242, 92/203, 93/193, 98/200; of eyelid 98/223
Post-eczematous 90/264
TREATMENT.—Fresh yeast, half a wineglassful night and morning (Crocker); calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ sec. vel. 3tis hor. (Ringer); tar water up to a quart a day (Hardy); Duhring recommends arsenic, and Piffard uses Fellowes' syrup; application of nitrate of mercury ointment (Kenner) 89/256
Post-eczematous: To mitigate and avoid this, incorporate carbolic acid or thymol in the ointments used for the eczema; if boils threaten, add a minute quantity of corrosive sublimate to oxide of

  zinc ointment, and give calcium sulphide internally 90/264
  Of meatus of ear: Cotton pledgets moistened in 20% sol. of menthol in oil, tightly twisted up and inserted in external auditory canal 91/39 (*See also* "Ear.")
  Spermine in generalised furunculosis 92/73
  Poulticing—the surface of the poultice and skin being brushed with 1% sublimate solution or 4% boric solution. During the night cover the boils with a paste of zinc oxide, vaseline, āā q.s., boric acid 4% spread on lint. Avoid early squeezing, and only slowly developing furuncles should be incised. Corrosive sublimate baths assist in preventing auto-inoculation. Avoid scratching and rubbing. Citrine ointment applied early is said to abort furuncles. Veiel condemns cathartics as useless, and also arsenic and calcium sulphide 92/254
  Boric acid, 10 to 15 grs. daily in two doses internally, and washing with hot 4% solution of the acid. ℞ Chloral Hydrat., ℥ijss; Aq. Glyc., āā ʒx; M. Soak a tampon in the solution and cover the boil, renewing constantly. ℞ Chloroformi, ℥j; Ess. of Cloves, ♏lxxv-ʒv; Creasote, ♏xv-xxx; Camphorated Oil, ℥ij; M. For external use only. ℞ Salicylate of Mercury, gr. ij-v; Salicylic Acid, gr. xv-xxx; Rectified Spirit, ℥ss-j; Distilled Water, ad ℥iv; M. For external use only. ℞ Carbolic Acid, gr. i-iij; Salicylate of Soda, Borax, āā gr. xv; Glycerin, ♏xxx; Chloroform Water, ʒij; M. Inject into the boil. ℞ Iodoform, gr. iij-v; Salol, gr. viij-xv; Carbolic Acid, gr. jss; Ether, ʒss-j; Rectified Spirit, ʒjss-ij; M. Inject into the boil. Application of gutta percha plaster of alumnol (10 to 50%) 94/301
  Van Hoorn washes the whole body with potash soap, and then cleanses with 1 in 1000 sublimate solution, dressing the boils daily with a mercury and carbolic acid plaster. Allan Jamieson uses ichthyol varnish as an abortive. Chlorate of potash with lactate of iron have proved useful internally. Sir J. Paget mentions quinine for *malarial cases;* liquor potassæ for *gouty* or *eczematous cases* 95/289
  Effects of colchicum sometimes remarkable. Camphorated alcohol as a lotion, and application of Vidal's red plaster. This treatment useless *if case complicated with eczema or sycosis.* Powdered nutmegs; salicylic acid. Remove necrotic plug by incision as soon as defined. Galvano-cautery to abort 96/327
  Camphorated salol of special value in furuncles 97/64
  Airol (a substitute for iodoform) said to cure in from two to five days. Arsenic in 98/12, 18

GALACTOPHORITIS. — 95/147 (*See* "Breast, Disease of.")
  Compression of breast for 95/148
  Distinguished from lymphangitis 95/147
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  Aspiration of 88/269, 89/256, 90/267, 93/236
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  Cholecystectomy for 89/257, 90/269, 93/240, 94/302
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  Cholecystotomy for 89/256, 90/267, 91/217, 96/330
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- Choledocho-duodenostomy 98/238
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- Extrusion of by digital manipulation (illust.) 90/270
- Needling impacted 98/235
- Obstructing the hepatic duct 95/295
- Operation for removal of 88/360
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- Relation to cancer of liver 97/378
- TREATMENT.—Morphia 93/274; olive oil 93/274, 98/234; Carlsbad salts 98/234; solvent solution for after operation 98/236

GALVANISM.—(*See* "Electricity.")
- Cauterisation of granulations inside the ear 98/195; for the enlarged prostate 98/455, 456
- Galvanic current 95/58; in alcoholism 94/65; alopecia areata 97/106; cardiac trouble after influenza 96/351; chorea 97/176; dysmenorrhœa 94/199; exophthalmic goitre or Graves's disease 91/229, 92/233, 98/219; follicular tonsillitis 94/547; hemiplegia from cerebral hæmorrhage 94/312; infantile diarrhœa 94/185; morphinomania 94/426; nervous vomiting 97/543; neuritis 94/437; paranoia 95/336; torticollis 95/480; urticaria 94/565
- Galvanic dilatation of the Eustachian tube 98/205
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- Galvano-cautery 89/131; in chronic rhinitis 94/444; corneal and skin injuries from gunpowder grains 96/301, 98/262; corneal opacities 92/245; corneal ulcers 92/244, 98/155; diphtheria 93/181; epistaxis 95/245, 97/232, 98/215; furuncle to abort 96/328; hay fever 91/242, 94/318; hypertrophied tonsil 97/563; hypertrophic rhinitis 97/506; hypopion ulcer 92/244, 93/289; obstinate cough 97/183; pharyngo-mycosis 94/460; purulent ophthalmia 92/243; tubercular ulceration of larynx and pharynx 94/404, 461, 97/364; tuberculous tonsils 95/479

GANGLION.—96/333, 97/253
- Removal of Gasserian ganglion 96/437, 97/410
- TREATMENT.—Skin is first washed and disinfected as for an operation; 5 or 6 drops of tinct. of iodine are then injected at most prominent part, the skin being drawn aside to cause valvular opening. The cyst is not evacuated, but a small antiseptic dressing applied and pressure exercised by means of wool and a bandage. Cure in five or six days. In large cysts a second injection is sometimes necessary 96/333

GANGRENE.—87/188, 88/270, 90/448, 93/242
- Classification of symmetrical gangrene 87/188
- Gangrenous hernia 94/335; cholecystitis 95/296
- Of ear 96/258; limbs 88/270; lung (sputum in) 91/81, 97/380, 382; skin 88/271
- Pneumonic 90/448, 93/440
- Relation of diabetes to gangrene 93/243
- Senile and diabetic 93/242
- TREATMENT.—Myrtol in pulmonary gangrene, 2 or 3 capsules every two hours 90/32
- *Pneumonic:* If egress is not given to necrotic *dêbris*, careful curetting with a guarded blade may be done after an external opening is made. The ablation of affected portion may be required if the whole lobe be included 93/441

GASTRALGIA.—(*See* "Stomach, Disorders of.")
  TREATMENT.—Arsenic, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a drop of Fowler's sol. every ten minutes for an hour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a drop or less every hour 92/17
  ℞ Phenate of cocaine, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Subnitrate of Bismuth, gr. 30; M. Sig.—Make into five powders. Take 1 powder an hour before the usual attack of pain. Solanin, 5 c.grammes half an hour before meals in pill form, or in gummy solution, if pain is very acute 93/44, 47
  Guaiacol: ℞ Guaiacol, Glycerini, āā ʒj; Aq. Menth. Vir., q.s. ad ℥ijss; M. Sig.—ʒj every four hours 96/44
GASTRECSTASIA.—87/109
GASTRECTOMY.
  Death from 88/462
GASTRIC AFFECTIONS.—(*See* "Digestion, Disorders of," *and* "Stomach, Disorders of.")
  Angina from 91/108
  Diagnosis of gastric disease by Turck's gyromele 97/534
  Gastric acidity in its relation to acidity of the urine 97/200
  Gastric antacids and sedatives 91/157
  Gastric antisepsis 95/67
  TREATMENT.—*Gastric irritation* and *vomiting:* Carica papaya as a sedative of great power in 87/412, 96/31
  Gastric vomiting: Tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, with white coated tongue and constant nausea; ipecacuanha, tinct. ♏j, especially in vomiting after meals without pain, nausea or discomfort; iris, tinct. ♏ij to v, in bilious vomiting often associated with diarrhœa; bismuth, when from gastric catarrh in children; grey powder, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, in children with clayey stools; sulphurous acid, ♏v to ʒj, well diluted, when due to acid fermentation from starchy food; pulsatilla, tinct. ♏ij to v, in coated tongue with aversion to food 87/412
  Gastric pain, phenate of cocaine in 93/44
  Gastric vertigo overcome by a strict regulation of diet and cultivation of habits which favour proper digestion 93/550
  Gastric fermentation, bismuth useful in 98/22
  Gastric hyperacidity, pyoktanin in 98/49
GASTRIC CATARRH.—(*See* "Digestion" *and* "Dyspepsia," *and* "Stomach, Disorders of.")
  Chronic gastric catarrh of adolescents contracted in infancy 97/541
  New Remedies.—Kava kava, grs. jss ter die in chronic catarrh; lycopodium tinct., gtt. xx to xxx in gastric catarrh associated with excess of lithates in urine and flatulent distension of transverse colon; pichi fl. ext., ♏xv to ʒj as stomachic tonic 89/50, 52, 61
  Tinct. of hydrastis 91/32
  Benzosol in chronic cases 98/21 (*See also* "Stomach, Disorders of," *Treatment of "Gastric Catarrh" and "Pain."*)
GASTRIC DOUCHE.—96/228
  Chloroform water; common salt; menthol vapour as a; nitrate of silver a; warm water a 96/229
GASTRIC FEVER.—(*See also* "Typhoid.")
  Aconite used with advantage in simple gastric fever 88/7
  Veratrum viride, 1% sol. of tinct., grs. x to xx in early stage of fever depending on gastric derangement 89/43
GASTRIC NEURASTHENIA.—91/219, (*See* "Dyspepsia" and "Digestion, Disorders of.")
  Gastro-intestinal forms in adult life 96/224
  TREATMENT.—Use of antiseptics, such as salicylate of bismuth, β-naphthol, salol. Evacuation of toxins by laxatives in constipated subjects, and the use of intestinal lavage with solutions of α-naphthol, 1 in 1,000, if diarrhœa be present. The use of a diet least tending to formation of toxins. Reduction of quantity of fluids taken. Massage, gymnastics, and hydrotherapy 91/223; condurango for 92/34
GASTRIC SURGERY.—(*See* "Stomach, Surgery of.")
GASTRIC ULCER.—87/189, 88/271, 89/260, 451, 92/255, 93/243, 487, 94/531, 96/552, 97/543, 98/242, 508

Barker's operations for perforating cases 98/242

Diagnosis of from carcinoma with tabulated points of difference 88/271

Diet and nutrient enemata in 87/190

Gastric ulcer from microbial action 98/508

Operative treatment for 96/552

Origin of simple ulcers of the stomach 89/262

Perforative peritonitis dependent on gastric ulcer 89/451

Pyloric ulcer 89/263

Simple ulceration of stomach in childhood 98/508

TREATMENT.—Arsenic; iron as liq. ferri albuminalis, ʒss to ij t.d. præ cib., either alone or diluted with milk; it is not contra-indicated by recent hæmatemesis; with this are used small doses of Carlsbad salts, also morphia when absolutely necessary; silver, oxid. gr. v, with ext. hyoscy. gr. v, ft. pil. No. x., j t.d. præ cib., for pain and vomiting; mercury perchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ præ cib.; uranium nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$, præ cib., in pyloric ulceration; potass. bichromate, gr. j to sacch. alb. ʒj; M. Gr. j t.d. in very chronic cases of gastric and intestinal ulceration; said to be specially useful in ulceration following burns and scalds. (N.B.—Must be dispensed in a black bottle.) Sulphate of atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$, is better for relief of pain than morphia; turpentine, gtt. v to x frequently for controlling hæmorrhage; nutrient enemata, *e.g.*, enemata of defibrinated desiccated blood 87/189

Bichromate of potash for 87/190, 95/43

Defibrinated blood; hamamelis, tinct. ♏v to ʒj 88/26, 59

Amylene hydrate, iijss grammes as hypnotic in gastric ulcer. Iron (perchloride); hydrochloric acid; not to be used in anæmia; bicarbonate of soda and bismuth form a mechanical coating for mucous membrane; but Carlsbad, Ems, and Tarasp waters are better. Washing out the stomach with common salt solution is useful in old cases. Lavage with solutions of sulphate, chloride, borate, or bicarbonate of soda, ʒj or ij to the quart of warm water. If antiseptic or sedative solutions are required use resorcin, 1%; boric acid, 1%; creasote, 1%; carbon disulphide water (j part of a solution containing xv grs. to the quart to ij parts water); charcoal powder (ij to iv tablespoonfuls); chloroform water (saturated solution), or bismuth sublimate (ij tablespoonfuls to the pint). N.B.—Resorcin or carbolic acid must be carefully removed 89/13, 261

Lavage for 89/262, 98/509

Dreschfeld advises turpentine for profuse hæmorrhage, and feeding for some days subsequently by rectum only. To relieve pain powdered bismuth and often nitrate of silver prove useful. Large doses of alkalies often relieve hyperacidity. Enforced rest in bed for some weeks, application to epigastrium of very hot poultices, and a well-regulated diet must be persisted in for a long time 92/255

Resorcin valuable for its analgesic property to enable stomach to retain food. Dose, grs. v, three times a day 93/243

Boas' method of treatment for, by nitrate of silver. Glycozone an excellent remedy for gastric ulcer, gastric catarrh, and dyspepsia, two teaspoonfuls in water one hour before meals in ulcer, or immediately after in the other cases 94/531

If possible, stop all food, except by rectum, *e.g.*, a nutrient enema of one beaten up egg and milk up to four ounces may be used every four hours, or a teaspoonful of brandy may be added. In a few days stop enemata and give iced milk, 1 ounce per hour, gradually increasing to two ounces, then Benger's food, soft bread and milk, minced chicken and minced mutton, as they can be borne. Sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesium, the latter in aperient doses, should be given 95/459

Bismuth subnitrate in large doses 97/543, 98/509

GASTRITIS.—87/191 (*See also* "Stomach," *Treatment of "Pain" and "Catarrh of."*)

Phlegmonous varieties of 98/505
TREATMENT.—The following is useful: tinct. verat. viridis, ♏xv; liq. morph. sulph., ♏xxv; acidi carbolici, ♏iv; and aq. menth. pip., ʒj; M. ʒj 3tis hor. Arsenic, liq. gtt. j or ij, tends to check pain, vomiting, and diarrhœa, both in acute and chronic forms; bismuth subnit. with pulv. kino comp., said to relieve pain and vomiting 87/191
Arsenic in subacute gastritis 88/20
Solanin in alcoholic and ulcerative forms 93/47
Magnesium sulphate in cases where a purgative is required and the stomach rebels 95/35
Ferrum hypodermically in severe chronic form 97/39
Somatose in severe cases 97/70
Nitrate of silver as an irrigant in chronic forms; calomel; carbonate of bismuth; castor oil in infantile cases 97/542
GASTRODIAPHANY.—97/536, 98/497
GASTRODYNIA.—87/112 (*See* "Dyspepsia" and "Digestion, Disorders of.")
GASTRO-ENTEROSTOMY. — 87/192, 88/462, 92/472, 474, 93/487, 94/529, 95/340, 464, 96/550
For non-cancerous affections 96/550
GASTRO-INTESTINAL CATARRH.—(*See* "Diarrhœa.")
Gastro-intestinal infection 96/222
TREATMENT.—Paracresotic acid, 3 to 4 grammes daily for catarrh of nursing women 93/41
Djamboe in infusion for gastro-enteritis of children, the diarrhœa and vomiting being rapidly improved 95/22
Tannigen in gastro-intestinal disease in children, the dose varying from 0·1 to 0·3 gm., four times daily 93/168
GASTROPEXIA.—94/528, 97/545
GASTROPTOSIS.—96/539, 98/497
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Lavage, combined with strict regime, the only treatment apart from gastro-enterostomy 98/502 (*See also* "Stomach, Disorders of.")
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For the removal of foreign bodies 95/461
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GENU VALGUM.
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And staggering in ear disease 98/206 (*See* "Ear.")
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Listerine; copper sulphate in 95/473
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Carcinomatous, loretin for 97/49
Enlargement of cervical glands due to dental caries 97/255; subcutaneous extirpation of tubercular cervical 96/333
Glandular fever in epidemic form 98/245
Glandular therapeutics 97/4
Inflamed lymphatic treated with very hot compresses 90/356
Lachrymal 88/253 (*See* "Eye," "Eyelids," and "Lachrymal Apparatus.")
Parotid: unusual swelling of 97/255; extirpation of 97/256
Tuberculous glands, treatment of 97/253
TREATMENT.—*Acute*: belladonna and phytolacca decandra, tinct. ♏v; the latter is preferable in parotitis, and follows belladonna in other cases of glandular engorgement.

Chronic: iodine salts; pot. iodid., gr. ij or iij t.d. in strumous or syphilitic cases; calcium salts; calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$, increased until the gland is tender, and then diminished; calcium chloride, gr. x t.d. increased, in glandular enlargement of breast, axillary glands, etc.; also recommended in doses from gr. j to xv, in milk, and taken after meals; the crystallised salt is preferred; silica salts. Percy Wilde recommends silicate of soda, saturated solution, gtt. v t.d., reducing the dose as soon as the glands get tender; it acts well on femoral, inguinal, and cervical glands, less satisfactory for the breast; hydrastis canadensis, tinct. gtt. iij to x, for simple glandular tumours of breast; pilocarpine injections for chronic enlargement of lymphatics. *Externally:* iodine; iodide of potassium, strong solution; nitrate of silver, ʒj to vaseline ʒx, applied as ointment daily 87/197
Glandular tumours: Iodol-lanolin as inunction in 98/39

GLANDERS.—88/273, 91/223
TREATMENT.—Bollinger advises carbolic acid and iodide of potassium. Gamgee recommends arsenic combined with strychnia. Gold's case recovered after prolonged use of mercurial inunction 91/223

GLAUCOMA.—87/170, 88/273, 90/275, 93/244, 96/307, 97/256, 98/246 (*See also* "Retina, Diseases of.")
Taxis of eyeball in 98/246
Chronic 92/246; baths in 98/246
Iridectomy for 93/244, 98/246
Its relation to gout, inherited or acquired 98/246
Posterior and anterior 90/275
Stretching of external nasal nerve to relieve pain of 97/259
TREATMENT. — Cocaine; eserine 87/170, 88/274, 92/246, 98/29, 246
Stenocarpine in 88/100
Pilocarpine; strychnine 92 246
Posterior or internal sclerotomy combined with iridectomy 96/307
Acute: Colchicin in; hot baths in 98/246
Ammonia; sodium salicylate; taraxacum 98/246

GLEET.—87/206, 93/244, 95/300 (*See also* "Gonorrhœa.")
Chronic urethritis with granulations 93/245
Staining urethral injections for obstinate gleet 95/300
TREATMENT.—Injections of iodine, ♏v to aq. ℥j, or nitrate of silver, gr. j to aq. ℥j; iron; cantharides tinct., ♏ij to v, internally 87/202
Chimaphila, liq. ext., ♏j to x, or tinct. ♏v to xx; hydrastis; kava-kava 88/38, 63, 70
Gouley advises mild astringent injections, using 10 or 12 ozs. of boric acid or biborate of sodium, 5 grs. to oz. applied once daily for five or six days, ahd afterwards chloride of zinc solution, ½ gr. to the oz. For antebulbar granular urethritis, nitrate of silver solution, ½ gr. increased to one and rarely 2 grs. to the oz., used every four or five days. In granular urethritis of membranous and prostatic regions, specially if chronic gonecystitis exist, 3, 4 or even 5 grs. to the oz. may be required, and the bladder should contain a few ozs. of urine during the injection; a steel sound should be cautiously passed two days after each irrigation. In more obstinate cases the granulations are pencilled with solution of nitrate of silver (10, 20 or 30 grs. to the oz.) every four or five days until they disappear; for this the urethroscope is of course required. Guyon's method of instilling 10, 20 or 30 minims of nitrate of silver solution (10, 20 or 30 grs. to the oz.) to be in a minute washed into the bladder by a stream of water and repeated every three or four days, is useful for membranous and prostatic chronic granular urethritis, but strong solutions are contra-indicated in urethritis anterior to bulbo-membranous portion 93/244
In order to determine the site of inflammation Fenwick uses staining injections, after using which the patient brings for examination the first part of the morning urine, and if it contains coloured threads only the penile urethra is faulty,

as in only about 6% of patients can ordinary injections pass the opening of the membranous urethra, but if white threads appear the posterior urethra is the part affected. Generally both are seen, indicating that the posterior as well as the anterior parts are involved. The injections used are either tinct. catechu, ♏viij-ʒj; liquid extract of red gum, ♏iv-x-ʒj; or watery solution of methyl violet, 1-in 3000 95/300

GLYCOSURIA.—98/163 (*See* "Diabetes.")
- Caused by thyroid extract 96/63
- In healthy persons 92/503
- In insanity 98/163
- Uranium nitrate in 98/163

GOITRE.—89/469, 90/276, 92/255, 93/246, 96/334, 97/259 (*See also* "Goitre, Exophthalmic.").
- Enucleation of 93/247; report on 96/334
- Treatment.—Fluoride salts; ichthyol; spartein 88/52, 65, 97
- Electrolysis in cases of soft goitre 90/276
- For parenchymatous and fibroid goitre, the patient should be removed from the district (if an endemic case); application of blisters and fluoric acid internally. Biniodide of mercury ointment has disappointed English observers. Parenchymatous and cystic goitres have been injected with iron and iodine solutions; but the use of the latter by Lemon's method has at times proved fatal. Kapper injects iodoform, 1 part; ether, 7 parts; olive oil, 7 parts; 15 to 25 minims are given by a hypodermic syringe, and repeated either daily or at longer intervals. Auerbach uses aqueous solution of osmic acid (gr. j to ʒij) injecting a syringeful every other day. Partial extirpation is the best treatment for parenchymatous goitres and for cystic forms, tapping with or without drainage, or enucleation 92/256, 258
- Duguet commends the injection of tinct. of iodine, 8 to 16 drops at a time. Reverdin advocates iodoform, 3 grs. daily internally. Extirpation and enucleation are extensively practised, preferably the latter 93/246
- Cynoglossum macrostylunbrige in 95/20
- Thyroid gland, said to be most useful in simple soft goitres; cystic cases not so much influenced, but still gland becomes atrophied. The younger the patient and the more recent the tumour the more satisfactory the result 97/259

GOITRE, Cystic.—89/469, 91/224, 92/256, 97/260
- Treatment.—Application of chromic acid to inner wall by means of a probe 91/224
- Tincture of iodine; extirpation 91/226
- Tapping, with or without drainage or injection 92/256

GOITRE, Exophthalmic.—89/469, 90/93, 259, 280, 91/228, 92/232, 93/222, 248, 94/259, 95/62, 96/316, 97/234, 275, 98/218, 261
- Etiology of 98/218
- Insanity of 94/355
- Nauheim baths, baneful effects of, in 97/277
- New symptom in 91/228
- Pathology and prognosis 98/261
- Statistics of operations 98/218
- Surgery of 98/262
- Treatment.—Spartein, remarkable effects of 88/97
- Galvanism in 90/93, 91/228
- Strophanthus, beneficial effects of 90/261, 91/228
- Tinct. of veratrum viride, gtt. iij, twice daily. Strophanthus tinct., ♏v, thrice daily gradually increased; galvanism; cactus grandiflorus tinct., gtt. iij to v, every four hours; ammonium carbazotate, gr. j, thrice daily in pill form, increasing the dose 91/53, 228
- Cactus to relieve cases of palpitation and nervousness 92/24
- Draper has found the digitalis group of cardiac tonics most useful, giving digitalis frequently in pretty large doses; aconite and aconitine did not give him satisfaction; with potassium iodide excellent results, short of cure, have been obtained. Trousseau's method is revived, giving ½ to 1-gr. doses of digitalis leaves every half hour for two or

three hours during the paroxysm of cardiac excitement, and applying the ice-bag over the heart, and if after three hours amelioration does not result, bleeding is resorted to. Cheadle uses tinct. of iodine internally. Ferruginous tonics are required for the anæmia when present, and bromides or valerian extract if nervous symptoms are marked. Belladonna and the neutral sulphate of atropine are useful in many cases. Sée gives veratrum viride tinct., 10, 12 or 20 drops daily to quiet the pulse. Hydrotherapy is often valuable. Electricity may be of use, a current of from 3 to 8 milliampères being used for eight or ten minutes, the séances being extended over a month at least. The positive pole is applied over the heart, and the negative over the first cervical vertebra. Dieulafoy gave the following in a case where tendency to hæmoptysis existed: ℞ Powdered Ipecacuanha, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Powdered Digitalis Leaves, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Extract of Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Ft. Pil., 4 to 6 pills in twenty-four hours. Should the ipecacuanha cause diarrhœa, the dose of opium is increased. Möbius has found most benefit from bromides; electricity is most generally useful in the form of galvanism; but faradism may be of service. Bryson advocates the use of Taylor's respirator, together with nux vomica, arsenic, and digitalis internally. Hydrotherapy 93/248, 249
Intestinal antiseptics, together with strophanthus tinct.; rest treatment and light dietary 94/260
Thymus gland seems to have no specific effect, but it improves the general condition. Diet should consist of milk, fish, eggs, etc., but meat should be avoided. Mercurial purgatives. Phenol bismuth or naphthol bismuth, or salol with bismuth salicylate taken two hours after meals, as intestinal antiseptics 98/261

GONOCOCCUS.
Action of sulph. of thalline on 89/265
Biology of 98/248
Culture examinations of 98/250
Effect of sandal-wood oil on 96/335
Gram's method of examination 98/249
How to ascertain if gonococci still exist after supposed cure 96/335
Irrigations, or Guyon's instillations for 94/305
Longevity of 98/248
Permanganate of potash to rid the urethra of 97/584
Statistics of the organism in the female rectum 97/265
Wertheim's observation on the cultivation of worthy of special attention 97/585

GONORRHŒA.—87/200, 89/265, 90/473, 91/230, 92/258, 94/305, 96/335, 97/266, 98/247
Can suppurating venereal buboes be cured without free incision? 91/231
Gonorrhœal cystitis cured by influenza 96/171
Gonorrhœa syphilis defined by Hutchinson 87/361
TREATMENT.—Arbutin; hamamelis; hydrastis; thallium 88/17, 58, 60, 104; kava-kava in 88/70, 89/50
In incubative stage, injections of warm water, or very weak solution of pot. permang., or boracic acid; effervescing citrate of potash, internally, lessens fever, the pain in passing urine, and the tendency to epididymitis and bubo. In third stage, when scalding has disappeared, copaiba, or capsules of sandal-wood oil; if discharge does not lessen, injections of zinc sulphate, gr. iij to ℥j; zinc sulphocarbolate, gr. ij to ℥j, or potash permang., gr. j to ℥j, or Watson Cheyne's bougies are useful; should this fail, then inject gtt. ij or iij of solution of nitrate of silver, gr. ij to v to ℥j, on to the stricture, by means of Erichsen's liquid caustic catheter; repeat this at intervals of five to seven days for two or three weeks; antimonial wine ♏xv sec. hor, used in the inflammatory stage, with two leeches to the inflamed penis, and two in each groin, together with a very hot urethral injection of corrosive sublimate, 1 in 15,000, every hour, gave marked benefit in forty-eight hours; the injection is gradually increased to 1 in 5,000 later, and

used less frequently; injection of 2% solution of cocaine, retaining it about five minutes, and injecting four or five times a day, arrests the soreness and painful erections; kava used also in acute cystitis, prostatitis, etc.; bougies with grooves, containing the following paste: ℞ Cacao Butter, 100 parts; Nitrate of Silver, 1 to 1·5 parts; Balsam of Copaiba, 2 parts. *Gonorrhœal rheumatism:* sod. salicylate; afterwards belladonna or blisters, according to the condition 87/201

Hot injections of hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 60,000 to 1 in 40,000, said to be more useful in sub-acute and chronic cases; sulphate of thalline in bougies, consisting of 2% and 5% of thalline with gelatin and glycerin; thallin is also used as injection, 1 to 5%, or in soluble spring bougie, 2½ to 5%. Creolin injection, 5 to 8%, applied through a hollow sound; pyridine, iodised vapor; iodoform, finely powdered, and suspended in almond oil, as injection; also a mixture of olive and eucalyptus oils 89/265

Lycopodium, gr. ij to x; Salol, gr. xx thrice daily, using an astringent injection also in chronic cases. Nitrate of silver, gr. xlviij to ℥j has aborted an attack on the fourth day, but is not free from risk. Malécot advises nitrate of silver, gr. x to ℥j, to abort the attack; but if too late for this, salicylate of mercury solution, 1 in 2,000. Neisser advises nitrate of silver, 1 in 4,000 or 1 in 2,000, used four to six times daily. For chronic urethritis, sounds covered with ointment containing nitrate of silver, gr. ij to vj to ℥j, may be used; astringents may also be required; Unna's bougies.. For suppurating bubo, puncture, let out pus, wash out cavity with sublimate solution, and then fill it with liquefied vaselin containing iodoform 91/38, 230

Methyl violet injections of 1 in 100 and 1 in 150 sol. from ten to fifteen times a day 92/59

Pyoktanin solution, 1 to 3,000, is of little benefit. Hanika fills the urethra with equal parts of tannin, iodoform and thalline sulphate in powder 92/258

Hydrastis, liq. ext. 10 to 30 drops to 1 oz. of water as injection. See uses silicate of soda injections in gonorrhœa 92/49, 69

Hydrogen peroxide as an injection: ℞ Hydrarg. Bichlor. gr. j, Hydrogenis Peroxidi sol. f℥ij, Aquæ q.s. ad f℥vj, M. Sig.—Inject after urinating, two or three times a day 93/29

Phenocoll; pichi-pichi 94/30, 32

Ammonium sulph-ichthyolate, 1 to 100; Hutchinson uses first an injection of zinc chloride, gtt. ij to ℥j; next sandalwood oil capsules; lastly, a purgative night dose of Epsom salts with bromide of potassium. Saalfeld treats painful erections with lupulin, camphor, monobromate of camphor and a combination of antipyrine with bromide of potassium (15 grs. to 45 grs. respectively); local washing and injection of thalline sulphate, 1%, or weaker, four to six times daily, or zinc sulpho-carbolate, 2 or 3 parts to 1000; or a mixture of zinc sulphate $\frac{2}{10}$ of 1 part, acetate of lead $\frac{4}{10}$ of 1 part, distilled water 100 parts; or zinc sulphate, carbolic acid and alum, each ·2 or ·3, aq. 100 parts; or potassium permanganate ·3 to 100, or resorcin 1 or 2 to 100, or solution of tannin ·5 to ·25 to 100 as injections. In addition salol, oil of santal, copaiba and cubebs may be used internally. Glenn used: ℞ Zinc Chloride, gr. ss; Zinc Iodide, gr. j; Aq. ℥j, as an injection. Christian avoids injections and uses a capsule containing oil of sandalwood, 5 drops; oil of copaiba, 5 drops; oil of cinnamon, 1 drop; 4 to 8 capsules daily. For "morning drop" an injection of zinc sulpho-carbolate and hydrastis is useful. Infante uses fluid extract of llareta, giving 2 tablespoonfuls daily of 2% mixture of the extract in water. Grivtzoff employs salol, 1·5 grm., with a few drops of peppermint oil three or four times a day with cubebs if desired, and for an injec-

tion: ℞ Salol 10 grms.; Gummi Arab., 5·0; Aq. dest., 2000·0; M. Ft. emuls. Inject three or four times a day. Permanganate of potash, 1 to 4000 solution, injected through a rubber catheter with lateral perforations. Carvallo uses: (1,) ℞ Sol. of Lysol (1%), 100 grms.; Sydenham's Laudanum, 3 grms.; M. (2,) ℞ Sol. of Lysol (1%), 100 grms.; Cocaine Chlorhydrate, ·50 grm.; M. These injections are allowed to remain in the urethra four or five minutes, and are used three times daily 94/305

Pepsin for in soluble bougies 95/41

Argentamin and argonin as injections for; ferripyrin in 96/28, 43

Gonorrhœal epididymitis: iodovasagen for 96/48

New method: In acute stage do nothing but tell patient to wear a suspensory bandage, take an alkaline bath every three days, and come back in ten days. Then a reservoir holding two quarts is filled with a sol. of permanganate of potash (1 in 2000), warm, if possible; an indiarubber tube two yards long with glass nozzle at the end is fixed to reservoir. The patient urinates, and the reservoir placed about five feet above the penis, and the glans and meatus are irrigated; then the nozzle is introduced into meatus, and the liquid flows in till it reaches the sphincter, when it returns and escapes washing out front portion of urethra. To reach the posterior portion, press the meatus against the cannula which causes the liquid to force the sphincter and enter bladder. When patient wants to urinate, turn off the current and tell the patient to press on the penis from time to time while ejecting the solution, by which means the liquid penetrates into all the glands and its action is increased. This may be repeated once or twice. One *séance* a day is sufficient, and patient is cured at end of eight days 96/335

Ichthyol recommended to be used (1 or 2%) by an irrigator: said to have advantages over potas. permang. and arg. nit. as being less painful. Injections of 2 to 10 per mille. of emulsion of creasote has produced rapid cures 97/266

Argonin for continued treatment 97/583

Enterol; pyoktanin; formalin most rapid agent in curing 98/27, 49, 252

Gonorrhœal Rheumatism: Terebinthine baths in 98/479 (*See* "Rheumatism.")

Gonorrhœal Arthritis: Carbolic acid injections; joint puncture; plaster casts 98/480

In Women 90/277, 97/260, 98/252

Gonorrhœal endometritis 95/238

Rectal gonorrhœa in women 94/305; statistics of 97/265

TREATMENT.—Vaginal suppositories of acetate of lead (gr. v), and opium (gr. jss) during acute stage, and of carbolic acid (gr. j), iodoform (gr. iij), alum (gr. x), and iron (ferr. sulph. exsic., gr. jss) in the chronic stages 90/278

Jadasson employed ichthyol for urethritis in women, and gonorrhœal cervical catarrh; 10% ointment is used, being weakened for application to the female urethra 94/307

For sterility, curettage of cervical canal, antiseptic applications and the use of salol bougies. Bichloride of mercury or lysol good germicides. In *child-bearing* women, patient should drink abundance of water and take occasionally salol or salicylate of sodium. In obstinate cases, iodoform bougies. Where vulvitis and vaginitis, use antiseptic injections. Saline solution and permanganate of potassium useful as douches. Pencilling the mucous membrane twice weekly with nitrate of silver (5 to 10%), using iodoform as a powder. If erosions on cervix, apply silver nitrate with brush. Scarification of cervix if pain excessive. Vaginal antiseptic douching previous to labour, and prophylactic applications of silver nitrate to infant's eyes 97/263

Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia: Nitrate of silver solution applied to the everted lids, and passed well into the cul-de-sac, is the best treatment.

- In severe cases a solution of 20 grs. to the ounce is necessary 93/251

GOUT.—87/207, 88/274, 90/279, 91/232, 92/259, 93/251, 94 309, 97/267, 98/253 (*See also* "Rheumatism and Gout, Chronic.")

- Analysis of gouty urines—conclusions 88/278
- Angina, true or false 91/108 ; asthma 92/107
- Chronic forms of 89/427, 91/429
- Differential diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis and gout 94/501
- Disorders of eye in 98/259 ; effect of on eye 87/209
- Gout and lead poisoning 92/107
- Gout and Life Assurance 96/129, 131
- Gout and rheumatism 97/267
- Gouty paralysis 88/283 ; vertigo 93/550
- Intestinal gout 94/309
- In throat, colchicum for 90/279, 91/235
- Murrell's external treatment for 97/53
- Pathology of 91/232
- Treatment.—Colchicum, in acute paroxysms, ♏x at first, then ♏v every ten or fifteen minutes until pain is relieved ; also ℞ Ammonii Chloridi, ʒiv ; Potassæ Chloratis, ʒij ; Glycerini, ʒxij ; Tinct. Iodidi, ʒij ; Aq. ad ℥xij. Sig.—℥j every four or six hours. *Locally :* ℞ Potass. Iodidi, ʒj ; Potassii Bicarb., ℥j ; Tinct. Opii, ʒij ; Aq. Oj ; M. ; or carbonate of lithia, gr. iv, dissolved in aq. rosæ, ʒvj, warmed and applied on charpie or sponge, and covered with guttapercha ; also aconitia, iodoform, cajuput oil, opium preparations, and moistened tobacco leaf have been used. Iodine : ℞ Iodine, gr. xl ; Alcohol, ℥j ; Water, ʒvj ; M. As lotion. Veratria (gr. xxx to ℥j lanolin), as an ointment. After paroxysm has passed, benzoate of lithia, gr. x to xx, if there is excess of uric acid ; aconite, ♏j or ij, in full-blooded subjects if there is excessive arterial action ; pulsatilla, ♏v sec. hor, in sub-acute gout, specially in women, and if the pain flies from joint to joint ; between the attacks, ℞ Pulv. Rhei, ʒj ; Aurantii Cort., ℥ij ; Pulv. Aloes with Canella Bark, ℥ij ; Sp. Vin. Gallici, Oiv ; M. Sig.—ʒss of the strained liquor in water, night and morning. Iodine locally. Arnica, ♏v four times daily, in *rheumatic gout* ; oxides of manganese and arsenic, in *debility* ; acid hydrochlor. dil., to remove lithic acid. Vichy waters are used where there is considerable vitality, and catarrhal condition of the digestive organs—not where there is tendency to chalky concretion about joints ; Carlsbad, if there is much engorgement of the portal system ; Baden-Baden, or Gettysburg (U.S.) waters, if there are chalky concretions ; Bath (England) thermal waters are very serviceable in atonic gouty conditions 87/207
- Ichthyol 88/66
- For nocturnal cramps in gouty persons, tinct. of cannabis indica, ♏10, on sugar 91/18
- Electrical endosmosis for gouty concretion. For gout in the throat soothing local applications, diluents and alkalies internally, and hygienic measures 91/235
- Piperazine in 92/64, 93/45, 252
- Smith endeavours to ascertain and use the diet most easily assimilated in each individual case. For plethoric patients, saline purgatives, *e.g.*, a course of sulphate of soda will be suitable, and after this nitric acid, given for a week or two, followed by a persistent course of alkalies, the best forms being the alkaline waters, especially those containing lithia. In some peculiarly obstinate cases Smith uses iodide of potassium, and occasionally colchicum 92/261
- Vogt gives piperazidine, 15 grs., thrice daily, as a uric acid solvent. Sodium silicate, 7½-gr. doses, has been used in gout with some success 92/64, 69
- Ledum palustre tinct., in 5 to 10-minim doses, has been used for sub-acute affections of the smaller joints, and to control the irritation of gouty eczema. Lactic acid has been advised as a prophylactic as follows : A solution of 10 drachms of lactic acid, with an equal quantity of water is used,

of which the patient takes ½ to 1 teaspoonful, with 2, 3 or 4 glasses of water in the morning; the drug is stopped at the end of two or three weeks, and in six or eleven days is resumed, and this method is continued for months, or even years 93/33, 251

Haig uses salicylate of soda, gr. 15, every three or four hours for intestinal gout 94/309

Phosphates in 96/55

Murrell's external treatment: Take ½ an ounce of iodide of potassium, dissolve it in ½ a pint of rectified spirit—methylated spirit is used in hospital practice—add 1 ounce of soap liniment, and then ½ a drachm each of oil of cajuput and oil of cloves. A piece of lint is soaked in this mixture, wrapped round the affected part, covered with protective and kept in place by a bandage. It acts as a powerful counter-irritant, and the inflammation usually subsides in from twelve to twenty-four hours. In addition Murrell frequently gives a drachm of colchicum wine with 10 grs. of iodide of potassium three times a day. These large doses of colchicum wine induce brisk purgation, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, but they speedily cut short the attack. This mode of treatment is especially useful in the case of robust, full bodied men in active employment, to whom the loss of a day's work is a serious consideration 97/53

Urotropine in gouty and rheumatic conditions 97/91

Salicylic acid and its salts the most powerful solvents and eliminators of uric acid. In chronic arthritis the salicylates should be persevered with, combining them with iodides, ammonium salts, or the mineral acids; or if debility, with arsenic, quinine, or cod-liver oil. *Locally*, liniments of chloroform, belladonna, terebene, with blisters, and massage for residual stiffness and œdema 97/268

Lycetol in chronic forms 98/40

During acute stage promote diuresis by Evian or Vittel water and apply locally anodyne embrocations; if no improvement after five days, give quinine hydrobrom. combined with pulv. digitalis, or if the pains worse on the fifth day, sod. salicyl. in 30 to 40-gr. doses (provided no albuminuria). In sub-acute stage, colchicum. Hot sand-baths. *Red meat and hot water* have been used with success in the following: Chronic gouty arthritis, recurrent uric acid calculi, intractable migraine, persistent gouty dyspepsia. There is no evidence that piperazin, lycetol or lysidin have any special solvent action over uric acid. Electricity 98/255, 256

GRAFTING.

Grafting of rabbit's bone in ununited fracture 91/214; of decalcified bone chips and shavings to fill up cavities, etc. 92/125, 97/142

Grafts of skin for affections of eye and lids 94/285

Skin grafting generally 97/522

Tendon grafting in infantile paralysis 97/559

GRANULAR LIDS.—(*See* "Eye-lids.")

GRANULAR PHARYNGITIS.—94/461 (*See* "Pharynx, Disorders of.")

GRANULOMA.

Of the Pudenda, ulcerating: Salicylic acid, grs xxx to xl to ℥j of creasote satisfactory treatment, although complete excision advised 98/259

GRAVEL.

Benzoate of sodium in small doses for 94/13

Berberis a valuable remedy 89/23

Orthosyphon stamineus in 89/57

Salts of silica in 92/69

GRAVES'S DISEASE.—(*See* "Goitre, Exophthalmic.")

GUINEA WORM DISEASE.—92/262, 93/226, 94/293, 95/273, 98/226 (*See* "Filariasis.")

Clinical history and post-mortem appearances of 98/226

In the South Sea islands 98/226

TREATMENT.—Carbolic lotion or poultices; perchloride of mercury; precipitated sulphur 95/274

GUMMA.

Cerebral 90/176, 92/127; syphilitic 87/363 (*See* "Syphilis.")

Of tonsil 98/408

GUMS.
- Calcic inflammation of 95/469, 474
- Gingivitis of 95/469, 473
- TREATMENT.—Listerine; sulphate of copper 95/473

GUNPOWDER GRAINS.
- Galvano-cautery for removal of embedded 98/262

GUNSHOT-WOUNDS.
- Detection of bullet by means of the telephone 91/237
- Of the abdomen 92/81, 94/51; of the spine 92/458

GYMNASTICS.
- In articular rheumatism 94/500
- In cardiac disease 96/348; in chorea 96/206, 97/177
- In locomotor ataxia 92/385
- In mercurial tremor 94/551
- In pulmonary tuberculosis 92/391, 96/580
- Of the tympanum 98/197
- Respiratory 92/391, 98/475
- Thure-Brandt gymnastic movements in dysmenorrhœa 95/191

GYNÆCOLOGY.
- Electricity in 90/96, 91/183, 186, 92/250
- Gynæcological insanity 96/433
- Gynæcological practice: ethyl-bromide in 93/22; ether and chloroform in 97/19
- Hypnotism in 98/79
- Sanoform powder in 98/56

GYROMELE (Turck's).
- Description of the diagnostic and therapeutic value of 97/534

HÆMATEMESIS.—87/209, 94/309
- More frequent in women—explanation 94/309
- TREATMENT. — Ipecacuanha, tinct. ♏ij to iv, if there is much tendency to vomiting; hamamelis virginica, tinct. ♏v to x when there is passive hæmorrhage of dark, venous blood; oil of turpentine, especially when there is great debility; ergot, internally or by hypodermic injection, for active arterial hæmorrhage; various astringents, *e.g.*, dilute sulphuric acid; alum; perchloride of iron; acetate of lead; tannic and gallic acids 87/209
- Geranium maculatum in 89/42
- If tongue is clean and little or no epigastric pain exists, Handford gives magnesia sulphate with sulphate of iron, sulphuric acid, nux vomica, and perhaps small doses of digitalis. If gastric catarrh exists he gives an alkaline aperient of soda bicarbonate in full doses, soda sulphate, magnesia sulphate and nux vomica, omitting iron or giving it in pill 94/310
- Carica papaya as an antacid 96/31
- Ferripyrin in 96/43
- Picrotoxine value of for 98/47
- Turpentine for hæmatemesis from gastric ulcer 98/66

HÆMATIDROSIS.—88/283, 89/268
- Ergot; abstraction of blood; belladonna 89/268

HÆMATOCELE.
- Of broad ligament 90/507

HÆMATOMA AURIS.
- Description of (illust.) 94/210
- Lead lotion and massage later 96/258; injection of carbolic solution 98/200

HÆMATOPORPHYRIN.
- Due to the use of sulphonal; how recognised 92/503

HÆMATOSALPINX.—90/506
- Associated with malformations, uterine myomata, and chronic syphilis 90/507

HÆMATURIA.—87/209, 88/283, 89/268, 91/238, 92/262, 93/391, 94/310, 97/392, 98/263
- Cystoscopy in 90/148, 92/123
- Detection of, and differential diagnosis of, 88/283, 89/268, 92/122, 123, 94/310; due to a parasite 89/269; to asparagus, to enlarged prostate 91/238; to rhubarb 91/238, 92/262; to malaria 93/391, 97/392, 98/263; with or without symptoms 92/122, 123
- TREATMENT.—Turpentine, ♏iij, in acute Bright's disease, ʒj t.d. in Egyptian endemic hæmaturia; hamamelis virginica, ♏v to x, 4 times a day, in constant passive hæmorrhage without inflammation; chimaphila, tinct. ♏v to xx, also in passive hæmaturia; quinine, large doses, in hæmaturia following malaria. Of astringents, gallic acid, gr. x often repeated, seems preferable 87/209
- Ext. bursæ pastoris liq., ♏x to xx 89/26

Macwilliam recommends salicyl-sulphonic acid in saturated watery solution, gtt. j or ij being added to ♏xx of urine as a delicate albumin test. Patients suffering from hæmaturia are advised to avoid the use of garden rhubarb 92/263

Powdered cinnamon for bleeding from the genito-urinary tract 94/310

Calcium chloride for bleeding from gums, and slight hæmaturia 95/15

Control pain by morphia hypodermically; purge with sulphate of magnesia; oil of turpentine ♏x every 3 or 4 hours till urine clear; to prevent relapse 2 to 3 weeks in bed after acute symptoms subsided; during convalescence give a combination of quinine, iron and arsenic. Quinine absolutely contra-indicated during attack 98/263

HÆMOGLOBINURIA.

Lépine divides into two classes—hæmic and renal 90/280

HÆMOPHILIA.

In infants more frequent than generally supposed; may not suffer in later life 88/378

HÆMOPTYSIS.—87/210, 88/408, 89/390, 91/238, 92/263, 375, 93/254, 94/311, 96/336, 98/264 (*See also* "Phthisis.")

Diagnosis from expectoration in 91/80

Non-cardiac and non-tubercular forms in elderly people 91/239

Pathology of 92/263, 94/311

TREATMENT.—Green values nitrite of amyl; also cayenne pepper, half teaspoonful in warm water; or capsicine, gr. v in pill; thinks emetic of salt and water useful, Engel gives hamamelis virginica, ʒj or ij frequently repeated, specially in passive, venous hæmorrhage. Graves uses ipecacuanha, gr. j to ij every 15 or 30 minutes until it takes effect or nausea appears, specially in the early stages of phthisis; it may be combined with ergot, ℞ Ext. Ergot Liq. ʒiij; Ext. Ipecac. Liq. ʒss; Tinct. Opii Deodor. ʒss M. ʒj half hourly; ℞ Ergot, Aq. Ext. gr. j; Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss; Ac. Gallici, gr. j; Ft. Pil. sec. hor. when there is no hæmorrhage, but sputa are very bloody; oxide of silver, gr. ss; or tinct. ferr. perchlor., in anæmic or debilitated cases; solutions of acetate or nitrate of iron are also used. Other drugs recommended are cricus lanceolatus (milk thistle), tinct. gtt. xv to xx sec. hor.; veratrum viride, ♏x frequently repeated, in plethoric cases with active hæmorrhage; common salt, ʒj; pyrogallic acid, gr. j; copaiba; vinegar, ʒj; turpentine internally, or inhaled from a handkerchief 87/210

Acalypha, ♏j to iv, for blood-stained expectoration; terpin-hydrate, grs. j to vj 88/1, 102

Of phthisis: Gallic and tannic acids, alone or in combination; liq. ext. of ergot, tinct. of hamamelis; acetate of lead, oil of turpentine, with counter irritation, by means of a blister, may any of them be tried, the patient being kept absolutely quiet in bed in a cool room 88/408

Geranium maculatum, grs. x to xl. Lamium album: ℞ Tinct. Flor. Lamii Alb. (about) ℥iv; Syr. Sacchari ℥ij; Aq. dest. ℥ix, M Half a teaspoonful half-hourly until the bleeding ceases, then a tablespoonful every four hours until all symptoms disappear 89/42, 51

Hamamelis and hydrastis; iodoform 90/415

Sir Andrew Clark says that in some arthritic patients astringents are harmful, and the best remedies are calomel and salines, alkalies and iodide of potassium, together with dieting, quiet, the stilling of cough and frequently renewed counter-irritation. Ice applied suddenly but not constantly 91/239

Sainsbury states that ergot or digitalis will only check capillary bleeding, and will aggravate hæmorrhage from a large vessel. Andrew advises aconite to reduce blood pressure. Nothnagel uses morphine to quiet cough, and also ergotin and acetate of lead. Cesari regards antipyrine as a useful local hæmostatic 92/264, 375

Harris mentions morphia injections as the most useful remedy, as cough is stopped and mechanical rest favoured thereby. Wright suggests chloride of calcium, giving drachm doses of liquor calcis chloride every hour; a small dose of morphia combined with this has given good results 93/254

In severe and stubborn cases, Eklund advises: ℞ Ext. Hamam. Virg. liq., Ext. Hydrast. Can. liq., āā ʒijss; Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, Aq. dest., āā ℥iijss—vij; M. Sig.—ʒij to ℥ss h. alt. 94/312

Blaschko, of Berlin, employs the following: ℞ Ergotine, 1 part, Gallic Acid, 1 part, Syrup of Althæa, 25 parts, Distilled Water, 25 parts. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours 95/25

Sucking ice; sinapisms to lower extremities and dry cups to thorax; bandaging the limbs and injections of ether and saline solutions if hæmorrhage abundant 96/336

Inhalations or sprays of a 1% solution of antipyrine have been effectual when other means, including subcutaneous injections of ergot, have failed 97/22

Semi-upright position better than recumbent. Dr. Desplats, of Lille, recommends, as last resort, ligatures round four limbs, afterwards loosened one by one. Salicylates, if associated with gouty or rheumatic diathesis 98/265

Hæmoptysis diet: Milk, 1½ pints; solid beef essence, 2 oz; bread, 4 ozs; butter, ¼ oz., in the form of thin sandwiches (daily) 98/267

HÆMORRHAGE.—89/270, 96/337 (*See also* "Epistaxis," "Hæmatemesis," "Hæmaturia," "Hæmoptysis," "Menorrhagia," etc.)

Bladder: Diagnosis and symptoms 88/285; examination by cystoscope 90/147, 92/123; cornutine in 96/37; blood in urine, during administration of salicylates 90/39

Bone: For hæmorrhage from bone during operation Rapin drives in disinfected cobbler's nails, removing them at the end of operation 98/267

Brain: Nitrite of amyl suggested in 90/196; strychnine and galvanic current considered useful 94/312; ligature of common carotid for ingravescent 92/126, 96/203; traumatic, diagnosis of 90/163, 96/185; trephining for 92/126

Collapse: Transfusion of saline fluid where life is threatened from severe hæmorrhage; in France, injection of "Artificial serum" more frequently used, *e.g.*, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride āā ʒij; water Oij. Or the following yields a solution of the normal salinity of the blood: Chloride of sodium, 50 grs.; chloride of pot., 3 grs; sulphate of sodium, 2·5 grs.; phosphate of sodium 2 grs.; carbonate of sodium 2·5 grs. Temperature of fluid should be blood heat. In emergency cases plain unsterilised water may be used 96/337

Sulphate of soda, internally, 1½ grs. every hour, or injected *into blood*, for grave capillary hæmorrhage, whether of traumatic or spontaneous origin 98/267

Ear from, in fractured base of skull, diagnostic value of 90/162; of discharges more or less hæmorrhagic 96/256

Eye into, following injury; recovery after incision in sclerotic 89/270; may result after operation for cataract 97/277; ergotin and liq. ferri perchlor. advised by Abadie 87/172

Sub-conjunctival: Saline injections for 97/44

General: For hæmorrhage generally, galium aparine 88/52; hamamelis 88/58; urtica urens 88/105; bursa pastoris 89/26; geranium maculatum 89/42

Internal, treatment of: Cut off supply of liquids, further reduce liquidity of blood by injections of pilocarpine. Purgatives that produce watery evacuations also suggested 92/264

Intra-peritoneal, traumatic: Usually necessary to find bleeding point. Sometimes, however, washing out with hot saline solution successful, as in boy aged eight years in Leeds Infirmary 95/81

Intra-spinal: Laminectomy for 92/460
Kidney, from, in nephrotomy: Bleeding was so great it was found necessary to remove kidney. It proved to be a large white kidney 97/339
Lungs, from (*See* "Hæmoptysis.")
Middle Meningeal Artery; Summary of paper by Jacobson in Guy's Hospital Reports 88/371; diagnosis 96/186
Nose: A simple tampon moistened in a solution of antipyrine (1 to 5 or 1 to 2) usually sufficient 97/22; during salicylation 90/39 (*See also* "Epistaxis.")
Pericardium into, traumatic: Seized with violent dyspnœa three weeks after receiving a blow over sternum at football. Six pints of blood removed by operation from pericardium. Recovery 98/267
Placenta Prævia in (*See* "Placenta Prævia.")
Post-partum 87/283, 88/344, 89/330, 91/307, 92/264, 94/313, 97/353, 98/354 (*See also* "Uterine" *infra*). In rigid spastic uterus without complete contraction Dr. Matthew Duncan and others have met with such cases. Treatment adopted was swabbing out interior with perchloride of iron 89/330. Late onset of, due to habit of inhaling chloroform 87/283. Murray considers many cases not due to non-contractility of uterus, but to lacerations of cervix, vagina, or external genitals; bleeding points must be controlled 94/313. Compression of aorta in 94/313, 98/356. Plugging with antiseptic gauze 91/307, 93 257; non-absorbent gauze 98/356. Before plugging uterus, Tarnier uses the following intra-uterine injection: Iodine, 30 parts; iodide of potassium, 1 part; distilled water, 60 parts 94/313. Value of hot douche 88/344. Tamponing and uterine massage; turpentine to interior of uterus 98/356; also as a stimulant 97/353. Crystal of ammonia, iron, alum into cavity of uterus 98/356. Hypodermic injections of caffeine, gr. xij to xvj 92/264; ether as a stimulant 87/283. Hydrastis as a prophylactic 93/255. Dr. Atthill also advises that in cases where history points to a liability to post-partum hæmorrhage strychnine and ergot should be given during the last weeks of pregnancy 98/354. Transfusion 91/307, 97/353. Enemata of warm water and salt 97/353. Hypodermic injections of salt 91/307. Calomel and salines for hæmorrhage on eighth or ninth day after normal labour 98/356
Pregnancy, during: Causes of 91/404 (*See also* "Uterine" *infra.*)
Puerperal, late: More frequent than generally supposed; generally due to subinvolution from retention of clots or portion of placenta. Treatment: Antiseptic clearing out of uterus, and afterwards ergot internally 88/424. Erodium cicutarium 98/28
Plague in 98/431
Renal (*See* "Hæmaturia.")
Rectal: Causes, constitutional disease, lesion higher up in digestive tract, local lesions, hæmorrhoids, simple or tuberculous ulceration, malignant disease 98/473
Skin Grafting: Necessary to avoid hæmorrhage in 92/451
Stomach (*See* "Hæmatemesis.")
Teeth, after extraction: Application of liquified chloride of methyl 89/54; hot irrigations with a 4% solution of antipyrine, or insufflations of the powdered drug 97/22
Tonsil: After amygdalotomy moistened tampons of antipyrine 97/22
Umbilical: Often difficult to treat; if pad not effectual, navel should be under-run with long needle or harelip pin, then figure of 8 silk ligature over ends of needle 88/378
Urethral: Use of cornutine in 96/37
Uterine: Gossypium herbaceum 88/54; hydrastis in 88/60, 91/32, 92/50, 93/255; in uterine hæmorrhage due to different causes, large irrigations with a 5% solution of antipyrine should be terminated by application to neck of uterus of a tampon wet with the same solution. In hæmorrhage due to endometritis fungosa, equal parts of salol and antipyrine are melted at the fusion point of salol, which gives a brown, syrupy

liquid, and this liquid is used to moisten a tampon which can be placed in the uterine neck, a speculum being used, and over it a few other tampons 97/22. Stypticin 97/71, 663. For hæmorrhage due to uterine fibroids, erodium cicutarium 98/28

Accidental uterine hæmorrhage: The treatment is, if slight, watch: if severe, rupture membranes. Hot vaginal douches may also be necessary to stimulate contraction of uterus 91/406. During pregnancy: causes of 91/404. One of most important, threatened abortion or miscarriage. Treatment: rest in bed, small doses of opium, and full doses of bromide of potassium. Viburnum prunifolium, ʒss of liquid extract ter die, also recommended 91/404. When abortion inevitable, after third month generally necessary to remove placenta with strict antiseptic precautions. If hæmorrhage clearing before ovum has come away, cervix must be dilated up, under an anæsthetic, and ovum removed 91/405 (*See also* "Menorrhagia" and "Metrorrhagia.")

Vesical (*See* "Bladder" *supra*.)

Wounds: For surgical wounds pengawar djambi to coagulate blood and form a plug 89/59; for open wounds a solution of antipyrine, or a gauze impregnated with the powder coagulates the blood, which resists for a long time decomposition, because of the antiseptic and cicatrising properties of the drug 97/22

HÆMORRHAGIC ERUPTIONS.

Rhubarb as a cause of 92/66

HÆMORRHOIDS.—87/211, 88/285, 89/270, 90/427, 91/240, 92/265, 93/257, 94/314, 96/339, 97/278, 98/268

TREATMENT.—*Internal:* Æsculus hippocastanum, collinsonia and stillingia 87/211; casearia esculenta, a drug used by Hindoos 91/18; sulphur and nux vomica 87/211; Prussian liquorice powder 88/285; various aperients 90/427

Enemata of glycerin or cold soap water considered better than aperients 89/270; tepid enemata 88/285; hazeline liquid extract, ʒij to ʒiv, used frequently as enema 90/427; very useful when there is hæmorrhage, and also removes sense of fulness 93/258; used in combination with tinct. ferri perchlor. 97/278

External: Suppositories of chrysarobin, as recommended by Unna, considered curative: Chrysarobin, gr. j; Iodoform, gr. ¼; Ext. Belladonna, gr. ⅛; Cocoa Butter, ʒss; Glycerin, q.s. 91/240; similar formula 94/315; a tannin suppository necessary when there is hæmorrhage 91/240; hamamelis in an ointment 88/285; liq. extract on cotton wool; a few fibres caught within sphincter will retain pad, which acts also as mechanical support 97/278; collodion and cotton wool 98/268; eau de cologne for pruritus 93/259; iod. of potassium, gr. xxx to lxxv; powdered iodine, gr. v; glycerin, ʒx 94/315; liq. ferri perchlor., iodoform and alum ointment 87/212; tinct. of horse chestnut 98/268

Of applications used with a view to cure, Mitchell Banks recommends nitric acid where operation is contra-indicated 88/285; chrysarobin also recommended by Unna, pile first washed with antiseptic lotion and dried, then ointment of chrysarobin applied three or four times a day: Chrysarobin, 8 parts; Iodoform, 3 parts; Ext. Bellad., 6 parts; Vaseline, 150 parts 91/240; painless cure also said to result from painting once daily with 2% solution of nitrate of silver 98/268

Operations: Stretching the sphincter ani is perhaps the simplest operation; this is done with the fingers, care being taken not to rupture muscular fibres. Incontinence of fæces generally follows for a few days. Mercier considers method curative in many cases 93/259; and Smith useful as a preliminary to operation 94/315; Redus and Ricard uses method 96/339; injection of carbolic acid, 1 in 10, is another comparatively simple method. Swinford Edwards operated on thirty-eight cases with

success 90/428; Andrews, of Chicago, finds the method not without risk 91/240; Beet has used an ethereal solution of iodoform 96/339

Marcy's method of excision and closure by the buried animal suture 91/240

Allingham considers ligature the best method for vascular piles, especially when patients are old and feeble and operation is urgently needed. In cases of less severe nature, crushing is useful, not so painful, and recovery rapid. Excision useful for one or two piles, but clamp and cautery strongly deprecated 92/266

Sub-mucous ligation, new method tentatively practised by Rickets 97/279

Suture clamp operation devised by Dr. W. Erwin 98/268

HÆMOSTATICS.—(*See also section* Remedies.")

Cesari commends antipyrine in 40 or 50% solution locally, or the powdered drug may be used, either being applied on plugs of cotton wool 92/268, 97/22

Alumnol; antipyrine; antipyrine with tannic acid; steam; tincture of hamamelis 97/42

Internally, turpentine 98/66; sulphate of soda 98/267

HAIRS, Moniliform.—93/394

HALLUX VALGUS.

Operations for 97/279

HAM STRINGS.

Contraction of; almost confined to cases of infantile paralysis; most satisfactory method of treatment is to straighten gradually on Thomas's knee-extension splint 90/382

HAMMER-TOE.

Appliance for 97/640

HAND.

Contraction of the flexors of, operation for 97/111

Disinfection of the hands in surgery 97/129, 98/107

Thumbless hand, surgical improvement of 90/480

In nervous disease the following conditions are referred to in connection with diagnosis: Acromegaly 91/77; acute anterior poliomyelitis 91/63; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis of 91/74; arthritis, contraction of 91/76; ataxic paraplegia 91/73. Brachial monoplegia 91/60; bulbar paralysis 91/64. Cerebral hemiplegia 91/62; clonic convulsions 91/73; contraction of arthritis 91/76; cramps, writer's, etc. 91/76. Disseminate sclerosis 91/70. Encephalitis infantum 91/66. Friedrich's ataxy 91/73. General paralysis 91/78. Hysterical atrophy 91/68; hysterical epilepsy 91/73. Locomotor ataxy 91/73. Morvan's disease 91/78. Neuritis 91/56. Pachymeningitis cervicalis hypertrophica 91/68; paralysis agitans 91/70; post-hemiplegic contracture 91/74; progressive muscular atrophy 91/64. Spastic and spinal paralysis 91/74; syringo-myelia 91/66. Tetany 91/76

HANDS AND LIPS.—(*See* "Chapped Hands and Lips.")

Application for chapped: Tinct. Benzoin Co. ʒj, Glycerin ℥ss 87/68

HARD CHANCRE.—(*See* "Syphilis," *and* "Chancre.")

Stage of incubation, and diagnosis 87/360

HARELIP.

Operation for: Dr. Wyeth, of New York, chisels through alveolus process of most affected side, and draws freed portion of process inwards to join opposite maxilla 94/316

HAY FEVER or HAY ASTHMA.—87/212, 88/286, 89/271, 365, 90/281, 91/241, 93/260, 94/317, 98/268

TREATMENT.—Objects of, summarised by Sir Andrew Clark: (1,) To allay irritability of mucous membrane; (2,) To exhaust the irritability of the membrane; (3,) To remove, modify or destroy such portions of the nasal mucous membrane as are believed to be the seat of pathogenic irritability 88/286. Most of the remedies recommended can be placed under one of these three heads:—

Sedatives: Of these cocaine is the chief, applied to the nostrils in solution (5 to 15%) 88/286: as a spray, 2% solution to nostrils and conjunctivæ 87/213; in form of

tabloid 89/272; considered, however, to lose efficacy after use for some time 91/242, and even do harm 94/318; antipyrine in form of spray preferred to cocaine 90/281; liniment of aconite or aconite ointment 89/273; tinct. benzoini co. 87/214; morphine used hypodermically 87/213

Antiseptics and *irritant vapours* belong to the second class of remedies which Sir Andrew Clark recommends. Glycerin of carbolic acid ℥j, hydrochlorate of quinine ʒj, perchloride of mercury $\frac{1}{2000}$, applied to interior of nose with laryngeal brush 88/286; carbolic acid or eucalyptus as a spray 87/214; irrigation of nose and bathing of conjunctiva with 1 in 3000 solution of perchloride of mercury fourteen days before customary appearance of hay fever. Boracic acid solution used in a similar way; terebene, pinol, eucalyptol, creasote or quinine 89/272, 273. Iodic hydrarg., 1 in 1000 as spray 91/242; sodium bisulphate, 1 in 5000; acetic acid, 2% solution 98/269; oil of peppermint 87/214, 89/366; or vapours of iodine, bromine, burning sulphur 87/214; nitre papers 89/273; peroxide of hydrogen 91/242; ethyl iodide 95/28; capsicum as a snuff 87/214; and hazeline taken in the same way 89/273

Some consider that local remedies if used for some time lose their power and may even do harm 91/242

Caustics: The third class are thought more satisfactory. Of these the galvanic cautery applied to irritable spots of the mucous membrane is the best 89/366, 91/242; but when not available, chromic acid or mono-chloracetic acid may be used 94/318

Various drugs have been considered useful administered internally; iodide of potassium, sabadilla 87/214; camphor, effervescing citrate of caffeine, hazeline ♏xx ter die, syr. pruni virginiæ 89/272, 273; arsenic 87/214; but thought useful only in paroxysmal sneezing, not in true hay fever 89/273; euphorbia pilulifera 91/27

HEADACHE.—87/215, 89/274, 90/282, 91/243, 92/268, 93/260, 94/318, 95/302, 97/279, 98/269 (*See also* "Migraine.")

Localisation of 98/269

Causes and varieties: Divided into nervous, congestive, with intolerance of light, headache of passive congestion, of hysteria, bilious, migraine 87/215; occurring in patients with fatty heart 89/275. Dr. Lloyd Jones classes them according to the state of the blood pressure, and speaks of high-pressure and low-pressure headaches; refers also to toxic headache such as that produced by alcohol or tobacco 90/282. Chronic functional, non-migrainous headaches may be classed as hæmic, toxic, dyspeptic, neurotic, reflex 90/283; due to affections of eyes 91/243; eye strain in children 92/268; dyspeptic, where examination of contents of stomach showed absence of hydrochloric acid; toxic, due to retention of fæces in rectum, even although bowels may be open daily 93/260. Congestive, quite common, particularly among the insane 94/318. Frontal, very common in chlorosis 95/171. Conditions producing headache in school-life 95/251. Due to disease of the nose; Verneuil considers sympathetic nerves controlling blood-vessels of cranium and brain at fault, and that pain is in dura mater 95/303. Distinguished from migraine and syphilitic cephalalgia by its continuity, absence of nausea and vertigo, and cessation at night; limited to the forehead, rarely to vertex, occiput or temples 97/279. Due to pelvic disturbances, pain is at the top of the head and accompanied by soreness of scalp; if due to digestive disturbances, occipital or frontal; if to disease of pharynx, the whole scalp; if to eye strain, generally superciliary or frontal, sometimes occipital; if to disease of nose, between eyes and extending backwards 98/268

TREATMENT.—Belladonna tinct. ♏ij; or pot. brom. gr. iij; or ergot, liq. ext. ♏x, repeating the dose every hour, for *congestive* headache with intolerance of light and noise, with flushed face; ergot is more suitable where flushing of the face is less marked, and where the *pain gets worse as evening advances*, and disappears after a night's rest; nitroglycerin, solution 1%, ♏v, aq. ad ℥iij; ʒj every quarter-of-an-hour until pain is relieved, when *arteries throb violently* and there is intense pain in every movement, as after exposure to the sun. In *passive congestion*, gelsemium, ♏iij, is useful when there is dull, heavy pain in head, specially at vertex, with *heaviness of eyelids;* iron and quinine (dose must be small), when due to *anæmia* or loss of blood; opium, tinct., ♏iij, every 3 hours, for passive headaches of *venous congestion* when patient looks dull and stupid, and face has a bloated appearance; cimicifuga racemosa, tinct. ♏iij, in the headache of women at climateric period, with *pressive pain at vertex*, and cold and hot flushes; iron is also useful in similar cases. *Hysterical headache:* Tinct. ignat., ♏ij, when there is *pain as if a nail was being driven into the cranium*, also bromide of potassium, valerian; and oil of turpentine, ʒj to ij; chloride of ammonium, gr. x, also useful in these cases. For *Hemicrania and Migraine* cannabis indica is palliative; a pill at bedtime containing podophyllin, gr. ¼, belladonna ext. gr. ¼, and colocynth ext. co. gr. iij, when the attack is expected, is useful; also guarana, caffeine, or croton chloral hydrate, gr. xv to xx, hourly; salicylate of soda, gr. ij or iij, every quarter-of-an-hour for three or four doses, as soon as headache begins; tonga, fl. ext. ♏xxx, second or third hour is valuable; injection of morphia in severe cases. *Bilious headache:* quin. sulph., gr. ij, with pulv. rhei., gr. iij in pill at bedtime; nux vom., tinct ♏ij, in atonic dyspepsia, with constipation and giddiness; bryonia, tinct. ♏v, if there is great intolerance of movement, with *feeling as though brain would fall out* on bending forwards; sanguinaria, tinct. ♏v, useful when symptoms *resemble hemicrania, with bilious vomiting* and pains in the limbs; liq. ammon. acetat., ʒj to ij; nitrate of silver, with minute doses of pil. coloc. comp. specially in the stomach headache of literary men. *Externally:* Raspail's sedative water (aq. ammon. 100 parts; camphoræ, 2 parts; sod. chloride, 20 parts; aquæ, 900 parts; olei ros. q.s. M. The lotion). Menthol locally 87/215

Picrate of ammonium, gr. ½, q.d., in malarial headaches 88/83

Phenacetin in occipital forms 90/36

Oil of eucalyptus, ♏v, four times a day for *paroxysmal headache;* cascara sagrada in teaspoonful doses to ward off migraine. ℞ Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒss, Sp. Chloroformi ♏x, Aq. ad ℥j, in toxic *headaches from alcohol* and tobacco; also antipyrine in 3-grain doses. In more chronic cases, digitalis in small doses; nitrite of amyl greatly diluted, or better, nitro glycerin in acute and recurrent headaches, also in the headache of anæmic girls. In the recurrent forms give alkalies, and if patient be anæmic, iron with an alkaline carbonate. ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. x, Ferr. et Ammon. Citrat. gr. v, Sp. Chloroformi ♏x, Aq. Menth. Viridis ad ℥j, M.; Fiat. haust. t.d. ante cib. In persons of the uric acid diathesis a mixture containing citrate of potassium, 20 grs., and salicylate of sodium, 10 grs., is useful for correction of astigmatism 90/36, 282

Fl. ext. discorea villosa, gtt. x, hourly in *headache accompanied by biliary colic* 91/25

Eucalyptus oil, ♏v, four to six times daily in malarial and congestive headaches. Rectification of ophthalmic defects 91/243

Gelsemium useful in dull congestive headaches 92/48

Sahli's protest against trephining for persistent headache 93/99

  Thymacetine in ½ gramme doses. Moritz recommends dilute muriatic acid in some *unilateral paroxysmal headaches*, associated with dyspepsia. In many cases retention of fæces may be the cause and for which colo-clysters give relief 93/51, 260
  Tolypyrin; for congestive forms, cold foot bath every evening of running water 94/47, 318
  For *morning headache* Brunton advises potassæ bromide, gr. xxv, with salicylate of soda, grs. v or xv, to be taken the night before or early in the morning 95/302
  For nervous forms, citrophen; for continuous forms, calomel 97/32, 279
  Methyl blue, in headaches especially of nervous origin. Dose 1½ grs. four times a day 98/269
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TREATMENT.—*Angina Pectoris* (*See* "Angina," *also* "Functional Disorders of the Heart" *infra.*)

Bradycardia (slow pulse): Nitroglycerin 1 % solution, gr. iij ter die, with iodide of potassium or sodium 91/254

In cases of *bradycardia* with pain *post-influenzal*, phenacetin and camphor internally and counter-irritation of epigastrium and abdomen proved successful. In persistent bradycardia belladonna useful (♏x t.d.), also massage and graduated exercises 96/352

Dilatation of Heart: In cases of *dilatation* with pulmonary œdema, wine, valerian, camphor, castoreum and musk, are recommended, together with blisters, to anterior chest wall, and active laxatives, preferably compound senna infusion; morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ subcutaneously in desperate cases. Lead acetate, gr. j every one or two hours is used from the onset. When hypertrophy of left ventricle with abnormal tension is determined, venesection or issues in cardiac region or in left arm, are recommended, or the use of purgatives and diuretics. When asthmatic attacks set in, digitalis, long continued together with morphia injections and mild cathartics. For acute heart strain, tr. valerian and tr. castoreum are the best tonics 91/247

Iodide of potassium in all cases of dilatation or degeneration, also in false angina combined with antipyrine or pyridine inhalations. For angina pectoris iodides may be used, gr. xlv to lx, daily for three or four years, suspending them for eight to ten days each month when nitro-glycerin is used 91/260

Glinkski finds apocynum cannabinum similar to digitalis, but not cumulative; in *dilatation* it diminished the area of dulness; it is diuretic. The decoction (ʒj to ℥viij), 3 to 4 tablespoonfuls a day, or tincture (1 in 10) ♏v to x three or four times daily, or fluid extract ♏x to ʒss three times a day are used 95/312

Fatty Disease of: Arsenic (arsenious acid, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$); phosphorus; both of these must be given cautiously, and not persevered with long; cimicifuga (♏v to x), relieves the urgent symptoms, taking the place of digitalis here to some extent; tinct. ignat. (♏j to iij), or strychnia improves the tone of the heart, in small doses; ergot, often of value in severe cases; iron salts with or without nitric and hydrochloric acids. Digitalis, convallaria and valerianate of quinine in lipocardiac asthma 87/225

Thyroid treatment, dangers of in fatty degeneration 97/83

Functional Disorders of: Aconite, ♏ss, or pot. bromide, for fluttering sensation at the heart; iron, if due to anæmia; moschus, tinct. ♏ij, when there is fluttering sensation, with feeling of transient faintness, and phosphorus may be combined with it; digitalis may be required when there is considerable disturbance of heart's action; ignatia, tinct. ♏j, in violent palpitation of hysterical subjects; hypodermic injection of morphia is recommended; cactus, tinct. ♏iij to v, is useful in over-action of the heart with throbbing of the carotids; spigelia, tinct. ♏iij to v, when there is violent throbbing with spasmodic pain; nux vomica does good, when palpitation is due to dyspepsia; temporary relief may be obtained with sod. bicarb. or sal. volatile; warm compress with belladonna, ʒj, sprinkled on it sometimes relieves. *Palpitation of Heart:* Morphine is often not well borne by nervous patients; amyl nitrite and nitro-glycerin give doubtful results; during the paroxysm, cold applications to cardiac region may be ordered, if well borne; solution sod. bromide, gr. xv to xxx, at once or in two doses; aqua laurocerasi, combined with equal parts of tinct. valerian or of tinct. cannabis ind. or tinct. castorei siberici, taken in doses of ♏v to x every few minutes; ℞ Sod. Bromide, gr. vij;

Quinine, gr. jss to iij, Ft. Pulv. j. t.d. præ cib. and Liq. Arsen. gtt. ij to v in a spoonful of sweetened water, after meals, this to be kept up for several weeks, in frequently returning paroxysms; electricity; mineral baths containing iron 87/226

For the asthenic nervous heart, rest in bed at first, and when the patient is able to sit up graduated shower baths are useful, also massage later on, and Swedish movements and gentle walking, horse exercise or light gymnastics. Strychnine is the best drug—$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. three times a day continuously given 95/311

For cardiac angina after influenza quinine in 5-gr. doses repeated hourly till 4 doses given, and for continuous treatment Fowler's solution ♏iij c̄ bromide of soda ter die; *locally*, mustard poultices sprinkled with opium, belladonna or aconite, or fomentations of hot solution of sodium salicylate useful; in more chronic cases small blisters or galvanism 96/350

Hypertrophy: in cardiac hypertrophy, Broadbent uses diet, aperients, and eliminants — *e.g.*, nitro-glycerin and nitrites to diminish the arterio-capillary resistance 92/273

Palpitation (*See* "Functional Disorders" *supra.*)

Senile Heart: For senile heart weakness, Balfour recommends recumbent rest after meals, guarding against over-eating, gentle exercise and digitalis if necessary, which may be combined with mercury in gouty cases 92/272

Moderate exercise is useful, and the following rules for diet: (1,) Not less than five hours between each meal; (2,) No solid food between meals; (3,) The most important meal to be taken in the middle of the day. The quantity of food in many cases must be restricted, and not diluted with too much water 93/264

Vespa finds milk sugar a valuable diuretic in cardiac disease 93/540

Tachycardia (quick pulse): *In paroxysmal tachycardia*, iron and general tonics for anæmic cases; treat gastric or intestinal derangement, avoiding nervous excitement; morphia subcutaneously moderates the attack; leeches over cardiac region may relieve pulmonary stasis; compression of pneumogastric nerve in cervical region 91/253

For *tachycardia post-influenzal*, bromide of soda c̄ arsenic best remedies; galvanism 96/350

Valvular Disease of (General Therapeutics): Digitalis; caffeine, gr. iij to v, once or thrice daily when digitalis fails; spartein (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ 4tis hor); strophanthus hispidus, ♏j to v, useful in irregular and tumultuous action of heart; may be combined with sod. bromide; adonis vernalis, ♏x to xxx, chiefly used in double lesions of mitral orifice, indicated by weak action of heart, when the arterial system contains little blood, with low pressure, and consequently the venous system contains much with high pressure; convallaria majalis, ext. gr. v, used as a substitute for digitalis in both lesions of mitral orifice; cactus, tinct. ♏iij to v, useful in cases of hypertrophy and over action of the heart, and when pulsation is felt in the blood vessels of the face and neck; characteristic indications are, shortness of breath, inability to lie down, great frequency of pulse, flushing of face, lips and fingers almost stagnant with blood; stigmata maidis, ext. gr. xv to xlv t.d. used in cases of heart disease and dropsy; is a diuretic and steadies heart's action, but does not appear to relieve dyspnœa; urethane, gr. v to xv is valuable as hypnotic in heart cases 87/233-7

Sulpho-carbolate of soda, grs. xxx; with inunction of carbolised olive oil in endocarditis. Germain Sée considers spartein superior to digitalis. Views given on the Oertel treatment by hill-climbing 89/281-5

Adonidin; caffeine; cocaine; collinsonia; convallaria; copper; kola; naja; nitro-glycerin; spartein; strophanthus; veratrum viride

88/8, 28, 40, 43, 44, 71, 79, 80, 93, 101, 106

Cactus grandiflorus, ♏ j to v, for angina pectoris, pseudo-angina and hypertrophy; also for the "tobacco" heart. Strychnia sulphate, $\frac{1}{65}$ gr., increased to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. three or four times daily, hypodermically, is a valuable tonic, unless the nervous and muscular elements can no longer react to stimulation. Hammond uses cocaine, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr., three times a day for defective cardiac innervation and muscular weakness 92/281

Delphinium staphisagria, useful, probably, in small doses; veratrum viride, gtt. x to xx of 1% solution in palpitation, due to gastric disorder; veronin (the glucoside of vernonia nigritiana allied to digitalin. Menthol, grs. v to xx; nerium odorum, 5 centigrammes in pill, probably of special value in neurosal cardiac affections; also as diuretic diminishing œdema 89/37, 43, 71, 52, 56

Nitrite of amyl, chloral hydrate, nitro-glycerin, opium, potassium iodide, to relieve abnormal heart's action; morphia and digitalis combined, in *cardiac asthma;* barium chloride (gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ t.i.d.) as cardiac tonic; lactose (3 oz. to 4 pints of water each day using no other fluids) is a strong diuretic; beef tea as a cardiac stimulant. In simple heart weakness, as in course of an acute illness, injection of salt solution, 6%, of which 20 to 30 grammes are first injected, and then 5 grammes daily; electrical stimulation 90/286, 291, 295

In *mitral* diseases with œdema, apocynum cannabium tincture, ♏ x; tincture cactus grandiflorus, ♏ v to xv in *asthenic conditions;* chloralamide, gr. xxx to xlv, *for insomnia;* diuretin, 6 grms. daily in grm. doses as *diuretic;* rubus chamæmorus as diuretic 91/9, 15, 21, 26, 50

Aulde recommends arsenic as a cardiac tonic 92/19

Fraentzel gives alcohol and quinine in *malignant endocarditis*, the latter in doses of grs. vijss to xv in capsule two or three times a day 93/263

Chronic Valvular Disease: Liebermeister advises assistance towards compensation by rest, a liberal supply of milk, and foods not too rich in carbo-hydrates and fats; no alcohol, or very sparingly, and any coffee or tea taken must be weak, and largely diluted with milk. Iron and quinine may assist. In patients with excitable hearts, baths from 88° to 90° Fahr., and not lasting too long, do good: Mannheim salt water baths are valuable. Digitalis is the chief remedy, and when it fails strophanthus and convallaria may help. Calomel, grs. iij to ivss, two or three times a day, is an excellent diuretic; caffeine acts both on heart and kidneys. Squills and the alkaline salts may also be thought of as diuretics. Hydragogues in dropsy are uncertain; diaphoresis is successful in some cases; tapping may be necessary; cold applications, *e.g.*, ice-bag to præcordia for a short time is useful for excited action; also luke warm baths. For a failing heart, alcohol camphor, strong coffee, with rum or cognac, and hypodermic injections of camphorated oil or ether may be adopted, and in great circulatory disturbance, venesection may succeed when all else fails. Nitro-glycerin may be valuable when degeneration of myocardium exists with valvular lesions. Balfour shows that aortic regurgitation is amenable to digitalis when compensation fails, but three times the dose is often required to produce an equal effect, compared to that required in mitral lesions 93/268

Theobromine as diuretic, gr. xxx daily (the pure drug, not diuretin). Diuretin grs. xlv to xc daily. Morphine in some cases relieves the dyspnœa and nervous symptoms. Caffeine may be used with morphine or to replace it. Injection of morphine and ether for severe cardiac dyspnœa, the former in $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. doses. Piscidia erythrina, 20 drops morning and evening for painful sensations of chronic myocarditis or endarteritis. Coronilla tincture; 1 to 5, giving ʒss—j daily used for tachycardia, dyspepsia, vertigo and other reflex disturbances 94/326

Digitoxin benefits cyanosis and dyspnœa, and restores tone of pulse, causing marked diuresis in twenty-four hours; 3 to 4½ milligramme doses have caused vomiting 95/21

Digitalis is best for muscle weakness, and patient should be in bed if large doses are used; many patients cannot take it. Strophanthus is said to be inferior to digitalis. Caffeine and cocaine are useful, but must not be kept up long; the latter often helps a failing heart. Nitro-glycerin may relieve pain. Bromides, valerian and opium are only given for special nervous manifestations 95/312

In *mitral stenosis* Barr uses: ℞. Liq. Atrop. Sulph. ♏vj; Liq. Trinitrini, ♏vj; Aq. ad ℥jss; M. Ft. mist. Sig.—ʒj three or four times a day. For chronic cases, except in aneurism of heart or vessels or advanced general arteriosclerosis, Schott's method of warm baths is useful, and applies to a greater variety of cases than Oertel's 95/312

Mercury is believed to have something more than an alterative effect on the heart; it is of great value in all cases of passive congestion of the pulmonary and portal systems; the *angina sine dolore* is marvellously relieved by grs. ij or iij of blue pill ter die; it paves the way for digitalis in cases where the latter is futile given by itself 96/49

The application of an *ice-bag* to the precordia in the cardiac complications of the several acute infectious diseases, produces marked amelioration of all the painful symptoms (one or two layers of flannel must intervene between the ice and the skin). In acute endocarditis, pot. or sod. iodide, together with fly-blisters and a continuance of the sod. salicylate treatment 97/286

Hare considers digitalis less useful in children than in adults. He prefers strophanthus. Nauheim treatment 98/272–5

HEART BURN.—(*See* "Stomach, Disorders of," etc.)

HEAT STROKE.

Treatment.—Rubefacients, *e.g.*, rubbing skin with large gritty sponges; atropine, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr., the latter in two equal doses with brief interval. Sp. ammon. aromat., ʒss to j in milk. Morphine, gr ¼, may be used with the atropine or the ammonia. Strychnine; ice for the nausea. Amyl nitrite (♏iij), inhaled, gave good results in one case. Cold spray, cold air blast 94/329

A bad case, with temp. 108°, was treated thus: patient was stripped, and a large piece of ice placed on his head, then sea water was brought in buckets and dashed over him in a continuous stream. Temp. went down to 103° and he became conscious; douching was discontinued, and patient placed in bed and hot tea to drink. A powder containing calomel grs. v and antipyrine grs. ij was given. Temp. rose to 105°, and patient became unconscious. Cold douche was recommenced and continued till temp. fell to 100·4°. Patient made good recovery 97/292

HECTIC FEVER.—89/286

Treatment.—Antipyrine, ℥j of 1% solution, about half an hour before temperature rises, then ℥ss hourly until it falls below 38° C., continuing thus for four or five days, and increasing the strength of the solution if necessary 89/287

Connheim found phenocoll hydrochlorate useful, grs. iv to xv for a dose 93/44

Euchinin in tablet form in hectic fever of phthisis 98/33

HELLER'S METHOD FOR TESTING URINE.—87/393

HEMIALBUMOSURIA.

Known to exist in the urine in many diseases; now found in the urine in measles 90/117

HEMIANOPSIA.—91/265

HEMICRANIA (*See* "Migraine.")

HEMIPLEGIA.—89/374, 90/298, 91/265.

The hand in cerebral hemiplegia 91/62

Treatment.—Massage and gentle faradisation; diminish quantity of

highly nitrogenised food, and keep bowels free; small doses of mercury and saline aperients if arterial tension be high; strychnine contra-indicated in cerebral paralysis 90/298

In cases where temperature drops to 95° or 94°, cold applications to head and hot bottles applied to feet, giving potassium bromide, gr. xx, and tincture of aconite, ♏iv or v, if face is much flushed. If occlusion of cerebral vessel can be diagnosed, stimulants and digitalis with ether or aromatic spirit of ammonia may be used, but not if due to hæmorrhage. If paralysed muscles are flaccid, faradisation is beneficial, and liq. strychniæ ♏iij or iv, with liq. arsenicalis and citrate of iron and ammonia 91/266

Rapid results following use of phulluah and massage 95/42

HEPATIC DISEASE (*See also* "Liver, Diseases of," *and* "Gall Stones.")

Hepatectomy for malignant tumour 96/417

Hepatic abscess 87/294, 88/363, 364, 91/326, 92/284, 324, 93/355, 363, 366, 94/408; etiology of 95/362, 96/417

Hepatic colic 89/346, 92/285, 93/273 (*See* "Gall Stones.")

Hepatic phlebotomy 87/293, 88/367, 89/350, 93/371

Hepatotomy 88/365, 89/350

Hepatopexy for floating liver 97/377

TREATMENT.—Casearia esculenta for hepatic obstruction 91/18

Sée recommends salicylate of sodium, given with a large quantity of water as a cholagogue; also olive oil, habitually used by sufferers from gall stones, avoiding active purgatives which cause spasm, and drugs which lessen biliary secretion—*e.g.*, calomel, copper, iron, also morphine, atropine, strychnine and alkalies. Eloy advises hot baths for hepatic colic; and Witrowski found 2 injections of pilocarpine (half a syringeful of 2% solution) give relief after morphine failed 92/285

Ferrand advises glycerin, 20 to 30 grammes to bring an attack to an end, and 5 to 15 grammes daily in a little alkaline water to prevent fresh attacks. If no vomiting is present, Lemoine gives: ℞ Syrupi Acaciæ ℥iv; Æther. Sulph. ʒj; or ℞ Chloroformi ♏xv; Tinct. Myrrh. ♏xv; Mucil. Acac. ʒij; Syrupi ℥iijss. Sig.—A tablespoonful of either every fifteen minutes. If vomiting is urgent, give small pieces of ice, sedative drinks, and minute quantities of cold beef tea or milk. A turpentine stupe may be applied to the abdomen, and covered by a rubber cloth to retain moisture, or dry heat may be used. Liniments are useless, and mustard plasters may injure the skin, but prolonged and very hot baths are serviceable. Lemoine uses the following suppositories ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, Ext. Opii āā gr. ¼; Ol. Theobrom. ʒjss; Ft. suppos.; or, ℞ Ext. Opii gr. ⅛; Pulv. Castor. gr. xv; Ol. Theobrom. ʒj; Ft. suppos. Ralfe considers that turpentine increases colic in acute cases, but probably prevents the tendency for calculi to form. M'Court considers olive oil specific, and may be assisted by morphia hypodermically. A 3-oz. dose of oil is given, and patient lies on right side with pelvis raised, and on the following morning a brisk cathartic is said to evacuate the gall stones. Jean Beaumetz gives 200 grammes of oil with 20 grammes of ox-gall; he also recommends salicylate of soda and salol, associated with salicylate of bismuth, prescribing also a vegetable diet, abstinence from alcohol, and use of alkaline waters. Nissen finds that alkalies lessen the formation of bile, and have a solvent action on the mucous membrane, which constricts the bile ducts; he advises the association of potassium acetate with Carlsbad water in jaundice 93/273

Valerianate of amyl for hepatic colic 95/54

HERNIA.—87/237, 88/310, 89/287, 290, 90/298, 91/267, 92/287, 93/276, 94/331, 95/314, 96/353, 97/293, 98/276

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Treatment.—Of reducible and irreducible, umbilical and strangulated 87/239, 88/314; irreducible inguinal treated by elastic pressure; reduction of strangulated 88/314; ether irrigation in reduction of recently strangulated herniæ; by faradisation, after failure of taxis 90/300; if non-strangulated hernia is retained by well-fitting truss no operation necessary 91/267; mechanical treatment by trusses 91/269; omental pad for radical cure of 92/287; kelotomy in strangulated hernia; local etherisation for 92/288; trusses in women of little use 93/276; into foramen of Winslow, large enema for, recovery 93/280; transpleural operation for diaphragmatic hernia 93/281; trusses for all kinds of reducible hernia, except umbilical and ventral 94/332; Salzer's and Watson Cheyne's methods for radical cure of femoral hernia 94/333; taxis for strangulated hernia an unsafe procedure in the hands of an inexperienced practitioner; value of coughing on the part of the patient during performance of taxis; cold douche and taxis for strangulated hernia 95/318; value of hot fomentations to the dark and gangrenous bowel in strangulated hernia 96/356; parenchymatous rupture treatment (dangers of its use) 96/358; infantile hernia successfully treated by injections of artificial serum 96/359; before attempting reduction of strangulated hernia, thoroughly carbolise contents of sac with 1 in 40 carbolic solution 97/293; rest and time the main aids on which to depend for satisfactory results, and secret of success lies in keeping patient in bed for six weeks after operation 98/277

HERPES.—88/319, 89 291, 94/336, 97/296

Aural: Internally salines and antipyretics, regulation of diet, and locally ointment of yellow oxide of mercury in lanolin, care being taken to prevent rupture of vesicles 98/200

Herpes Genitalium: Washing with 1% carbolic solution, and dusting with: ℞ Amylum Pulv., 100 parts; Tannin, 5 parts; Bismuth Salicylate, 1 part.

Herpes Intertrigo: In recurrent herpes, arsenic is valuable. For herpes intertrigo and circinata, an ointment of extract of cassia alata leaves, with lanolin, gave good results. Smith adopts wet cupping as near the disease as possible. Barclay gives phenacetin and quinine in combination internally. Neilsen found 1·8% of psoriasis patients treated by arsenic developed zona, but none where iodide of potassium was used 92/20, 30, 292

Herpes Ophthalmicus: Cleanse with boric acid solution, and dust with: ℞ Powdered Starch, Bismuth Subnit., āā ʒj; Iodol or Aristol, gr. vijss; M. 94/336

Laryngeal and Pharyngeal: Disinfectant inhalation; ice locally; a light purgative, and confinement to bed 97/297

Herpes Tonsurans (*See also* "Tinea Tonsurans")

Treatment.—In mild cases 5% naphthol ointment, and nearly exclusively twice a day 1% sublimate solution. In severe cases bandages with 5% carbolic oil effects cure in from three to four weeks. Wilkinson's salve used with good effect, applying in addition warm poultices when infiltration extensive. Other methods, use of chrysarobin, and bandages of 1% sol. of acetic alum 87/244

Herpes Zoster 87/244, 90/301, 91/270 92/292, 93/283, 96/359, 98/280

Bacillus of 93/283

Etiology of 91/270

Photograph showing disease in arm of a boy 96/359

Zoster gangrænosus and zoster hystericus 91/270

Zoster with facial paralysis 98/280

Herpetic fever, or pseudo-varicella herpetiformis 98/280

TREATMENT.—*Locally*, a dusting powder or mild astringent lotion. In herpes zoster, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain each of zinc phosphide and ext. of nux vomica, every three hours, eases pains and aborts the eruption; if neuralgia follows, arsenic, strychnine, quinine, or ol. morrhuæ, are indicated 89/291

When vesicles are present to prevent suppuration use sulphur in the form of a gelatinous paste of sulphate of zinc, or lotions of corrosive sublimate, iodoform, carbolic acid, or resorcin. To abort vesicles, apply ichthyol mixed with water and painted on, or a strong paste of zinc and resorcin; salicylate of soda, gr. x, every four hours proved useful 90/301

As dressing, alcohol 90% or a solution of resorcin 2 parts, alcohol 100 parts; or thymol 1 gramme, or menthol 3 grammes, or phenic acid 25 centigrammes, or tannin 2 grammes to 100 grammes of alcohol 95%, and cocaine may be added to any of these 91/271

Arsenic administered for a lengthened period in recurrent cases 94/336

Herpetic patches have been aborted by covering them with Unna's zinc. lime. For the pain, hypodermic inject. of morphia or internal use of antipyrine 96/359; also, ℞ Alcohol, ℥j; Menthol, grs. xv; Ext. Cannab. Ind., gr. xxv, to be applied by means of wadding pads frequently renewed 98/280

HICCOUGH.—87/245, 93/284, 94/336, 96/360

Etiology of 96/360; pathology 96/363; prognosis 96/364

TREATMENT.—Pilocarpine, hypodermically; scutellaria, tinct. ʒj; English vinegar, ʒj or ij, sweetened with sugar if desired; tinct. opii, doses gtt. x, every four hours, avoiding saccharine foods; morphia, hypodermically; ℞ Hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$; Arseniate of Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$; Bromohydrate of Cicutine, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. Sig.—Every half hour till relieved. A draught of mustard (teaspoonful of mustard to ℥iv boiling water, and strained), has been successful; also, chloroform, gtt xx, inhaled; full doses of magnes. sulph. in cases where there is hepatic engorgement 87/245

Leloir found that digital compression of the phrenic nerve, kept up for three minutes, cured after failure of all drugs 93/284

Oleum succini. Gastric lavage proved effective after failure of cocaine, pilocarpine, etc. 94/24, 336

Obstinate: Apomorphia to produce vomiting; Indian hemp, iodoform, conium, if due to malarial poison quinine in pretty full doses. Of antispasmodic remedies: chloral hydrate or nitrite of amyl, Calabar beans, cocaine, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, nicotine, succinin. *In inflammatory cases*, if plethoric and obese, bleeding, hot fomentation of poppy heads, laudanum, and belladonna with glycerin, warm poultices, leeches, blistering, etc. Bowels must be relieved by emollient injections, or glycerin and castor oil in warm milk. Fever to be met with aconite ♏ij in liq. ammon. acet. combined with a sedative. In gastritis of old men, bismuth magnes. carb. and cocaine with prussic acid. *Irritative cases:* Something has brought it on and keeps it up. Ascertain by careful examination of every organ such source of irritation. Where there is flatus and distension, a free purge of castor oil with turpentine. If flatus continues, a pill of carbol. acid, nux vomica and iodoform, twice daily with such a mixture as this: ℞ Ol. Succini. ʒss; Liq. Potas. ℥j; Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥iv; Mist. Acaciæ, ʒij; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥vj. Sig.—One sixth part every 2 hours; failing this, musk with soda or magnes *In specific cases* prescribe for the general condition of the patient, adding to the prescription some sedative or antispasmodic. *Neurotic Cases:* Pilocarpine and jaborandi, various forms of electricity, asafœtida, valerian and valerianates, blisters, ice to the epigast., cold shower baths 96/361

HILL AND TROPICAL DIARRHŒA (*See* "Diarrhœa.")

HIP.
Abscesses of hip disease 91/348
Amputation of 97/107, 108; method to prevent hæmorrhage when amputating hip 97/107, 108, 98/280
Congenital dislocation of hip 91/349, 93/312, 98/281; Lorenz's method of treatment of 98/295
Diagnosis of hip disease 90/303; of congenital dislocation of hip 98/289; prognosis 98/299
Hip-joint disease 90/302, 92/344, 93/314, 94/389; distraction in 95/387; reflexes in 93/318
Hip-joint operation for unreduced dislocation of (illust.) 94/336
Paralytic luxation of hip joint 94/391
Splints for hip disease 90/302
Statistics of operations upon tuberculous hip joints 93/315
Tuberculous deposits in hip disease 90/303
HIRSUTIES.—(*See* "Hypertrichosis.")
HOT AIR BATH.—90/69
In alcoholism 95/99; anæmia 94/73; morphinomania 94/426; uræmia of Bright's disease 98/127
HOT BATHS.
In acute glaucoma 98/246; alcoholism 95/98; cholera infantum 93/154; hepatic colic 92/286; neuritis 98/391; renal disease of pregnancy 96/496; tetanus 96/559
HOT BLANKET PACK.
In convulsions 87/83; maniacal excitement 94/419; measles 87/299; morphinomania 94/427: neuritis 98/391
HOT WATER.
For cases of collapse in cholera 93/127; in infantile diarrhœa 94/186; injection of in metrorrhagia 87/304; in treatment of obesity 87/312
HOUSE REFUSE, Etc.
Utilisation of 98/623
HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.—91/498, 94/583
HUMERUS.
Fracture of condyles of 87/183
New method of reduction of dislocation 96/251
HYDATIDS.—90/304, 97/184, 98/300
Of liver 89/349, 92/325, 93/368, 95/362, 97/186, 378; simulating gall stones 95/364
Of lung 97/186; operation for 97/380
Of mesentery 98 87
Treatment.—Irrigation with 6% solution of boric acid, and injections of ox gall mixed with equal quantity of lukewarm water 90/304
Bond's method of treating hydatids by removing the cyst and dropping back the adventitious capsule without drainage finds its chief utility in the intra-abdominal variety. The abdomen is opened and one cyst after another is stabbed, the *débris* of the mother and daughter cysts is turned out, and the fibrous capsule (no matter how large so long as it is empty of all hydatid membrane) is dropped back into the peritoneum and thought no more of 98/300
HYDRÆMIA.
For hydræmia of pregnancy, ferric bromide in solution, or in tabloids, dose being grs. iij to v 92/43
HYDROA.—87/246, 88/320, 89/292
Treatment.—Change of air, nutritious diet, avoidance of alcohol, tonics, ol. morrh; quinine, grs. ij to x; liq. arsenicalis up to ♏viij or x; tinct. belladonna, ♏xv to xxx, with sulphide of potassium baths, ℥ij to iv or xxx gallons, or use antipruritic lotions, *e.g.*, liq. carbonis detergens. If nervous depression be present give nux vomica and phosphoric acid 89/292
HYDROA VACCINIFORME.
A rare disease, but noticed on account of its nature, intractability, and the disfigurement it causes 93/284
HYDROCELE.—87/247, 89/292, 90/304, 522, 93/285, 96/368, 98/301
Hydrocele neonatorum 90/304
In women 93/286
Of the spermatic cord 89/292
Treatment.—Antiseptic incision for 87/248
Iodine injection: Iod. gr. xl; pot. iodide, gr. xxx; aq. ℥j.; solve. inject. ʒij to iv; carbolic acid injection, ♏xxx in glycerin. Painting with iodine in infants 87/247
Injection of liq. hydrarg. perchlor. three times the strength of the B.P. solution 90/305
Dobrokhotoff concludes that the iodine treatment is safest and best. He uses the Russian tincture (1

part iodine to 10 parts 95% alcohol). Ebermann prefers incision into the tunica vaginalis, except when it is much thickened, or the dropsical contents are opaque, or if the enlargement is very great. Küzmin prefers tapping and irrigation, with 3 or 4% carbolic acid solution, this method being painless. Millikin has successfully used liquified crystals of carbolic acid, injected after thorough evacuation of of the fluid (not more than 30 minims are used). Eve uses 8 parts carbolic acid to 1 part glycerin 93/285

Method used by Neumann: Hydrocele tapped in usual way but cannula left in sac to act as a drain—a slightly compressing bandage is then applied over cotton wool—cannula removed on second or third day. *Buschke's method*: trocar driven into lower part of sac and fluid allowed to escape — sac washed out with carbolic acid 3 to 5%—trocar then pushed through sac and brought out at its upper end, a fenestrated drainage tube passed through cannula thus allowing secretion to escape without accumulation into an aseptic pressure dressing — no anæsthesia required—tube removed on fourth to sixth day 96/368

Operation by incision into tunica vaginalis, dissecting back tunica on each side up to its reflection upon the testes and lower cord, and at this point removing it with scissors. The wound is closed and no drainage required (twenty-two successful cases) 98/301

HYDROCEPHALUS.—87/249, 92/292, 93/286, 97/301, 98/319 (*See also* "Idiocy.")

Complicating labour 89/328

From hereditary syphilis 93/286

Operations for relief of 92/130, 292, 93/101, 286, 96/185, 97/315

TREATMENT. — Calomel, a dose to start with, followed by magnes. sulph.; mercury, in small repeated doses; turpentine, either by mouth or enemata. *Externally*: iodine or tartar emetic ointment to the shaved scalp. *In chronic form*: mercury in small repeated doses. Pot. iod.; ℞ Pot. Iod. gr. iv; Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒj; Liq. Potassæ, ♏xxiv; Tinct. Hyoscy. ʒj; Syr. Aurantii, ʒij; Aq. ad. ℥ij. Sig.—ʒj t.d. for a child æt. one year. Ol. morrh. arsenic, and general tonics; iodide of iron is valuable 87/249

HYDRONEPHROSIS.—88/336, 90/336

Defined, and surgical treatment explained 88/336; intermittent, with treatment adopted 90/336

HYDROPHOBIA.—87/250, 91/272, 95/320

TREATMENT.—Xanthium spinosum, vapour baths, and suction 87/252

Cantharides, guachamaca, spiræa filipendula 88/30, 55, 98

Copious blood-letting with or without use of mercury, cold affusion or vapour baths, or use of pilocarpine, curare, chloral and chloroform, to lessen violence of spasms. Morphia is useless and often aggravates 91/272

HYDROPS.

Kava-kava: ℞ Ext., Kav. depur., grs. xlv; Sacch. Alb., ʒv., M. Ft. pulv. Divid. in part, x. Sig.—Pulv. j 3tis. hor. as diuretic 89/50

HYDRORRHŒA, Nasal.

Local treatment produced no improvement, but solutions of atropine in the form of a spray controlled even the most violent attacks in half to one hour 97/298, 98/395

HYDRO-SALPINX.—90/506

HYPERÆMIA.

Of female bladder 98/120

HYPERÆSTHESIA.

TREATMENT.—Acetanilide, aconite, 88/2, 7

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA.

Achlorhydria, euchlorhydria, hyperchlorhydria, hypochlorhydria — definitions of the stomachic conditions represented by these terms 93/169, 170

HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM.—93/287

TREATMENT. — Cohnstein advises large doses of potassium bromide, to be discontinued if the sickness does not yield after a few doses 93/287

HYPERIDROSIS. — 89/184, 90/305, 91/272, 92/293, 94/341, 95/320, 96/369, 97/298, 98/301

TREATMENT.—When the parts are cold, bathe at night with hot water to which camphor, mustard, or vinegar has been added. Then dry and use, ℞ Turpentine 5 parts, Ichthyol 5 parts, Oxide of Zinc 10 grms., M.; Ft. ung. In the morning wash off the ointment and use friction with ice-cold water till skin is warm, and powder with a powder containing mustard flour. If the parts are warm, use lukewarm baths at night, following with 2½% ichthyol ointment, washing it off in the morning with lukewarm water and ichthyol soap, and leave on some of the dry soap suds 90/305

℞ Perchloride of Iron ʒiij, Glycerin ʒj, Essence of Bergamot ʒij, M. Apply with pencil or swab 91/272

For hands and feet: ℞ Ichthyol, ℥i; Vaseline, ℥jss; to be rubbed in night and morning, after washing in hot water. Apply belladonna tincture, 15 parts, in eau de cologne, 120 parts, at night 92/293

Diachylon plaster dressings (Hebra). Strapping the feet with stout lead or soap plaster (Duffin). Chemically drying materials, *e.g.*, alcohol with tannin, or naphthalin, or salicyl-talc, or salicyl-tannin, starch powders or sulphur. Chromic acid, 5 to 10% solution, applied and followed by antiseptic powder; perchloride of iron and glycerin. Neebe's treatment by local baths of hydrochloric acid, and for galled or tender feet a preliminary dusting with salicyl. talc. or compound talc. powder; painting with 10% nitrate of silver solution. Sympsom treats bromidrosis by dipping the socks in warm solution of boro-glycerin, and drying before wearing them, and the same practice may be tried with carbolic lotion, 1 in 40. Salicylic acid, as used in the German army, foot-baths of strong carbolic lotion, a paint of glycerin of carbolic and tannic acids, castor oil rubbed in, painting with ferr. perchloride and glycerin, naphthol spirit lotion and naphthol-starch powder, and a combination of pot. permang., sod. salicyl., bismuth subnit. and talc to be dusted into the shoes, have all been recommended. Iodol as a dusting powder. Lead lotion. The extract of hydrastis canadensis internally. For blisters and excoriations of the feet ichthyol is effective, and in the German army a mixture of black soap, water, soft paraffin and zinc oxide is used 95/320

Chloral 5% solution, valuable; or an alcoholic solution of Peruvian balsam 10%, formic acid 5%, chloral 5%, picrotoxin $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. bis die checks sweating 97/299

Hypnotism for. Tinct. salvia ♏xx nocte et mane continued for several weeks said to produce permanent cure. Camphoric acid gr. xxx at night 2 or 3 hours before sweating commences. Formalin (1 to 2%) solution for hyperidrosis of hands and feet, has produced good results where salicylic and chromic acid applications failed. The following recommended for hyperidrosis of feet: ℞ Alumnol, Aristol āā grm. 1; Amyli grm. 4; M.: use as a dusting powder 98/80, 301

HYPERPYREXIA.

In plague 98/431

Cold bathing in 98/225

HYPERTRICHOSIS.—88/320, 89/293, 91/273, 92/293, 93/287, 94/341, 98/303

TREATMENT. — Electrolysis; introduction of a straight needle dipped in carbolic acid 89/293

Allen permanently cured a case in a year and a half by applying a paste of powdered air-slaked lime ʒj and orpiment grs. ij, mixed with water. Allowing it to remain on fifteen to twenty minutes twice a week at first, then less frequently. Neumann's formula is ℞ Calc. Hydrat. ℥jss, Orpiment ʒiij, Amyli ℥j, Aq. Calcis q.s. ut fiat pasta. Clasen considers sodium sulphohydrate (1 part to 8 of water), and barium sulphide, 50 parts to 25 each of starch and zinc oxide, the best depilatories 92/293

Ethylate of soda for moles 94/342
Hairy nævus has been treated by Röntgen rays discharged through a vacuum tube. Boettger's calcium sulphydrate paste a perfect depilatory (sulphuretted hydrogen passed through a thick cream of well slaked lime till saturated with the gas) 98/303

HYPERTROPHY.
Of cicatricial tissues: Thyroid in 97/6
Of heart with dilatation: Classification of these disorders according to their etiology 91/244, 92/272 (*See* "Heart, Disease of.")
Of prostate: Galvanic current for 90/93; pot. iodide for 95/430; results of double castration for 97/481 (*See* "Prostate.")
Of spleen: Splenectomy for unjustifiable 91/438
Of tonsils 90/483, 94/547; of lingual tonsils 94/549, 97/562; glandular at base of tongue 92/491

HYPNOTICS.—87/252, 88 324, 91/3, 92/38, 70, 78, 79, 96/45, 97/2, 98/65 (*See also* "Insomnia.")
TREATMENT.—Iron, in anæmic cases, also in epileptic insomnia; digitalis, prevents passive congestion while recumbent; tartar emetic acts by lessening arterial pressure, useful in restlessness of sthenic inflammation; with opium, is useful in delirium of typhus; quinine, in ague districts, and during autumn, when vegetation is decaying; alcohol, together with light nourishment after exhaustion, before going to rest; opium; narceia, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Morphia is best for prolonged delirium of exhausting fevers. Nepenthe, ♏v to xl; chloral hydrate, for simple insomnia; bromal hydrate, gr. iij, relieves pain and produces sleep, but is too irritating for internal use; conia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij; and coninæ hydrobromas, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to ij, useful in chorea, and excitement of acute mania; vapor conii is useful in sleeplessness of bronchial asthma. Paraldehyde ʒss to ij, non-irritant, does not weaken the heart, useful in cerebral affections as hypnotic, and when chloral is contra-indicated, ℞ Paraldehyde, ʒj; Sp. Chloroformi, ♏xv; Pulv. Tragacanth Co. gr. xx; Syr. Aurantii, ʒij; Aq. ad ℥ij, to be taken at bed time. Cannabis indica, ext. gr. ij to iij every four or six hours, in sleeplessness and delirium, *e.g.*, of typhoid, erysipelas and delirium tremens; cannabin tannate, gr. iv, is better, and is readily soluble in alkaline solution; pot. brom.; boldo glucine, tinct. (1 to 8) ♏x to xxx; piscidia, fl. ext. ♏xx to ʒj, said to act on the sensory ganglia of the cord; urethane, gr. xv/to ʒjss, begin with gr. xv or xx, useful in rheumatism and gout, general restlessness, neuralgia, and certain skin affections with irritation; is inferior to paraldehyde, if there is much excitement; chloroform (?); croton chloral hydrate, gr. v hourly, in sleeplessnes due to neuralgic paroxysms, acts specially on fifth pair of nerves; digitalin gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ hypodermically, in delirium tremens. N.B. Requires great care in administration; camphor monobromate, pill. gr. ij to x, insoluble in water; turpentine, in restlessness and sleeplessness of hystero-epilepsy; belladonna with bromides, in epileptic insomnia with cardiac complications; scutellarin, gr. j to iij, antispasmodic in nervous affections; lupulin, pulv. gr. ij at bedtime, anodyne and hypnotic; hyoscyamine, Merk's preparation, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, in excitement of mania and where atropia is contra-indicated 87/252
Amylene hydrate, ʒj, with syr. zingib. or tinct. vanillæ, in sleeplessness with delirium; hypnone, gr. v to x, to allay nervous irritability; methylal, ♏x to xxv; hydrobromate of hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$, better to procure sleep than to subdue excitement 88/324
Caffeine, small doses when insomnia is caused by thoughts and ideas crowding the mind. Strychnine in small doses when insomnia is due to over-work, mental or physical. Sulphonal grs. xv to xxx 89/68, 69

Injurious effects of hypnotics 96/46
In urticaria 95/509
HYPNOTISM.—89/294, 90/306, 311, 91/273, 93/287, 98/77
As a reformative agent 98/82
History of 90/306; literature of 98/85; medical uses of; theory of 90/309
In alcoholism 90/310, 98/81; chronic dermatitis 98/80; chronic eczema 98/80; diseases of women 90/310, 98/79; drug habits 90/310, 98/81; insanity 90/328, 91/282, 98/79, 81; localised hyperidrosis 98/80; midwifery 90/310, 98/79; nervous diseases 91/278, 93/287, 288, 98/78; sea sickness 98/80; stammering 98/80; surgery 98/79
Method of hypnotising 89/294
Psycho-therapeutics of 90/311
HYPOCHONDRIACAL MELANCHOLIA.—94/350
HYPODERMOCLYSIS.—93/5
HYPOMANIA.
Simple mania 94/352
HYPOPYON KERATITIS.—93/288 (*See also* "Cornea.")
TREATMENT.—A 2 % solution fluorescein is useful to stain the ulcer and determine its size and shape. The galvano-cautery gives best results, but if the ulcer still spreads, either paracentesis or a Sæmisch incision will be required. Hot fomentations of boric acid, or perchloride of mercury, together with an ointment of eserine, gr. j to hyd. ox. flav. grs. viij, which may be used once or twice daily. If iritis be present, atropine is substituted for eserine. A Pacquelin point answers nearly as well as the galvano-cautery. The ulcer may be scraped with a small sharp steel spoon, or touched with nitrate of silver or perchloride of mercury stick, irrigating eye with 1 in 1000 mercury lotion, or iodoform may be applied 93/289
HYPOPYON ULCER.—87/169, 90/312, 92/244, 94/283
Ozæna and recurrent hypopyon ulcer 90/312
TREATMENT.—Brush 2½ % sol. of nitrate of silver over conjunctiva after cauterising the ulcer with the galvano-cautery, and using atropine; eserine is used where prolapse is about to take place, but iridectomy should be done here early. Where ozæna and recurrent hypopyon ulcer exist, the ozæna must be treated by irrigations of perchloride of mercury solution, 1 in 2000, twice a day 90/312
Boric acid, calomel, eserine drops, galvano-cautery, hot-compresses, sublimate lotions 92/244
HYSTERECTOMY.
For myoma 87/406, 90/512
Treatment of the pedicle in abdominal hysterectomy 95/79
Doyen's method of vaginal hysterectomy 95/375
Panhysterectomy 95/375; by a new method 96/614
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HYSTERIA.—87/257, 89/294, 90/312, 92/294, 94/343, 95/322, 96/431, 97/299, 98/304, 389
Hysteria and neurasthenia—hints respecting 90/313
Hysterical aphonia 94/401, 97/299; atrophy of the hand 91/68; deafness 95/199, 96/276; fever 93/290; muscular atrophy 95/322; paralysis 96/432; pseudocyesis 96/433; trance 96/431; tremor 95 323
Hysterical mania or acute hysterical insanity 94/355; chronic hysterical insanity 94/362
Hystero-epilepsy 96/431
In children 98/327
Pseudo-anginal attacks in 91/107
The hand in hysterical epilepsy 91/73
The voice in 96/431
Traumatic hysteria 98/389
TREATMENT.—Ignatia, tinct. ♏j to iij, for pains and spasmodic symptoms, specially "globus hystericus," weeping fits, "clavus hystericus," and palpitation; moschus, tinct. ♏v, relieves the faintness, emotional disturbance, and chilliness; cimicifuga rac., tinct. ♏v, relieves the spasms resembling chorea, also the flushing, and sense of weight at the occiput, specially if uterine excitement is the cause; for paroxysms with flatulence and dyspepsia, ℞ Sp. Ætheris Co. ℥j, Tinct. Valerian. Ammoniat, ℥j. Sig.—ʒj

in water every quarter of an hour until relieved; asafœtida; zinc valerianate, in hysteria, at climacteric; for aphonia accompanying this form, atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$, morning and evening; for the inveterate constipation often occurring in hysteria, aloes, or better still, solution of ferri. phos. in phosphoric acid, gtt. v t.d. 87/258
Allyl employed with good effects in 88/11
Paraldehyde as a hypnotic in 89/58
Phenacetin as a sedative in 90/36
Bromide of gold, gr. ss to j; mutisia viciæfolia 91/13, 41
Muriate of pilocarpine in hystero-epilepsy 91/199
Chloralamide, 2 to 3 grm. doses; ferric bromide, 3 to 5 grs. Pitres treats the fit by first releasing the patient from physical restraint of friends, and if the spasmodic zones can be found (usually in ovarian or epigastric regions) energetic pressure on them will terminate the attack. Prolonged gentle compression of the eyeballs often produces hypnotic sleep. Application of galvanic electrodes, one on the forehead, the other on abdomen or lower limbs, using a very strong current and reversing it. Inhalations of ether, chloroform, or nitrite of amyl, often abort the attack. Enemata of chloral hydrate, and morphine injections, are suggested. Application of icebags, ether spray, or permanent mechanical pressure over the spasmodic zones, may prevent recurrence. Paulet reports success from using simulo, but not in the form of an alcoholic tincture 92/32, 43, 294
Chloralose in; oleum succini in 94/13, 24
Sumbul in; valerianate of amyl in 95/51, 54
Hypnotism for several varieties of hysteria 95/323
Application of ethyl chloride to the nape of the neck in hysterical aphonia 97/299
Arsenic pushed to the limit of tolerance 98/18
For hysterical mutism, *etherisation* up to the stage of preliminary excitation 98/305

HYSTERORRHAPHY.
For retroflexion with adhesions 90/509

ICHTHYOSIS.—87/258, 88/321, 89/295, 98/305
TREATMENT.—Alkaline baths with friction followed by inunction of lanolin, glycerin, or olive oil, or ung. sulphuris, 5%, ung. resorcin, 3 to 20%; naphthol ointment, 5%. These must be rubbed in night and morning at first, and afterwards twice a week 89/295
Thyroid for an inveterate case, with success 97/84
Tabloids of thyroid gland, grs. v, with pilocarpine nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ 98/305

ICTERUS.—(*See* "Jaundice.")

IDIOCY.—87/265, 88/322, 94/369, 95/324 (*See also* "Insanity.")
Adenoids in relation to mental dulness 95/330
Craniectomy in 95/327, 96/182, 97/314
Dementia and idiocy with imbecility for asylum treatment 87/265; dementia, idiocy and imbecility classified ethnically 88/322
Hydrocephalic 97/301, 98/319
Idiots and mentally deficient children, training of 97/299
New medical and surgical methods in the treatment of (illust.) 95/324
TREATMENT.—Some good results have followed the use of thyroid extract in sporadic cretinism. Craniectomy for microcephalus and idiocy generally is deprecated by Jacobi, and advocated by Horsley. In cases of mental dulness the question of adenoids playing a part must be considered 95/324
Cod-liver oil, maltine and the hypophosphites when associated with scrofula. Bromides, paraldehyde, sulphonal, etc., where great irritability (*primarily neurotic*). Mercurials and iodides may be tried when due to inherited syphilis. In traumatic cases, early operation. Manual and industrial training of paramount importance 97/301

IMBECILITY.—87/265, 88/322, 94/372
  Moral 94/373 (*See* "Idiocy.")
IMPERFORATE ANUS.—(*See* "Anus.")
  Extraordinary case causing intestinal obstruction at the age of thirty-five 97/328
IMPETIGO.—87/259, 88/321, 89/295, 93/290, 95/330, 98/305
  Bacteriological researches in 93/290, 98/305
  Contagiosa, of microbic origin 88/321, 89/295
  Contagiosa annulata (illust.) 97/303, 98/305
  Football impetigo 97/304, 98/305
  I. contagiosa universalis; I. c. annulata et serpiginosa; I. c. gyrata 98/305
  TREATMENT.—Iodide of arsenic, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; nitric acid; Donovan's solution. In chronic cases, tart. emetic in small doses, and sulphide of calcium, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Externally, tannin and powder combined with boracic acid or tannic acid and glycerin 87/259
  Removal of crusts by oil packing or poulticing, followed by mild ammoniated mercury ointment, grs. v or x to ℥j; calomel or white precipitate, grs. v or x to lard ℥j 89/295; thiol in 90/46
  Dilute ammoniated mercury is the chief British remedy. The French formulæ include boric acid, salicylic acid with zinc oxide, plaster of vigo, lead acetate with salicylic acid and zinc oxide, oil of cade with yellow precipitate 95/330; europhen in 97/38, 98/33
IMPOTENCE.—87/259, 92/73, 95/47
  TREATMENT.—Phosphorus (as phosphate of zinc, or phosphoric acid); pulv. cantharides, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with each dose of phosphoric acid, in impotence of old age; ℞ Ferr. Arseniat., gr v; Ergotine, Aq. Ext., ʒss; M. Ft. pil., xxx. One night and morning. Sanguinaria, ℞ Tinct. Sanguinar., ʒiij; Ext. Stillingiæ, ʒv; M. Gtt. xv or xx in water t.d. in simple functional weakness of the organs; serpentaria, tinct. ♏xxx bis die, for feeble erections; chloride of gold (gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$) said to prevent loss of sexual power; camphor (gr. j) said to be useful for loss of desire, with relaxation of testicles; nux vomica or strychnine as spinal tonics are often necessary 87/259
  Brown-Sequard's treatment by spermine injections cured three out of four reported cases, their ages varying from twenty-nine to forty-nine, and the duration of the disease from one to four years 92/73
  Saw palmetto in 95/47
INCONTINENCE.—(*See* "Bladder," and "Urine.")
  Enuresis and adenoids—connection between 97/586
  Nocturnal incontinence of urine 89/52
  Of fæces 90/314 (*See* "Diarrhœa.")
  Of urine 87/259, 397, 88/477, 89/296, 90/315, 92/504, 94/109, 97/586 (*See* "Bladder.")
  Of urine in women 88/477, 91/280, 93/540 (*See* "Bladder.")
  TREATMENT.—Belladonna ext., gr. j suppository night and morning, with enema of soap and water at night if necessary, before the introduction; if due to worms, cina, tinct. ♏v, or santonin is useful; in anæmia and general debility, iron, specially the phosphates; cantharides, tinct. ♏ij to iij, or turpentine, tinct. ♏v, in aged persons; strychnine is better if incontinence is due to general atony of bladder; infusion of buchu, in old, long-standing cases; ergot, gtt. x to xx, in paralysis of sphincter; arsenic in cases produced by excessive use of iron 87/260
  Belladonna, tinct. ♏v to xx; creasote, ♏j; local applications of nitrate of silver, in strong solution or solid form, to urethra in neurotic cases; if due to worms, small doses of scammony and calomel; tinct. of white lycopodium; rhus, fl. ext. 10 to 15 drops 88/477
  Electricity by Guyon's method. Rhus aromaticus tinct., gtt. xx to l daily. Ext. ergot fluid, gtt. v to x continued for two or three weeks for child from one to three years old; gtt. x to xx 3tis hor. for child from three to ten years 89/296

In children: Rhus aromatica, 10 to 15 drops three times a day, in atonic states of the bladder 90/38, 91/48
In children atropine is useful, administering sufficient at four o'clock in the afternoon to dilate the pupil, repeating the dose at seven o'clock in the evening if they are not dilated; $\frac{1}{64}$ gr. for children from six to ten years old, and double this quantity up to fourteen years of age. In boys circumcision may be required. Painting meatus with collodion in diurnal incontinence. Passage of sound 90/315
Cantharides internally in urinary incontinence *in women,* dependent upon lack of vesical control 93/15
Cold douche (method of application explained) *in children,* followed by tonic treatment with strychnine, iron and quinine; sulphonal at night in a large dose—6 to 10 grs.—and as well in smaller doses—2 to 4 grs.—during the day 97/586
Systematic use of injections of warm water (*in women*) 91/280
Treatment by massage and exercise described (*in women*) 93/540

INDIGESTION.—(*See* "Digestion, Disorders of," and "Stomach, Disorders of.")
Of children 90/219, 92/164, 93/165, 94/185, 95/195

INEBRIETY.—93/292, (*See also* "Alcoholism.")
TREATMENT.—Moyer believes that no drugs will allay craving, except such as are intoxicants, *e.g.*, strychnia, atropia and other alkaloids. Coca and cinchona should not be given in such doses as to make them substitutes for alcohol; chloral and bromides are useful sedatives. Mann advises restraint, rest in bed, and frequent administration of nutrient tonics and sedatives; also prolonged warm baths, with cold to the head, and the hypodermic injection of hyoscine hydrobromate, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr., and, to invigorate the system, central galvanisation and general faradisation are employed 93/292

INFANTS.
Artificial foods 88/376; artificial respiration for 87/284
Constipation of 95/176; convulsions in 92/155, 95/178
Diarrhœa of 88/197, 91/140, 92/164, 93/165, 94/184, 97/195
Diet for 87/106, 88/376, 89/297, 93/567 (*See also* "Diarrhœa, Infantile.")
Disorders of 87/260
Distensibility of infantile urethræ 93/538
Hæmophilia in 88/378; hæmorrhage from the navel 88/378
Hernia of 88/378, 96/359
Indigestion of 90/219, 92/164, 93/165, 94/185, 95/195 (*See also* "Digestion, Disorders of.")
Infant clothing—new style of 96/658
Mucocele in 90/362
New-born, ophthalmia of 88/376, 92/343
Paralysis of 95/398, 96/471; bulbar 96/190; electricity in 98/72; tendon grafting in 97/559
Prematurely born 87/284
Rearing of 93/292
Sarcoma of the kidney in 95/350
Scurvy in 98/491
Still-born, resuscitation of 88/344
Syphilis of: subcutaneous injections of mercurial salts 93/292; cleansing of infantile syphilitic nose 97/420
Tuberculosis of 96/582

INFLUENZA.—90/529, 92/295, 93/293, 94/343, 96/650, 97/304
And cardiac disease 96/350
Four distinct forms of 90/529
Gonorrhœal cystitis cured by influenza 96/171
Influenzal erythema 96/291
Precautions when epidemic 96/650
TREATMENT.—To reduce temperature, quinine, grs. xv to xx; salicylate of soda; salicin; aconite; to relieve headache, antipyrine, grs. j to iv, also exalgin and phenacetin; in pulmonary cases, stimulant expectorants; in gastro-intestinal cases, opium; in simple cases, tinct. of gelsemium, drop doses every hour; tinct. of aconite, with cardiac tonics such as digitalis; strophanthus or citrate of caffeine are required in many cases 90/530
Gelsemium in Russian influenza 92/47
Rest in bed, warmth, giving freely a fluid; nutritious and stimulating diet, with a definite quantity of

wine or brandy. For the first few hours: Sodium salicylate, grs. x or xv, until pain departs; then give full doses of quinine or cinchona. For bronchitis, ammonium carbonate or liq. ammoniæ acetatis may be combined; and for cardiac complications, digitalis or strychnine. For bronchial irritation, carbonate or spirit of ammonia, with tinct. of bark, and chloric, or sulphuric ether, as required. Champagne or other wine; external warmth, anodyne embrocations, and inhalations of carbolic acid, with conium, have been useful; and after some days tinct. of iron, with quinine, and a mineral acid. Merama condemns the sulphate of quinine, and substitutes the valerianate in doses of grs. iij to v. Wilde regards tinct. of gelsemium as a specific 92/296

A combination of salol and phenacetin is much used. Hare recommends at the onset the use of such a mixture as aconite tinct. with spirit of nitrous ether, and a solution of citrate of potassium, but the latter is often given in too small doses, and unless there are contra-indications, 15 to 20 grs. three times a day should be given. In the stage of depression strychnine is useful, of which he also advises large doses, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. for an adult, repeated even three or four times in twenty-four hours, and he has employed this dose every four hours in some cases without ill effects; he does not press the use of alcohol. For irritating cough, steam inhalations with benzoin and other sedatives, and for bronchitis the ordinary mixtures of ipecacuanha and potassium citrate in early stages, and later on chloride of ammonium and cubebs. For sleep bromides may be used, or chloral if the heart is sound, chloralamide or even sulphonal, if given in powder or dissolved in hot water, and administered four or five hours before sleep is desired. Robertson uses pure benzol in capsule or mixture, ♏ iij for children, and ♏ v for adults every two or three hours, as a reliable pulmonary antiseptic, and keeps up its use for three or four days after all symptoms disappear. Crerar uses bicarbonate of potash, grs. xxx in milk every two or three hours; if the heart is weakened by it digitalis and ammonia are used, and Dover's powder if diarrhœa set in. Simson employs carbolic acid: ℞ Ac. Carbol. Pur., ♏ ij; Syr. Simp., ♏ xl; Tinct. Cardamom. Comp., ♏ x; Sp. Chloroformi, ♏ x; Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j. Sig.—Every four hours until temperature is normal, and to be followed by bitter tonics. For sleeplessness he gives grs. x of Dover's powder the first night, and advises the use of brandy, with soda water and dry champagne, encouraging the patient to take food, *e.g.*, good beef tea, fowls, pigeons, game, fish, especially oysters. For cough the following linctus: ℞ Liq. Morph. Hydrochlor., ʒj; Ac. Hydrobrom. Dil. ʒj; Chloroform. Pur., ♏ iij; Tinct. Limonis, ʒj; Syr. Simp. ad ℥jss. Sig.—ʒj tussi urgente 93/293

Asaprol; salipyrin, gr. xv to xxx, regarded by Mosenzeil as specific 94/11, 343

Belladonna and camphor after, for bradycardia 96/352

Citrophen as an antipyretic in. For *otitis media*, syringing with hot salt water, anodynes, febrifuges, together with the local use of iodine, artificial leeching, hot applications to mastoid, and pot. iodide in full doses internally. Salophen in the *nervous form* of influenza, 75 to 90 grs. daily. Antiseptic treatment to the nose, mouth and pharynx to prevent complications, *e.g.*, boracic vaseline to nasal cavities, boracic acid gargle. For the *cardiac form*, dry cupping, sinapisms, subcutaneous injections of caffeine and ether or of camphorated oil. In the *gastro-intestinal form* attended with diarrhœa, salol, naphthol and salicylate of bismuth as intestinal antiseptics 97/32, 304

Apolysin for *epidemic form* 98/15

INGROWING TOE-NAIL.—90/316, 93/503, 94/545, 98/306

- Washing with perchloride of mercury solution, and then applying several drops of strong perchloride of iron solution; enveloping toe and nail in tinfoil 90/316
- Novel and simple plan for removal of 93/503
- Paraffin and tallow for 94/546
- A compress of gauze soaked in carbolic lotion applied for two days, and a piece of gauze inserted between nail and overlying tissues, nail subsequently trimmed 98/307

INGUINAL COLOTOMY.—90/203, 91/134, 92/150, 302, 93/305 (*See* "Colotomy.")

INJURIES.

- Abdominal 90/103, 91/85, 92/80, 95/78; general 90/317
- Of brain and skull 96/185, 97/143
- Of stomach 98/499
- Propriety of surgical interference in; value of hydrogen as test in 91/85
- To liver 93/362; to lung 97/381; to spleen 91/439
- To spine: penetrating wounds 92/457; gunshot wounds 92/458
- TREATMENT.—As stimulants after shock, brandy or sal volatile may be injected hypodermically; beef essence may be useful, also atropine, ergot, digitalis, and ammonia as vaso-motor stimulants 90/318
- Airol as a dressing for recent injuries, its mild antiseptic action being of great value 98/12

INSANITY.—87/262, 88/321, 89/298, 90/323, 91/281, 93/296, 94/344 (illust.), 95/331, 96/369, 97/305, 98/307

- Adolescent 94/356; pubescent 94/356, 98/317
- Alcoholic, chronic 94/359
- Anæmic 94/352
- Anatomical and physiological stigmata in 97/306, 307
- And cretinism 94/373
- Anomalies of the ear in 97/308
- Climacteric 94/352, 95/333; confusional 94/359
- Deformities of palate in 97/307
- Degeneration 96/370, 97/305, 98/307
- Delirious forms 94/356, 357
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- Dementia, organic and senile 94/363; alcoholic and syphilitic 94/364; dementia and idiocy 87/265, 88/322, 94/358, 369
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- Epileptic mania 94/356
- Etiology of 98/307; pathology of 98/313
- Exercise in 98/319
- Expansive syphilitic 94/356
- Facial expression in 94/344
- Febrile delirium 94/345
- From absinthe and opium 94/359
- General paralysis 87/265, 91/358, 94/366—369, 98/319
- Hallucinatory forms 94/358, 359
- Hydrocephalic idiocy 98/319
- Hypnotism in 90/328, 91/282
- Hypothermia in 96/370
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- Impulsive 94/360
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- Mental decay, forms of 94/362—366; pareto-ataxic forms of 94/366—369
- Milk diet in 94/375
- Moral treatment of 89/302
- Myxœdematous 94/365
- Neurasthenic 94/352, 98/320
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- Of gynæcological causation 96/433
- Of paralysis agitans 94/352
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- Paranoia 94/360, 95/335
- Pathological chemistry of the brain 98/314
- Phthisical 94/362
- Podagrous 94/356
- Prevention of 97/310
- Psychical defects, forms of 94/369—373; psychical stigmata in 97/307
- Puerperal melancholy 94/352; puerperal mania 94/356, 95/332; puerperal dementia 94/364
- Restraint in 89/303

Rheumatic 94/352
Section of dura mater in hypertrophy of brain 97/315
Senile 98/322
Simulated 94/345
Stuporous forms 94/357, 358
Surgical treatment of 89/299, 97/314
Toxic origin of 93/296
Treatment.—*Acute delirious mania.* (N.B.—Opium inadmissible, and morphia aggravates). Chloral, with pot. bromide, āā ʒss, cautiously given, or cardiac syncope may be induced; a purge, *e.g.*, calomel, croton oil, or podophyllin should be given at the outset. Chloral, with pot. bromide, conium and hyoscyamus are best to promote sleep. *Mania:* Hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, in excited stages of this form; hydrobromate of hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$. *Melancholia:* Opium, ♏xx at first, then ♏x to xv every two hours till pupil is affected, is very valuable; amyl nitrite in cases of stuporous insanity or melancholia, with the "frozen" attitude; morphia, small doses. In heart cases with melancholia, opium, with digitalis or convallaria; cannabis indica is often useful in depressed states, large doses at intervals of two or three days; strychnia as general tonic in states of motor anenergy, or visceral torpor, and combined with ergot in cases of late general paralysis, with exacerbations of excitement; give strychnia interruptedly, *e.g.*, for ten days with an interval of five; alcohol for restlessness and depression; phosphorus (?); electricity; stramonium, may be followed by troublesome hallucinations; iron in anæmic cases. *General paralysis:* Calabar bean (?); ergot, often useful in later stages of excitement due to vaso-motor paralysis, and also strychnia; in the opposite conditions, amyl nitrite, inhaled, may be useful. *Epilepsy:* Bromides of potassium, sodium, and ammonium, the latter the most powerful, in small and frequent doses; digitalis, with bromides, for nocturnal epilepsy and cardiac complications; belladonna for hystero-epilepsy; cannabis indica often prevents fits when bromides fail, specially if epilepsy be accompanied with headache; gelsemium sometimes useful; also opium; morphia often useful in the status epilepticus, when attacks are frequent and severe; bromides, with aconite and ac. hydrocyan. are better than bromides alone; iodides increase action of bromides, and are valuable in hereditary syphilis; zinci oxid., gr. xx daily, sometimes useful when bromides fail; turpentine, often valuable in hystero-epilepsy; borax in inveterate cases not relieved by bromides, also after other drugs have failed; iron, with bromides; bromides of camphor, zinc, and arsenic (?). *Insomnia* (*see* "Hypnotics"); warm baths at night, 98°, or stomach fomentation, 100°, in nervous dyspeptics; foot compress in debilitated subjects; tinct. avena sativa 87/263
Galvanism, amylene hydrate, grms. iij to v; paraldehyde; hyoscine hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{75}$, hypodermically. Wet packing is useful therapeutically, and as a means of restraint 89/300
In *cases due to alcohol*, the abuse of morphia, chloral, etc.; or in partial dementia of middle life in gouty subjects; or in cases of melancholia with dry skin and congested liver; or in puerperal insanity, the Turkish bath is valuable, and is palliative in epileptic insanity, general paralysis of the insane and many chronic cases. Hyoscine is the most satisfactory sedative; sulphonal is not very reliable 90/325
Injections of Brown-Sequard's spermine produced decidedly beneficial results in two cases out of sixteen experimented upon 92/73
Alkalies in 94/375
In *acute mania* to procure sleep chloral, grs. xx to xl, is most certain if thoracic organs are healthy. If tendency to acute delirium exist all such drugs should be avoided, and warm wet packs, copious fluid diet, meat juice, meat soups with onions, and warm spirit

and water at bed-time should be given, also forcible feeding if alimentation is insufficient. Pilocarpine hydrochlorate or nitrate in small doses hypodermically for cases tending to acute hysterical insanity. Bromides are better avoided, as they reduce strength. In private house treatment tonics, as quinine and iron, are best. Strychnine increases excitement. For constipation 1 to 3 2-gr. cascara tabloids at night. Milk and eggs are the best diet, which must be copious, nutritious, easily assimilated, and require little or no mastication. For *climacteric* cases iron and quinine, Fellow's syrup and arsenic; bismuth, especially lac. bismuthi, with calumba; rhubarb and gentian; cod-liver oil, are indicated. Sulphonal, grs. xx to xl, relieves insomnia, and its action is helped by grey powder. Ammonium bromide, grs. x to xv twice daily during the tonic treatment, diminishes irritability. Salix nigra liquid extract in 1-drachm dose every six hours relieves dysmenorrhœa better than anything except morphia hypodermically. No alcohol must be used, and if drink habit exists gentian, nux vomica and capsicum are indicated. Paranoia is really best treated outside an asylum; and tonics are best with ammonium bromide, ʒss, or salix nigra liquid extract, ʒj doses in erotic and expansive religious cases. For *auditory hallucinations* small doses of morphine or weak galvanic current to the head. For *visual hallucinations* small doses of cannabis indica. Cold shower or plunge baths and sea bathing, if not contra-indicated by physical and other conditions. Forcible feeding may be necessary. Aloin hypodermically in grs. j to iij for constipation 95/332

Chloralose in 96/34

Thyroid extract has been of service in some cases 96/369

Tapping when mental impairment due to effusion in hydro-cephalus and tubercular meningitis. Trephining and section of dura mater to relieve pressure in hypertrophy of brain. Vertebral puncture in general paralysis. Abscess therapy performed by injecting oil of turpentine, grms. j to ij, produced immediate amelioration in six cases out of ten. Injection of tuberculin has been tried with partial success. Thyroid treatment. Myelin and other animal extracts have produced no marked or definite results. Red bone marrow in anæmic cases. Camphor (1%) hypodermically to stimulate metabolism. *Epilepsy:* Farinaceous diet, with sod. salicylate to eliminate the uric acid and pot. iod. to prevent it from combining with alkali when in the blood; Bechterew's fluid does not cure; bromalin decreases irritability; silver nitrate cured two cases, the patients running the risk of pigmentation.

In *insanity connected with auto-toxis*, lavage, intestinal douches, gastric and intestinal antisepsis by means of HCl, borax, sod. salicylate, charcoal, guaiacol or naphthalin in small and repeated doses, and the administration of a combination of red marrow, blood and glycerin. Chloralose in doses of grs. iij to vj as a sedative, grs. vijss to xv as a hypnotic, suitable in cases of mania in young patients, of epilepsy and of alcoholism; unsuitable if organic disease of the brain or patient elderly. Sulphate of duboisin as hypnotic injection, to be used with caution. Benzacetin, a sedative in doses of grs. viij to xv. Hydrobromide of scopolamine (gr. 0·003 to 0·015) as hyp. inj., a hypnotic in mania and chronic insanity. Pellotin, c.grms. iv to vj, a hypnotic. Serum (taken from a patient cured of mania) injected into two maniacal women cured one case 97/315

Arsenic and bromides in adolescent insanity; passage of a large-sized bougie to allay sexual desires 98/318

Hydrocephalic Idiocy: Shave the head and apply capeline bandage for a week, renewed again after a week's rest, or if any incident contra-indicates this, daily friction with

mercurial ointment is substituted and calomel, grs. jss, bis weekly given; every month for a year or more a vesicatory is applied to head for fifteen to twenty hours; in addition, exercise, massage of the limbs, salt baths, douches, tonics, etc., are used. After tapping, bandaging with wide rubber bandage, and the use of cod-liver oil and phosphorus are of value 98/319

Melancholia and Neurasthenia: Pill of aloin, strych. c̄ bell. to relieve constipation, with calomel occasionally; or the mineral waters. Lavage for obstinate dyspepsia, or drinking hot water with aid of pepsin and the gastro-intestinal antiseptics. Simple suggestion. Opium useful in melancholia when patient over fifty years, sulphonal for younger patients 98/320

Senile Insanities: Warm bath at bedtime, cold douche or wet-pack to abdomen, electricity, massage 98/322

Insanity in children: Opium rarely required. Warm bath daily, and cold to head if intense delirium, or wet pack; bromide of soda as a sedative; trional, grs. iij to x, a hypnotic; tonics, open-air exercise and gymnastics 98/323

INSECT BITES.

Formulæ for 97/323

Formula as a preventive of 98/330

Ichthyol to relieve the pain, burning, itching and swelling 98/329

INSOLATION.

TREATMENT.—Keep thermometer in rectum all through treatment as test of proper time to use antipyretics, etc.; and high temperature must not be reduced too quickly lest temperature go to subnormal; keep patient quiet, and if heart is weak, neither body nor head should be raised on any account; if spasm occurs, introduce mouth gag to keep open the lips 90/328

INSOMNIA.—87/266, 88/324, 89/307, 90/329, 94/376, 96/372, 97/324, 98/330

Of children 96/372

TREATMENT.—Boldo-glucine; cannabin; diethylacetal; solanin; urethane; withania somnifera 88/27, 28, 46, 93, 105, 107

Boldo-glucine, grs. xxij to ʒij; methylal, ʒiss to ʒij; amylene hydrate, grs. xx to ʒj; somniferin, in doses rather less than morphine; antipyrine, amorphous hyoscyamine, gr. 1/60 to 1/40, or more; strychnia for insomnia of over-work. Quinine, kneading abdomen and application of hot wet compresses in malarial insomnia 89/307

Partial asphyxiation as a remedy for 89/308

Malarial insomnia treated successfully with quinine; other remedies are kneading the abdomen and applying hot wet compresses 89/308

Sulphonal is useful but not certain; chloralamid, gr. 15 to 60 (average 45 grs.) by mouth or enema in nervous insomnia; muriate of hyoscine, gr. 1/128 to 1/64, subcutaneously, and increased after a time, is better than sulphonal where much motion and excitement exists, and has proved palliative in paralysis agitans and multiple sclerosis; paraldehyde, ʒj dose, repeating it in about three hours. ℞ Paraldehyde, Mucil. Acaciæ āā ʒj, Aq. ad ℥ij, M. Urethane is not very trustworthy; uralium is said to induce sleep more quickly than any other drug in animals 90/329

Tincture cannabis indica, ♏x, in senile insomnia; hypnal, grm. j, sedative and anodyne; nux moschata, gr. x to lx, often useful in delirium tremens 91/17, 35, 43

Leloup uses an infusion of catha edulis leaves, administered freely, instead of tea. Chloralamid in 4 to 5-gr. doses for *senile* insomnia. Gelsemium tinct., 10 to 15 drops, for *nervous* insomnia 92/30, 32, 48

Chloralamid for persistent forms; somnal in nervous forms 93/47

Electric vibration. Suckling prefers bromide and chloral generally; the latter is dangerous if heart is weak. They may be combined with hyoscyamine and Indian hemp. Morphine in small doses is useful if heart is weak. For insomnia of

children Simon injects into rectum: ℞ Chloral, gr. ij; Tinct. of Musk, gtt. xx; Tinct. of Valerian, gtt. xx; Distilled Water, ℥j. This may be repeated in two or three hours 94/376
Sumbul in chronic alcoholic insomnia 95/51
Trional useful in many surgical disorders as a hypnotic; also in insomnia of children (except when due to pain) 96/372
Warm bath; sulphate of duboisine, $\frac{1}{130}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ gr., hypodermically, useful in epilepsy, periodical psychoses and mania, but not in delirium and organic brain disease. Aconite 97/324
For nervous insomnia: ℞ Formamidate of Chloral, grms. x; Tinct. of Ginger, grms. x; Dist. Peppermint Water, grms. cl; M. Sig.—A dessertspoonful at night 98/330

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.—87/267, 88/118, 89/145, 94/376, 97/392, 98/383 (*See also* "Malaria.")
With anchylostomiasis 95/112
TREATMENT.—Phosphorus, emulsion of oleum phosphoratum, ʒj to ℥vj, and ℥ss t.d.; decoction of fresh lemons; kitrana serves to arrest paroxysms; pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{1}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$, shortens attack by causing diaphoresis, thus avoiding hot stage; narcotine, gr. j to iij, as antiperiodic; chinoidin, pulv. gr. x, with capsicum, gr. iij t.d. N.B.—The particles coalesce unless mixed with an inert substance, *e.g.*, althæa; macalline is said to be superior to quinine; arsenic, liq. ♏ iv, in relapsing fever; oil of eucalyptus, gtt. x q.d. or gtt. v, 3tis hor, not so rapid as quinine; phenic acid, crystal, gr. vij, to aq. ℥ij, injected in small quantities; iodine, gtt. v, bis die, said to give excellent results 87/267
Alstonia; ergotine; hydrastis; lantanine; michelia niligerica; picrate of ammonium; pyridin; syringa vulgaris 88/11, 48, 62, 72, 78, 83, 85, 102
Parthenium hysterophorus, grs. xv daily in malarial fever 89/58
Tinct. of phyllanthus niruri, ʒij in morning in inveterate attacks with infarctus of spleen and liver 89/61
Newbouldia lævis fluid extract, ♏ xv to lx, for acute malarial splenitis. Panbotana bark decoction as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever. Pereirine, used as an adjunct to quinine, or when it fails 91/42, 44
Arsenic; bonducin; cinchonidine; gelsemium 92/19, 22, 33, 47
Methylene blue may be associated with injection of bichlorhydrate of quinine. Helianthus annuus tinct., grms. x daily in divided doses, or alcoholic extract, grms. j to vj daily. Phenocoll. Sodium and potassium nitrates, grs. xv to xx of sodium nitrate for a hypodermic dose. Cinchonidine sulphate, in doses of grs. xv and up to grs. xviij or xxij 94/417
Turpentine for malarial hæmaturia. Quinine given one hour after the sweating stage has ceased; if vomiting ensue apply mustard plaster to epigastrium and give cocaine internally, or if temperature is high a combination of sod. salicyl. c̄ antipyrine. For enlarged spleen the following: ℞ Quin. Hydrochlor., gr. xxx; Tinct. Quassiæ, Tinct. Cinchonæ, āā ʒj; Liq. Pot. Arsen., ʒss; Syr. Aurant. Florum, ℥j; Aquæ ℥v; M. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls daily before dinner. In chronic enlarged spleen, pot. iod., gr. xv per diem, and local hydrotherapy. For pernicious fever in the algid stage, ℞ Quin. Hydrobrom., ʒss; Ether. Sulph., ʒij; Alcohol, ʒss; M. As hyp. inj., ♏xv, repeated till 10 injections given. Creasote externally 97/392
Anneslea febrigua; asaprol 97/394, 395
Injection of anti-diphtheritic serum in quartan fevers 98/383

INTERTRIGO.
Thiol in 90/46
Apply, three or four times daily for an hour at a time, a compress wetted with a lotion composed of 1 part of sublimate in 2000 parts of distilled water; or, when skin is not too moist, compresses moistened with equal parts of a 5% boric acid solution and liq. plumbi subacetatis 92 222
Europhen in 97/38

INTESTINAL ANTISEPSIS.—95/68

Antiseptic cleansing of the large intestine (illust.) 92/173, 93/176
Benzosol in intestinal catarrh with flatulence 98/21 (*See* "Diarrhœa.")
Benzoyl-naphthol as an intestinal antiseptic with marked diuretic power 93/12
Bismuth, proof of its antiseptic action in the intestine 97/28; relief from, in a severe case of intestinal putrefaction 98/22
Eudoxine for intestinal catarrh, particularly when tuberculosis is present 97/37
In Graves's disease 98/261
Salol as an intestinal antiseptic 92/176
Tannigen in chronic intestinal catarrh 96/62

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.—87/270, 88/325, 89/308, 90/331, 93/300, 94/381, 96/373

Diagnosis of 88/325, 89/308, 94/381
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Preliminary measures: inflation 87/272, 88/327, 91/287, 93/303; abdominal taxis 90/331
Puncture with trochar or aspirator 88/327
Saline cathartic in, effects of 94/381
Use of opium in 90/332
TREATMENT.—Opium, inflation or enemata in acute intussusception. Rest, belladonna, enemata and morphia subcutaneously in chronic cases; peptonised enemata and nutrient suppositories if vomiting is persistent. Sucking of ice will relieve patient. Metallic mercury, 700 to 4500 grs. as purgative in fæcal accumulation; faradism for paresis of bowel; massage of abdomen; inflation by air, carbonic acid gas or hydrogen 89/310

INTESTINAL SURGERY. — 88/329, 89/313, 90/333, 91/284, 92/298, 93/297, 94/377, 95/337, 96/377, 97/325

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Transplantation of intestine 94/381
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Ulceration of colon and upper end of rectum 94/383
Volvulus 93/302, 96/374; cœliotomy for 97/329

INTRAOCULAR HÆMORRHAGE.

Abadie's treatment in cases of spontaneous hæmorrhage in the vitreous and fundus of young people is as follows:—℞ Ergotine ♏ x, Ext. Quinquinæ gr. xv, Liq. Ferri Perchlor. ♏ x, Lemon Juice fl. ℥j. In

  addition he leeches the temple occasionally, and blisters or puts a seton in the neck 87/172
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  For croup 95/182
  In diphtheria 94/192, 97/209, 98/171 (*See* "Diphtheria.")
  Of the larynx 89/317, 90/340, 91/310, 92/316, 93/183, 94/403; accidents from 89/318
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  V. tracheotomy 94/403
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  Rupture of 98/337
  Treatment.—Hyoscine hydrobromate in 88/64
  Scopolamine in 88/91, 94/38, 97/66, 98/58, 338
  Stenocarpine in 88/100
  Injections of calomel, ♏x of 0·4% solution in glycerin injected into temple for syphilitic iritis 89/319
  Colchicine, gr. 1/30 to 1/16 a day, and if this fails inject pilocarpine 90/335
  Iodate of hyoscine in 97/45
  Rest, local and general, in iritis. To relieve pain, hyoscine hydrobrom., 1/100 gr. at bed-time, or phenacetin c̄ sod. salicyl. t.d., or subconj. inj. of sodium chloride sol. In syphilitic cases, mercury and pot iod. Mydrine in 10% sol. a good mydriatic for diagnostic purposes. Chloride of sodium in 97/333
  Atropine in 98/19, 338
  Hydrobrom. of scopolamine (1 in 500) instead of guttæ atrop. In plastic form guttæ atrop. sulph., 1%, or an ointment of same strength; if atropine causes irritation, duboisin or scopolamine hydrochlor., 0·5%, may be used. Cocaine hydrochlor., 2%, to allay pain 98/337
  Cocaine in; duboisine sulphate in 98/338
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ITCH.—(*See* "Scabies.")

JAUNDICE. — 87/274, 88/360, 362, 89/61, 347, 91/46, 93/310, 94/303, 384, 95/34
  Alimentation during attacks of 88/360
  And splenic enlargement 88/360
  Icterus neonatorum 89/347
  Obstructive, pathology of 93/310
  Treatment.—Podophyllin, in small and repeated doses for *simple jaundice* without inflammatory symptoms; chloride of ammonium, gr. xx every four hours, in suppression of bile from nervous shock; benzoic acid, and nitro-hydrochloric acid dil. also in simple jaundice; manganese in *malarial* or *catarrhal*, *e.g.*, ℞ Chinoidin, ʒj, Maganesii Sulph. Exsicc. gr. xl, Ft. Pil. xx; Sig. —j t.d. in malarial jaundice; ℞ Fel. Bovini Purificat. ʒj, Mangan. Sulph. Exsicc. gr. xl, Resinæ Podophyllin, gr. v, Ft. Pil. xx; Sig. — j t.d. in catarrhal jaundice; quinine in jaundice of septicæmia or pyæmia, *e.g.*, ℞ Quin. Sulph., gr. xl, Ferri Sulph., gr. xx, Ac. Arseniosi, gr. j, Ft. Pil. xx. Sig.—j t.d. Mercury in small doses, with a saline draught in jaundice with small clayey stools. N.B.—Not when the obstruction is due to gall-stones. Sulphate of potash, said to be the best saline aperient in these cases; enemata, 60° Fah., once daily, retained as long as possible; pilocarpine in jaundice *of infants*, said to relieve the itching 87/274
  Catarrhal 88/362; enemata of cold water in 89/347
  Phyllanthus niruri tincture, ʒij, used by Hindoo physicians as deobstruent 89/61
  Pilocarpine, gr. 1/6, subcutaneously twice daily, said to be specific 91/46
  Olive oil, when due to simple obstruction; oil of turpentine 94/303, 384
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Atrophy in joint disease 93/311
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Elbow-joint, disease of 94/387
Femur: drainage of the neck of 88/334; fractures of the neck of 93/320
Flail-joint, operative treatment of (illust.) 95/409
Floating bodies in, treatment of 97/337
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Koch's remedy in 91/469
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Syphilis affecting, 87/276
Tubercular, disease of 91/289, 92/306, 96/384; expectant treatment *versus* operative interference 92/306
Wrist-joint 94/388
TREATMENT.—Sir A. Garrod prescribes a lozenge (grs. v. of milk of sulph. and gr. j of cream of tartar) in certain diseases of the joints, especially rheumatoid arthritis 90/44
Injections of copper phosphate; 2 solutions are used: (1,) crystallised sodium phosphate, 5 parts, dissolved in mixture of glycerin and distilled water, each 30 parts; (2,) copper acetate, 1 part, dissolved in glycerin and distilled water, each 20 parts; mix and shake before using. Inject a syringeful under antiseptic precautions and seal the wound with collodion. For hydrarthrosis of knee, frictions with the following: ℞ Lanolin, gr. lx; Dermatol. gr. xv; Tincture of Iodine, gr. x; Ess. of Wintergreen, gr. v; M. Rendu injected corrosive sublimate, 4 to 1000, after aspirating and removing pus from joint 94/392
Tuberculosis of: Injections of iodoform valuable if suppuration has occurred (grms. v to xv of a 10% ethereal sol.). Thermo-cautery for fungosities 96/384

KATAPHORESIS.—90/92, 93/3
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A form of insanity 94/352
KELOID. — 88/334, 89/319, 92/308, 97/339
Of lobule of ear 98/200
TREATMENT. — Removal by electrolysis; continued pressure, *e.g.*, by elastic bandage 89/319
Leloiv and Vidal advise multiple scarifications, dressing with boric acid, and next day applying mercurial plaster, and repeating the scarifications. Plicque alternates scarification and electrolysis, treating malaria, scrofula, or lithæmia, that may exist 92/308

- While keloid is growing no attempt should be made to remove it with knife. Repeated scarification, or multiple electrolytic puncture recommended 97/339

KERATITIS.—(*See* "Cornea, Diseases of," *also* "Hypopyon Keratitis.")
- Treatment.—Scopoline in cases of severe *interstitial* keratitis 88/91
- For *purulent* keratitis benzo-phenoid solution. Biber advises a prolonged course of massage, with yellow ointment, for *bullous* keratitis 92/22, 244
- In *third stage* aristol may be dusted in to clear corneal opacities (Wallace). Lang orders bathing with boric lotion as hot as can be borne for five minutes, followed by insertion of yellow oxide of mercury ointment, and rubbing lids over cornea for two minutes 93/331
- Gallicine employed in the same manner as calomel, as a dusting powder 96/43
- Subconjunctival injections of sodium chloride for *interstitial* keratitis 97/44
- Iodate of hyoscine as a mydriatic 97/45
- *Interstitial :* Baths ; faradisation ; forced feeding; massage 98/155

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- Alkaline baths followed by inunctions for 89/319
- Emol in 95/25
- Obturans (plug of epithelial scales and *débris*, blocking ext. aud. meatus); remove by curette and forceps, previously instilling glycerin 96/259

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- Albuminuria, reni-puncture in 97/340
- Aspiration of 91/297
- Asthma in 92/107
- Chloroform narcosis, effect of 95/348
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- Cystoscopy 92/120 (*See also* "Cystoscopy")
- Fixation of 91/298
- Floating and movable kidney 87/278, 93/332, 339, 98/341 ; movable kidney and distended gall-bladder, clinical distinction between 96/386; truss for movable kidney 89/320
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- Hydro-nephrosis, intermittent 90/336
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- Needling the exposed kidney for diagnostic purposes 91/303
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- Nephrolithotomy, symptoms justifying 91/302 ; for urine suppression ; fatal hæmorrhage in ; statistics 92/310; suppression of urine after 96/386
- Nephrotomy for calculous pyelitis 93/338 ; dangerous hæmorrhage in 97/339
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- Neuralgia of 94/393
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- Stone in 90/338, 91/301, 93/336, 94/396, 97/342; detection of stone by x-rays and fluoroscope 98/338, 339
- Suppression of urine in a child 90/338
- Surgery of 87/278, 88/427, 89/321, 91/297, 92/309, 93/333, 94/393, 95/348, 98/341 ; gravity of surgical interference in 98/341 ; surgical treatment of surgical kidney 96/388
- Syphilis of 94/398
- Tuberculosis of 91/306, 96/389; early diagnosis of 97/339
- Tumour of 93/339; villous tumour in the renal pelvis 92/309
- Treatment.—*Pyelitis :* Sandal-wood oil, in capsules, thrice daily, with Salutaris water, or potash imperial (bitartrate of potash, ℥ss to aq. Oj, sweetened); nitro-muriatic acid *if oxalates are present*, and this failing, a course of Vichy water,

half to one bottle daily, with lemon juice. *Renal Calculus*: Distilled water, and Salutaris water; sandalwood oil if much *pyelitis* exist; morphia injections *for pain*. *Tubercle of kidney:* quinine; ol. morrhuæ 88/335
In *renal colic*, ℞ Antipyrine grs. xv, Bicarbonate of Sodium grs. v; divide into 30 powders; take 1 or 2 in the middle of meals. Buffalo mineral water; exclusive use of distilled water in all beverages 90/338
Armeria vulgaris infusion as diuretic in *catarrhal affections* of kidneys. Diuretin, 6 grs. daily in gr. doses as diuretic; also rubus chamæmorus infusion, 5 or 6 teaspoonfuls daily 91/12, 26, 50
Asparagus in 92/503
Cantharides in fatty kidney; for the *albuminuria* of chronic kidney disease, or when after *acute nephritis* urine is scanty, or in chronic contracted kidney with œdema, cantharides tincture ½ to 1 drop three times a day, with or without digitalis, will frequently give most favourable results 93/14, 15

KIRCHNER'S APPARATUS.
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KNEE.
Acute effusion in 92/308
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Treatment of after-coming head 88/340
Use of binder in 87/281
Uterine inertia, suppository for 95/351
Uterus ruptured during 88/343, 98/361
Version and extraction, the right moment for 88/339

TREATMENT.—*Uterine inertia.* Liq. ergotæ ammoniatus, ♏xx to lx, or injectio ergotini hypoderm., ♏iij to x, in gluteal region; sclerotic acid, gr. ½ to ¾; strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{130}$ every ten minutes after failure of ergot; tincture of gossypium, ʒj: caulophyllin, pil. gr. j to iv, and cimicifugin, pil. gr. j to iv, promote contraction. *Post-partum hæmorrhage:* chloroform, on a sponge, introduced into vagina; sulphate of morphine, Majendie's solution, ♏x to xv, hypodermically; vinegar, a wineglassful. For collapse, ether, ♏xxx hypodermically; Ergot, ʒj, injected, repeated in an hour. *Puerperal convulsions:* Oxygen inhalations, one cubic foot; chloroform inhalations; bromide of soda; wet packing; hot baths; chloral and opium enemata; aconite, ♏ij to iij in early stage; chloral, in full doses 87/280

For *vomiting* after Cæsarian section, strong coffee and hourly minim doses of tr. iodi.; creolin, 2 or 3% solution as styptic and antiseptic; quinine, useful for clearing uterus of retained membranes. Ustilago maidis fl. ext. ♏x to xx, increases the pains if present. Strophanthus and rest for pregnant cases, complicated with mitral stenosis 89/324

Puerperal anæmia: Fowler's sol. ♏ v t.d.s., increased gradually 90/375

Newbouldia lævis fluid extract, ♏xv to lx. Plugging of uterus with antiseptic gauze for *post-partum hæmorrhage*, also hypodermic injections of 6% common salt solution 91/42, 307

Bousquet used cocaine, 5% solution, or 4% ointment, as an *analgesic*, successfully. N.B.—The patients under its influence must not sit up, and, in marked anæmic cases, it is dangerous. Tarnier uses sulphate of copper, 5% solution, to wash out vagina and uterus after labour 92/312

For *slow dilatation of os* and weak contractions, hot vaginal douches of carbolised water 1 to 15% may be given, and repeated every two hours; if they fail, baths and narcotics in large doses are indicated. Secondary inertia requires stimulants, opiates and chloroform. For *spasmodic pains*, chloral hydrate, gr. xxx to ʒj per rectum; morphine, gr. ¼ to ⅛ hypodermically, or chloroform inhalations are also indicated. Warm baths from forty-five minutes duration are very efficacious. Massaging uterus is only useful before passage of head over perineum. Runge condemns the use of ergot during first and second stages of labour, but emphasises its use during placental period, and highly recommends cornutin 93/340

Draper commends wine of ipecacuanha *to induce labour pains*, giving gtt. xv at a dose. Introduction of disinfected hand into vagina to overcome uterine inertia 94/400

As an obstetrical *anæsthetic* antipyrine enemata with opium, gr. j every 2 to 6 hours with grs. xv to xx of Russian tinct. of opium (which contains 1 part to 10 parts). In *active hæmorrhage*, ergotine hypodermically. If second stage is slow, small doses of ergot with digitalis and quinine, but it is not to be repeated. If patient has gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa, a sublimate injection of about 1 to 5000 of water. In *post-partum hæmorrhage* transfusion of sterilised intravenous saline solutions. A piece of lint saturated with turpentine and passed into vagina or uterus is often effective. Baths and douches for abnormal pains 97/350, 351

For *severe after pains*, inhaling nitrite of amyl, gtt. v or vj on bit of tissue paper thrust into ʒij vial. Patient to take out cork and inhale occasionally; acts effectively 98/354

Irritability of bladder after delivery: The following useful: ℞ Salol, Tinct. Hyoscy. āā ʒj; Infus. Buchu ad ℥j. A tablespoonful 3 times a day 98/354

In *post-partum hæmorrhage:* Ergot and strychnine recommended during pregnancy where liability to hæmorrhages is known. A hot douche at 118°; tamponing, uterine massage; rectal injection of several pints of saline solution 98/354

Uterine tetany: ℞ Tinct. Iodine 1 part, Alcohol 2 parts. Five drops every half hour in tetanic contraction of uterus 98/361

Use of ergot in labour, see article on 98/362

LABYRINTH.

Diseases of 93/203, 94/233, 95/200, 96/274, 98/206 (*See* "Ear.")

LACHRYMAL APPARATUS, Disorders of.—87/165, 88/253, 89/252, 91/212, 92/239, 93/341, 343, 97/353, 98/364, 393 (*See under* "Eye" and "Eye-lids.")

Excision of lachrymal gland in obstinate cases of epiphora 87/165

Lachrymal canal, irrigation of 97/356; lachrymal fistula 92/239; gland 98/364

Obstruction of duct 89/253, 91/212, 93/341, 97/356

TREATMENT.—*For lachrymal obstruction:* Inject sac with cocaine 2% to ascertain patency; if patent, a few injections zinc sulphate, gr. ij to ℥j, at 3 or 4 days interval, will cure. If non-patent, a probe must be passed after use of cocaine. In chronic cases, if repeated syringing is unsuccessful, and the sac dilated, it will be necessary to open it and dissect out the anterior wall. Slitting canaliculus and probing are rarely necessary in young children 93/342

Lachrymal passages: If lachrymation be due to eversion of puncta, use mildly astringent lotions, combined with alkalies to subdue inflammation. If these be insufficient, apply to palpebral conjunctiva solutions of nitrate of silver, a crayon of alum or sulphate of copper, or else slitting the canaliculus. Sometimes epiphora is due to occlusion of duct from swollen mucous membrane, when it is useless to sacrifice canaliculus; use moderate dilatation of puncta followed by tepid injections of antiseptic, astringent solutions 97/354

Blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac: Irrigate with solution of formaldehyde (1 in 2000) followed by astringent solutions as of alum or zinc. If necessary, operation, for which see text 97/354

In *acute dacryo-cystitis:* Evacuate the contents of lachrymal sac by pressure, use evaporant lotions, administer a purgative and apply leeches. If pus has already formed, employ hot fomentations, morphia hypodermically to allay pain (if necessary), and freely evacuate pus by incision as soon as fluctuation can be detected; cleanse passage and pass probe into nasal duct 97/355

A lead style may be introduced and continued for 4 or 5 weeks. After removal of style, irrigate with solution of chloral hydrate or hydrastis for a few weeks 98/365

LACTATION.—88/424, 98/365, 467

Antipyrine and morphine, effect on milk during 93/545, 546

Condition of breast during 97/154

Chemical examination of human milk; essential conditions for healthy milk in the mother 98/365

Insanity during 94/352

TREATMENT.—*Galactorrhœa:* Compression of the breast by strapping; ergot and derivatives to the uterus by hot foot baths are the most valuable adjuncts 88/424

Failure of milk has been treated successfully by faradic current applied across the breasts, 10 to 20 minutes daily, of an intensity short of producing pain 88/425

Cocaine, 5% sol. painted on the breasts, to check milk secretion 97/155

LAMINECTOMY.—92/458, 96/528, 534 (Removing the posterior spinal arches)

LANDRY'S PARALYSIS.—97/435 (*See* "Paralysis.")

LAPAROTOMY.—87/1, 88/346, 89/333, 90/339

After treatment of 94/49

For abdominal wounds 96/144; hydatid cysts of liver 97/378; tubercular peritonitis 93/520

Gunshot wounds treated by 94/51

Hernia following 95/316

In enteric fever 93/213, 307

Injections after 96/150

Shock after operation 94/49

Suture after 94/48

Under cocaine 93/62, 94/50
TREATMENT.—Boracic acid solution, or perchloride of mercury, 1 in 10,000 as antiseptics; atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ hypodermically to prevent shock. If distension occur, use saline purge, turpentine enema, or passage of rectal tube 89/333
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LARYNX, Diseases of. — 88/349, 89/335, 90/340, 91/309, 92/316, 93/351, 94/401, 96/397, 98/368
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Cancer of 93/350 (illust.), 96/398, 97/357 (illust.), 98/369
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Complications in diphtheria under serum 96/248
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Erysipelas of 89/336, 93/427, 94/461
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Syphilitic disease of 93/350
Tuberculosis of 87/286, 88/349, 89/336, 341, 90/420, 91/316, 92/318, 94/403, 96/585, 98/370; tuberculous tumours of 96/586
Tumours of (*See* "Growths" *supra*)
TREATMENT. — **Acute Laryngitis:** Oil of eucalyptus, ʒj, with iodine, gtt. x in boiling water, as inhalation; aconite, ♏j to iij, in the earliest stage. When fully developed, ℞ Vin. Antimon. ʒss, Vin. Ipecac. ♏x, Potass. Acetat. gr. xx, Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒj, Potass. Nit. gr. x. M. Every four hours. Tartar emetic, in small, repeated doses; in catarrhal laryngitis, such as accompanies coryza, ℞ Ammon. Chlorid. gr. xx, Tinct. Opii, ♏v, Decoct. Cinchonæ, ℥j, Ft. Haust. Bis die; as inhalation, ℞ Tinct. Benzoini Co, ℥iij, Chloroformi, ♏xxv, M. ʒj to Oj water at 140° Fah.; amyl nitrite in spasm of larynx, with danger of suffocation 87/285
Lachnanthes tinct., ♏v to xv; steam and hot sponges; enemata of castor oil and tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, every ten minutes until emesis results; painting with silver nitrate, beginning with gr. xxx to ℥j, two or three times a week 88/72, 350
Professionals use an emetic, rest, sucking of ice and cold compress continually 89/335
℞ Phenol, gtt. ij; Distilled Water, ʒj. Dissolve and add Cocaine Hydrochlorate, gr. x. For local use to avoid toxic action of cocaine 91/309
For rapid relief in public singers, Faulkner first uses a laxative, then 1% spray of cocaine, with aconite and aromatic spirit of ammonia internally, and several lozenges daily, of the following formula: ℞ Morphinæ Bimeconat., gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; Tinct. Aconiti, ♏ $\frac{1}{6}$; Cocain. Hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{125}$; Althæa Rad. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. The more acute symptoms having subsided, if the patient has

to sing, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. strychnine may be given after the morning and noon-day meals, and $\frac{1}{30}$ in the evening, before using the voice. This extreme dose for an adult man only. 92/317

For insufflation into larynx, phenate of cocaine, grs. jss, with antipyrine, grs. xlv may be used. Camphor-menthol, 10 % has also proved useful in laryngitis 93/43, 351

In simple *perichondritis* leeches externally, and ice slowly and frequently swallowed; sulphide of calcium, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ doses. *Œdema and abscess* require use of laryngeal lancet. Intubation with O'Dwyer's tubes 95/356

Cancer and Lupus of Larynx: For treatment *see* 97/357 (illust.), also 98/369 and under "Cancer."

Chronic Laryngitis: Tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$, if the complaint is recent and catarrhal, with profuse sputa and frequent cough; ipecacuanha best as spray, if there is much cough, etc., calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, when there is hoarseness, with difficult expectoration, and feeling as though something were lodged in the throat; collinsonia canadensis, ♏v, in "clergymen's sore throat"; biniodide of mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, bis die, in chronic or in syphilitic cases; zinc chloride, ℞ Zinci Chlorid. gr. xx, Glycerini, ℥ij, Aq. Dest. ℥j; Sig.—The application; Nitrate of silver, gr. x to ℥j; tannic acid, ʒj to ℥j glycerin, or biborate of soda, ʒss to ℥j glycerin, used locally. As inhalations, chloride of ammonium, gr. x to ʒj aq.; carbolic acid, ♏iij to ℥j aq.; tinct. benz. comp., ʒj to ℥j aq. 87/286

Sulphate of zinc spray (grs. ij to ℥j); or chloride of ammonium tablets every fifteen or twenty minutes, and a carbolised spray three or four times daily; sucking tablets of compressed chloride of ammonium with borax or chlorate of potash. Cocaine applied to interior of nose, and chromic acid to mucous membrane if thickened 89/335

For *irritability of the vocal cords from over use*, Solis Cohen advises: ℞ Tinc. Benzoini Comp., Tr. Opii Camph. āā ℥ss, Aquæ Ferv. q.s. M. Sig.—Use as a gargle, and use the voice as little as possible 92/318

A mixture of ethyl iodide and terebene, equal parts, is useful for inhalation in *sub-acute and chronic* cases. Capsules containing myrrholine, grs. iij, and creasote grs. ivss to v, act well in *tubercular* forms. ℞ Ac. Sulphanilic Pur., grms. x; Sodii Bicarb., grms. viij; Aq. dest., grms. cc; M. Ft. sol. Sig.—xl to lxx grammes daily, either at once or in two doses, in acute cases. If *hyperæmia and much expectoration* exist weak astringent sprays may cure; iron perchloride, grs. iij to viij, to ℥j of distilled water, or chloride of zinc, grs. ij to v to ℥j, are best. If case is chronic, with much *hyperplasia*, strong astringent paints are indicated, such as, perchloride of iron, ʒss—ij to ℥j, applied twice a week for six weeks or more, the voice being kept at rest. If attacks of fresh cold are frequent, steam inhalations often repeated are good, but must not be too long maintained. Vapor cubebæ of the throat hospital pharmacopœia 95/28, 35, 51, 353

Formaldehyde in solutions of 1 to 10 % has given good results. If strong solution is used it demands a 20 % solution of cocaine, to prevent the smarting it occasions. It is applied twice weekly. Sulphoricinate of phenol of value after cocainisation, but produces discomfort. Intra-tracheal injections of camphor and menthol v grs. each to ounce of albolene. Creasote or guaiacol or cod-liver oil in strengths of 1 to 2 %. For *dysphagia*, bromoform serviceable. Ligno-sulphite; airol 98/370

Epithelioma of Larynx: Thuja occidentalis tinct. has proved palliative, gtt. xx gradually increased to ʒij, the tumour being brushed every two or three days with a mixture of the tincture and glycerin 90/340

(*See also* "Cancer and Lupus of Larynx" *supra.*)

Erysipelas of Larynx: Ice internally and externally; corrosive sublimate spray, 1 to 2000; artificial feeding in case of dysphagia; quinine and stimulants for collapse. Tracheotomy may be required 89/336, 93/428

Laryngismus Stridulus: Antipyrine gr. ij hourly for a time, and then every two hours 90/340

New Growths, Benign: Chromic acid; continuous current; Leiter's coil; nitrate of silver; steam inhalation; trichloracetic acid 96/394

Pachydermia-laryngis: Scheinmann advises use of simple salt solution daily by inhalation, continued for several weeks; but better results were got from inhalation of 2 to 3 % acetic acid solution, used two or three times daily for ten minutes 93/43, 351

Tuberculosis of Larynx: Applications of iodoform in ether; cocaine. The use of iodoform or of lactic acid is better preceded by sprays of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1000, they then act more rapidly; lactic acid solutions, 25 to 80 % resorcin 87/286

Rest is important; an antiseptic atmosphere, *e.g.* by Coghill's oro-nasal respirator, impregnated with a few drops of creasote, carbolic acid, menthol, or iodine, singly or combined, and used several hours a day; local sedatives and antiseptics, *e.g.*, menthol, 20% in olive oil; application of 2½ to 5% solution of cocaine to relieve pain while swallowing food. Tracheotomy; application of lactic acid, 40, 60, or 80 %, using cocaine first. Scraping with sharp spoon before applying lactic acid gives good results; menthol dissolved in olive oil, 5 parts. For nodules of the vocal cords apply nitrate of silver, chromic acid, or the galvano-cautery; some disappear under rest and use of mild astringents 89/335

Surgical interference is preceded by antiseptic applications of creasote, menthol, and oil of almonds, for some days. Iodoform powder is insufflated after operation, ice and iced fluids are taken, absolute silence being enjoined; the creasote and menthol oil are used for three days after operation. Cantharidinate of potash seems a doubtful remedy at present. The Gibbes-Shurly method of injecting iodine and chloride of gold and sodium hypodermically, and inhalation of chlorine gas, is not entirely satisfactory. Bogroff recommends mixing fuchsine with antiseptic fluids, *e.g.*, 1 in 1000 corrosive sublimate, to enable them to penetrate deeper. Pyoktanin appears to have assisted the healing of tubercular ulcers of the vocal cords. Bronner treats the early anæmic condition of tubercular laryngitis by hot inhalations with ol. pini sylvestris or eucalyptus and tonics. Paresis of the adductor muscles is often relieved by applying 5 to 10 % nitrate of silver solution; for catarrh, 2 to 10 % solution, nitrate of silver, or 5 to 10 % zinc chloride, may be used. For ulceration, the application of lactic acid, 20 to 50 % with or without curetting, is generally adopted 92/318

Sodium benzoate. ℞ Iodoform, gr. lxxv; Powdered Phosphate of Lime, ℥ijss; Powdered Boric Acid, ʒj; Menthol, gr. v; M. Sig.—Morning and night insufflate into larynx. ℞ Menthol, gr. vijss to xij; Balsam Peru, gr. lxxv to cl; Sp. Vini. Rect. ʒiij to ℥ss: Aquæ dest, Oiijss. Sig.—To be used as a spray. ℞ Pot. Phosphatis, ℥ijss; Iodoformi, gr. lxxv; Acid Boric, ʒss; Menthol, gr. vj to xij. Sig.—As an insufflation. Inhalations, preferably that of Peruvian balsam; sprays of opiate and phenolised preparations; insufflations of powders are all much used. Sedative swabbings are useful for dysphagia. Lactic acid, 20 to 80%, applied after cocainisation for tubercular ulcers. Intra-laryngeal injections of creasote or menthol. Injections of cocaine are better than swabbing.

Galvano-cauterisations for ulceration and infiltration 94/12, 403
Superficial ulcerations yield to 3% solution of chromic acid. For local tumefaction with or without ulceration, treat with a submucous injection of a 2% solution of pyoktanin or aristol or 50% of phenazonum 96/585
Seven cases were healed by local application of lactic acid and iodoform, also tuberculin. Curetting, application of galvano-cautery. Injections of creasote by a special syringe (*see* 96/587) 97/363

LATERAL CURVATURE.
Treatment of 92/350, (*See* "Scoliosis")

LATERAL SCLEROSIS (*See* "Paralysis")

LAVAGE. — 89/262, 93/479, 97/540, 98/506
In anæmia perniciosa 95 105; autotoxic insanity 97/321; gastric disorders 97/201; gastro-succorrhœa 98/502; gastric ulcer 98/509; infantile diarrhœa 97/199; opium poisoning 96/7; stomach dilatation 96/542, 97/539; stomach inflammation 96/545, 98/506; tetany of gastric origin 96/223

LEAD POISONING.—87/287, 92/322
Colic of 87/79
In children (Australia) 97/366
Relation to asthma 92/107; to Bright's disease 87/59, 287
TREATMENT. — Baths; lemonade: magnes. sulph. acidulated with sulphuric acid occasionally; opium and fomentations for the colic; magnes. sulph. for the constipation; when there is paralysis or headache, iodide of potassium with magnes. sulph.; for the paralysis, the constant current, together with potassium iodide 87 287
Hyoscine gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ useful for lead colic 89/45
Lavrand advises as a preventive, iodide of iron in pill alone or with zinc phosphide 92/322
Croton oil for colic of 95/19

LEECHES.
In acute dacryo-cystitis 97/355; appendicitis 94/84, 98/114; dysmenorrhœa 94/199; ear disease 98/192, 200, 202; encephalitis 94/240; infantile convulsions 95/179; infantile spinal paralysis 87/357; inflammatory hiccough 96/365; neurosis of humerus 97/414; pneumonia 94/478; poliomyelitis 93/441

LEG.
Amputation of 97/109, 98/100 (*See* "Amputations.")
Fractures of 97/247 (*See* "Fractures.")
Ulcer of 98/548 (*See* "Ulcers.")

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING MEDICAL MEN.—98/584

LEGISLATION, Sanitary. — 91/493, 92/563, 93/554, 94/583

LENTIGO (Freckles).—87/188, 88/353, 89/341
TREATMENT.—A useful ointment is: ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ʒiv; Bismuthi Subnit. ʒiijss; Glycerini ad ℥iv; M. Sig.—To be applied every other night 87/188
Liveing gives the following lotion: ℞ Tr. Benzoin ʒij; Ammon. Mur. ʒj–ʒiij; Aq. Flor. Aurant. ℥vij; M. To this grs. iij of perchloride of mercury may be added 88/353
Application of pure liquid carbolic acid to each spot. Electrolysis, not inserting the needle deeply; Unna's paste; ℞ Zinc Ox., ʒij; Bis. Oxy-chlor., ʒss; Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. iij; Dextrin. Aq. Dest., āā ʒij; Glycerin, ʒiij; M. Apply once daily 89/341

LEPRA.—98/371 (*See* "Psoriasis.")
TREATMENT.—Galium aparine; sodium iodide 88/53, 66

LEPROSY.—88/354, 89/341, 90/344, 91/317, 92/322, 94/404, 95/359, 97/367, 98/372, 619
Bacteriological diagnosis of 98/373
Isolation in 97/373
Lèpre fruste 97/370
Leprosy of lungs, intestines, kidney, etc., described 97/367
TREATMENT. — Bola de fuego in; Chaulmoogra oil in emulsion, beginning with ♏iij t.d. and an ointment of equal parts of the oil and lard, to be well rubbed in for two hours a day 88/26, 89/341, 90/344, 92/322, 98/372
Gurjun oil, 1 part to lime water 3 parts, taken in the same way, and a liniment of equal parts of the oil and lime water to be rubbed in for two hours daily. Resorcin ointment, 20%; ichthyol ointment,

50%; pyrogallic or chrysarobin ointment, 5%; 10% ointment of salicylic acid in oleic acid, well rubbed in, and sod. salicylate, grs. xv, t.d. 89/341

Gurjun oil emulsion internally and externally with a generous diet 90/344

Fox has found arsenic useful, but salol useless. Vidal gives gynocardic acid, 3 grms. daily in capsule or pill: ℞ Gynocardate of Magnesia, gr. ij; Ext. Gentian, gr. j; M. Ft. pil. xx; or 10 to 20 capsules of 20 c.grms. each of soda gynocardate daily. Kochin or tuberculin is under trial 92/322

Tubercular leprosy will disappear under persistent irritation, *e.g.*, from rubbing with carbolic lotions, soft soap, irritating oils, etc., but soon re-appears. Carreau gave chlorate of potash in heroic doses (150 to 300 grs. daily for three days), but symptoms of poisoning developed. Europhen, 5% emulsion, locally, gave good results 94/405

Lawsonia inermis; chrysarobin; creasote; hydroxylamin; ichthyol; phenic acid; salicylic acid 95/34, 360

Diagnostic procedure described; subcutaneous injection of europhen were useless. Action of Aristol said to be identical with that of Pot. Iod. 95/359

Subcut. inj. of hydrarg. perchlor., ⅛ of a grain; anti-leprous serum in nerve leprosy, and the tuberculous form successful 97/373

Disinfection of nasal passages; chaulmoogra oil, working up from ♏iij three times a day to ♏c a day; intra-muscular injections of perchloride of mercury; salicylate of sodium (thought much of in Germany); cantharidin; long course of electro-galvanic cauterisation; Danielssen believes iodide of potassium to have special action on nodular form 98/372

LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

Arsenic in 98/18 (*See* "Anæmia.")

LEUCOCYTOSIS.

After meals in cancer of stomach 97/538

LEUCODERMA.—88/354, 89/342

Treatment discouraging.

LEUCOMA.—(*See* "Cornea.")

Nitrate of silver to darken 87/161

LEUCOMAINES.

Defined 90/344

LEUCORRHŒA.—87/288, 90/345, 96/405

Of pregnancy 96/412

Vaginal 96/408, 409; vulvar 96/406

Treatment.—Arsenic, in small, repeated doses, in anæmic cases; pulsatilla, tinct. ♏v t.d.; helonias, tinct. ♏v, in general atony of uterine organs; ferruginous preparations; as injections, ordinary astringents, or ℞ Sod. Bicarb., ʒj; Tinct. Belladonna, ℥ij; Aq. ad Oj; M. The injection. ℞ Tinct. Pulsatill., ʒij; Glycerini, ℥ij; Aq ad ℥vj. Sig.—The lotion. Apply by means of vaginal tampon. ℞ Hydrastis Fl. Ext., ℥ij. Sig.—The application, bis die; also injection, containing ℥j to Oij Aq., of Fl. Ext. of Hemlock bark (Gedde's). If all else fails, disinfect vagina with mixture of carbolic acid, 1 to 100, and boracic acid, 4 to 100, then introduce three or four tampons of oakum, each as large as a walnut, and containing iodoform, gr. jss to iij, with strings attached for removal; these are left in two or three days; for ulcer of cervix, cauterisation, with equal parts acetic acid and distilled water 87/288

Hamamelis administered internally 88/58

Calcium sulphide for simple forms of; silica salts as a lotion in 89/27, 65

In young people, quinine and iron (quin. sulph. gr. ss, liq. ferr. perch. ♏x), or arsenic internally; occasionally an astringent injection may be necessary; in later life different causes and treatment present 90/345

Ferric bromide, grs. iij to v. Lotions of 10% solution of muriate of hydrastine, or gtt. x to xxx of liquid extract of hydrastis to ℥j of water 92/43, 49

Anemonin internally and externally 93/9

Phenocoll as a 5% watery solution 94/30

In *vulvar leucorrhœa*, asepsis of affected surface by warm lotions, such as boric acid, 1 in 25, izal, 1 in 100, lysol, 1 in 100, or corr. sublim., 1 in 2000. *Catarrhal:* Mucoid discharges may be arrested by the insufflation of dry antiseptic astringents such as loretin and salol, or by application of boroglycerin, and glycer. of carbol. acid, or strong solution of argent. nit. (ʒij to ℥j). When originating in gonorrhœa use merc. bichlor. or creolin (1 in 20) freely applied to parts. In ordinary cases a dilute sol. of fl. ext. of hydrastis canad. or other soothing vaginal irrigation. Ichthyol in a 10% ointment. Apply by a vaginal insufflator a powder containing equal parts of boric acid, alum or iron alum. For *leucorrhœa of pregnancy*, iron and quinine. Solution of methyl blue. In *cervical leucorrhœa* use Duke's cervical curette, and then brush over the denuded endo-cervical surface iodised phenol, and maintain patency of passage by salol bougies. Give ferruginous tonics, mineral acids, quinine, cod-liver oil and maltine; Donovan's solution; glycerin of tannin 96/407

Profuse discharges of blood, indicating cancer: For this, vaginal injection of creolin and hydrastine, or this: ℞ Alum, ʒj; Sulphate of Zinc, ʒj; Permang. of Potas., gr. j; Heliotropin, gr. j. The powder to be dissolved in a pint of warm water and used as a douche 97/375

This formula recommended: ℞ Tannin, 6 parts; Alcohol, 3 parts; Creasote, 3 parts; Water, 24 parts; M. A tablespoonful to be added to a quart of warm water and injected three times a day 98/374

LEUKÆMIA.

TREATMENT.—Rummo advises hypodermic use of soda arsenite solution, grs. ij—℥j, beginning with $\frac{1}{27}$-gr. dose, and gradually increased 96/28

Arsenic in 98/17

LEUKOPLAKIA.—90/345, 91/319, 95/11, 96/415

TREATMENT.—As a caustic the concentrated solution of chromic acid in water is best, or superficial cauterisation by the Pacquelin cautery may be used, and a weak solution of chromic acid or nitrate of silver applied subsequently to the peeling surfaces; local application of pure balsam of Peru 90/345

Nitrate of silver and iodoform for fissures. In mild cases continuous use of borax as mouth wash. Balsam of Peru relieves pain and promotes healing of denuded patches. Cauterisation by Pacquelin's cautery, followed by a borax mouth wash. ℞ Sodæ Biboratis, 8·0; Aq. Destill., Aq. Menth. Pip. āā 100·0, and at night the burnt patches are painted with nitrate of silver, 2 or 3% 91/319

Vaccinum myrtillus, concentrated decoction as a gargle 93/57

Belladonna in 95/11

Pencilling with potassium iodide solution, 20%. Leishkow uses: ℞ Terræ Silicæ, grs. xxijss; Resorcin, grs. xlv; Adipis, ℥j; M. Ft. pasta. Apply frequently in the day. Hyperæmia produced by the paste is subdued by balsam of Peru locally. Forbid smoking and condiments, and prescribe boric acid mouth wash 96/415

LICHEN.—87/289, 89/342, 92/324, 93/354

TREATMENT.—Arseniate of sodium; castoreum, musk, oil of cade, valerian 87/289

Cod-liver oil plaster; galium aparine; ichthyol 88/42, 53, 65

L. Pilaris 89/319, 343

L. Planus 87/290, 91/320, 95/360, 96/416 (illust.), 98/18, 374

Arsenic can be used early; some prefer antimony. Tar or carbolic acid or sublimate may be used externally 96/417

L. Scrofulosus 97/375

L. Urticatus.—Antipyrine internally. Locally, 2% β-naphthol ointment 96/417

Lichen pilaris: Alkaline baths, with friction, followed by liniment of

soft soap and spirits of wine with oil of cade, ʒj to ℥j, rubbed in with a piece of flannel. If redness is marked use oil instead of the liniment; internally give ol. morrh. and iron. *Lichen ruber:* Arsenic in chronic cases, and if it fails, bichloride of mercury. Diuretics followed by mineral acids and nux vomica, arsenious acid pills, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. at first, thrice daily after meals. Hypodermic injection of Fowler's solution, ♏iv, to distilled water, ♏xx, daily for three or four weeks. Ointment of corrosive sublimate; ℞ Ung. Zinc Ox. 500·0, Acid Carbol., Ol. Olivæ āā 20·0, Cret. Prep. 10·0, Hyd. Perchlor. 0·5, M. To be well rubbed in. Baths of potassium sulphide, followed by vaseline inunction; liq. carbonis deterg. ♏x to ʒj to ℥j water; or calamine lotion, dabbed on, or thymol or naphthol, grs. x to ʒij to ℥j, lard or vaseline. *Lichen Scrofulosus:* Ol. morrh. internally and externally, keeping the skin soaked 89/343

- Tartarised antimony, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, and nepenthe, gtt. xij, every four hours in *lichen planus* 91/320
- Jacquet employed a hot douche (95° Fah.) daily for about three minutes, followed by a short cold douche in a rebellious case of *lichen planus*, with the best results. Bulkley recommends Boeck's prescription of potassium chlorate, grs. x to xx, taken in a quantity of water directly after each meal, and followed in half an hour by gtt. xx of well diluted nitric acid 93/354
- Temperate douches, first used by Vidal in *lichen planus* 95/360

LIDS, Granular. — 87/168, 89/368, 90/280, 92/243, 93/252 (*See* "Eyelids" and "Conjunctivitis.")

LIFE ASSURANCE.— 89/563, 90/609, 96/127
- And obesity 94/450
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- For deafness 98/203

LIPOMA.
- Ichthyol in 88/66
- Retroperitoneal 93/457

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- Biliary; its distinction from dyspepsia 94/406 (*See* "Gall Stones.")

LITHOLAPAXY.—87/290, 89/189, 91/321, 92/115, 93/89, 95/144, 96/172, 98/137
- Cocaine as local anæsthetic 87/290
- Contra-indications of, in children 89/190
- Glycerin and iodoform (10% emulsion) injected after operation 87/291
- In male children 89/189, 91/322, 95/144
- Rupture of bladder during 92/115

LITHOTOMY.—87/291, 88/355, 90/143, 95/144
- And litholapaxy 91/321
- Suprapubic 87/292

LITHOTRITY.—87/291, 89/189, 93/89, 98/138
- Cocaine anæsthesia in 96/174

LIVER (Diseases of). (*See als* "Hepatic Disease.")
- Abscess of 87/294, 88/363, 91/32 92/324, 93/355, 96/417
- Acute yellow atrophy of 97/376
- Affections of in Life Assurance
- Atrophic cirrhosis of 87/125, 93/360; cirrhosis of in children 91/323
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Disorders of 88/358, 89/344
Echinococcus, treatment for 91/325
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Surgical intervention in cases of non-calculous affections 93/371
Wounds of 91/325
TREATMENT.—Boldo-glucine in hepatic diseases; carduus mariæ as a liver stimulant; columbine in fatty degeneration of liver 88/26, 31, 43
Liver disorders: Ammonium chloride, grs. xx, t.d. in congestion; mercury, grs. ij, with Dover's powder, grs. iij, every two or three hours for diarrhœa, but if skin is hot and dry and temperature high, use small repeated doses of liq. ammon. acet. until skin is moist. Fomentations and hot bran bags locally. Olive oil in hepatic colic. Enemata of cold water useful in catarrhal jaundice 89/345
Sulphur in very small doses and for a lengthened period of time, advocated in the treatment of liver disorders by Sir Alfred Garrod 90/44
Casearia esculenta extract, gr. xx, in chronic enlargement of liver and obstruction; chloralamide, gr. xxx to xlv, as sedative in biliary colic; dioscorea villosa fluid extract, gtt. x, hourly in biliary colic; rubus chamæmorus infusion, 5 or 6 teaspoonfuls daily as diuretic in hepatic cirrhosis 91/18, 21, 25, 50
In atonic conditions of the liver, succinate of iron, 2-gr. doses, seems promising 92/44
Pfeffer found diuretin act promptly as a diuretic in a daily dose of grs. lxxv to cl. Ghëorgïevsky successfully employs copaiba balsam and resin in daily dose, varying from ss to ʒj, combining the two, as the balsam alone produced gastro-intestinal disturbance 93/21, 360
℞ Hippuric Acid, 25 grms.; Lime Water, q.s. to neutralise; Simple Syrup, 500 grms.; Syrup of Lemon, q.s., M. Sig.—4 to 6 dessertspoonfuls a day to combat congestion. Copaiba, 4 grms. daily as diuretic; purgatives carefully employed. Iodide of potassium, 2 to 4 grms. per day with milk diet. Calomel, in doses of grs. iij thrice daily as diuretic, together with a gargle of potassium chlorate. Succus taraxaci in large doses with tinct. of nux vomica for hepatic congestion in cirrhosis 94/406
Lawsonia inermis 95/34

LOCAL MATTERS.
Local abstraction of heat 90/81
Local anæsthesia by cocaine and eucaine 98/102
Local application of high temperatures 90/79
Local cramps 91/76
Local irritations provocative of cancer 93/111

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—87/357, 88/452, 89/374, 91/73, 328, 92/385, 94/409, 95/365, 96/418, 97/379, 98/375
TREATMENT.—Nitrate or phosphate of silver subcutaneously; pot. iod. and iron internally; galvanism and faradism in early stages; attention to hygienic principles 87/357
Acetanilide; antipyrine; ether or ethyl bromide spray over spinal column to relieve the pains 88/2, 14 452
Hyoscine, gr. $\frac{1}{320}$ to $\frac{1}{180}$ hypodermically, controls movements. Inunctions of mercurial ointment (ʒj daily) if due to syphilis, following this by pot. iodid., grs. v to xv thrice daily, adding ext. belladonn. ·05 grm. After this the use of Nauheim and Tölz mineral springs. In non-specific cases, nitrate of silver; for pains, antipyrine hypodermically; for inco-ordination, salicylate of physostigmine (gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, aq. ℥iij, and inject about gr. $\frac{1}{20}$). Saline baths for torpid cases. If

patients cannot leave home use warm bran, or weak sulphur baths (1 to 3 pounds of bran boiled with 1 or 1½ gallons of water and added to the water of the bath, or sulphate of potassium, 1½ to 3½ ozs. for one bath, or the same quantity subsulphate of soda with an ounce of vinegar). Theine, grs. iij hypodermically along spine to relieve pain, or antifebrine grs. xxx as maximum dose; grs. vij as average dose given with wine 89/45, 374

Suspension method contraindicated in great debility, emphysema, pulmonary phthisis, atheroma of arteries, diseases of the heart, and probably nervous diseases associated with muscular spasm and rigidity 90/351

In syphilitic cases, mercurial inunction and large doses of iodide of potassium. In non-specific cases, galvanisation, rest, iodide of potassium, nitrate of silver, and faradic brush may give some help 91/329

Condurango in 92/34

Hypodermic injections of phosphate of soda, 3 cubic centimètres thrice daily of a solution of phosphate of soda, 2 grms., in 100 grms. of laurel water. Spermine hypodermically. Frenkel's movement method 94/409

Ergot and strychnine in small doses. Lightning crises have been relieved by 50 c.grms. phenacetin every half hour until 8 doses are taken, but if the stomach rebels phenocoll may be used subcutaneously, or morphia with atropia 95/366

Senna arrested and eventually relieved the incontinence of urine in several cases 96/418

In the vomiting or gastric crises of the disease cerium oxalate useful 97/379

LUMBAGO.—87/295, 88/76, 89/54, 94/24, 96/55

TREATMENT.—Aconite, ♏j to iij, at outset, and the liniment externally; tinct. verat. viride, ♏j to ij, said to be more useful when left side is affected; injection of amyl nitrite, 10% solution, at commencement; in fully developed attacks, cimicifuga, ʒss to ʒij fluid extract, or ♏v to x of tincture; tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$, in some cases; turpentine, ♏ xx to xxx; in sub-acute cases, rhus toxicodendron, tinct. ♏ij to v, is very valuable; in chronic cases, guarana, gr. xv to xl, or phytolacca decandra, tinct. ♏v to x; if a strain or blow is the cause, and chronic pain remain over site of injury, arnica montana, tinct. ♏ij to v; galvanism, constant current; baths, 100° Fah., or hot douches; in chronic cases, Bath thermal waters. Chili paste, or a strong infusion of capsicum on lint, or inunction of turpentine or chloroform liniment, often relieve pain and promote recovery 87/295

Methyl spray in 88/76, 89/54

Oleum succini used with success in 94/24

Glycero-phosphates are recommended in chronic forms 96/55

Liniment for: Sod. Salicyl. ℥ss; Ol. Cajuput ʒss; Ol. Eucalyp. ♏xv; Lin. Saponis ℥ss; Sp. Vin. Rect. ℥vj. M. Ft. liniment 97/53

LUMBAR COLOTOMY.—91/134, 92/150

For cancer 91/285

LUMBAR HERNIA.—87/239

LUMBAR PUNCTURE.—97/431

In general paralysis 97/315

In tubercular meningitis 97/397

LUMBRICOIDES.—87/415

TREATMENT.—℞ Chloroform, Ol. Ricini āā ʒj; Croton Oil ♏j. M. Dose from ʒss to ℥ss 87/415

Santonin, turpentine and chenopodium in 89/518

LUNACY ACT, 1890.

Magisterial interference, etc. 91/504 to 507

LUNGS (Diseases of).—(*See* "Bronchitis," "Asthma," "Phthisis," and "Cough.")

Abscess of 90/108, 92/327

Actinomycosis of 92/93

Asepsis in 94/411, 412

Broncho-pneumonia of (*See* "Pneumonia") 90/185

Cycling in 96/92

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Excision of apex of 93/387

Gangrene of 90/448

Hæmorrhage of 88/408

Improved auscultation in 94/412

Injuries of 97/381

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Lung affections and asthma 92/106
Œdema of 93/396
Pneumonia of 90/432 (*See* "Pneumonia.")
Surgery of 92/326, 97/379
The sputum in 91/81
TREATMENT.—Solanin for threatening paralysis of the lungs 89/67
Turpene iodide in all acute lung affections 92/79
Coronilla scorpioides in acute hyperæmia of the lungs; oxygen in affections of 93/18, 39
In œdema pulmonum stimulants are indicated, or subcutaneous camphor injections: ℞ Camph. grm. 1·0; Ol. Oliv., grm. 9·0. Sig.—♏j to iv subcutaneously. Digitalis in small doses, *e.g.*, ½ grm. divided into 150 portions if the condition has developed slowly. Acetate of lead internally: ℞ Plumb. Acet., grm. 0·05; Sacchari, grm. 1·0; M. Sig.—Ft. pulv. Dentur tales doses decem. One powder hourly. Vesicants to the chest. As an aseptic inhalation: ℞ Essent. Terebinth., grms. cccl; Ess. Lavender, grms. c; Iodoform, grms. x; Ether Sulph., grms. xx 94/411
Liq. auri et arsen. bromidi, gtt. x in cirrhosis of the lungs 95/10

LUPUS.—87/295, 88/367, 89/254, 96/419, 97/383

Lupus Erythematosus.— 89/354, 92/328, 93/388, 94/413, 95/367, 96/421, 97/386, 98/375
Internally: arsenic or iodide of starch, *Locally*: Tarry ointments, oleate of mercury, painting with pure liquid carbolic acid at intervals of a week, and using lotion of potass sulphurata, ℞ Pot. Sulphurat. ʒj, Zinci Sulph. ʒj, Glycerini ʒj, Aq. ad ℥vj, M. Ft. lot. In severe cases salicylic and creasote plaster muslin followed by zinc ichthyol jelly. Non flexible collodion. When there is little hyperæmia, ℞ Zinc. Sulph., Pot. Sulphurat. āā. grs. xxx., Alcohol ʒiij; Aq. Rosæ ℥iv. The zinc and potash dissolved separately and then mixed 89/354
Brocq recommends the following, the former to be used by day, the latter by night: ℞ Acid. Salicyl. ʒss, Acid. Lactic. ʒss, Resorcini gr. xlv, Zinci Oxidi ℥ij, Vaselini pur. ℥xvij, M. s. a.: ℞ Acid. Salicyl. 1 part, Acid. Pyrogall. 2 parts, Vaselini pur. 20 parts, M. 92/328
Bulkley speaks favourably of phosphorus, administered in Ashburton Thompson's formula 93/388
Phosphorus; thilanin; scraping and subsequent painting with: ℞ Dried Ethylate of Sodium, grms. x; Sp. of Soap, grms. xxxv; Sp. of Lavender, grms. v; M. To be mixed with equal parts of water in which to soak compresses 94/413
Bulkley's phosphorus treatment. Chicken cured a case by the method of generating nascent sulphur in the tissues by the action of potass. permanganatis, sodium hyposulphite and dilute hydrochloric acid 95/367
For lupus erythematosus of auricle internal administration of quinine 96/257
Cantharidin in tincture of orange may act too much on the kidneys. One wide-spread case treated with 3 thyroid tablets daily and cod-liver oil, with great success. Erysipelas serum in fresh cases (sheep's best). Picric acid dusted on after scraping. In a few days a picric acid ointment 1 to 10 or 1 to 20 is used until healing is complete. Aristol combined with curetting. Parachlorophenol 2% solution applied and covered with an ointment containing it. Much pain results. Tuberculin, salicylic plasters, salicylic collodion, ʒj to ℥j with ♏ x of tr. cannab. ind. 96/419
Thiersch's grafting for 96/419, 98/534
For Unna's treatment with chloride of antimony *see* 97/383; iodoform, and ointment of lanolin, vaseline, amidon and parachlorophenol 97/385
Arsenic in very weak solutions; naphthol and sulphur pastes in torpid cases to promote desquamation, soothing applications in acute and inflammatory cases; daily local application of a saturated sol. of pyoktanin blue for torpid cases 98/375

Camphorated naphthol injections, 3 or 4 at a time, into interior of nodules in proportion to their size, *e.g.*, about half a drop for the largest; chloro-phenol; ethyl-diamine cresol 98/536

Lupus Exedens.—90/355

Lupus Vulgaris. — 89/351, 90/355, 92/328, 93/389, 94/414, 95/368

Involving destruction of eye (illust.) 94/284

Of auricle 96/258

Of larynx (illust.) 97/357, 361

Relationship to tuberculosis 87/296

Treatment. — *Lupus vulgaris. Internally*: ol. morrh., strychnia, iron; tinct. iodi. ♏v t.d. *Locally*; scraping with Volkmann's spoon, linear scarification, cauterisation, by galvanic or Pacquelin's cautery. Unna's plaster muslins, composed of salicylic acid and creasote. Bichloride of mercury, grs. ij to ℥j. Pyrogallic acid saturated solution in æther or 10% ointment. Electrolysis; screw instruments and dentist's burrs have been used to break up nodules. Painting on of 10% solution of pot. permanganas daily until a black crust forms, and nodules are softened. Paste of equal parts salicylic acid and pure beech tar creasote applied twice daily even after nodules have disappeared 89/351

Lactic acid is useful where patches are limited, protecting the skin around by smearing it with lanolin, then applying the pure lactic acid for ten or fifteen minutes and then bathing and drying the part and dressing it with Unna's zinc ichthyol salve until next day, when the acid is again applied; ethylate of sodium; to destroy the recurring nodules puncture them with an acne lancet and insert a small piece of cotton moistened with the following, ℞ Corrosive Sublimate 1 part, Carbolic Acid or Creasote 4 parts, Alcohol 20 parts, M.; the cotton is allowed to remain in for about fifteen minutes 90/355

Aristol; ℞ Hydrarg. Oleatis (2½% to 5%) ℥j; Ac. Salicylici. gr. v to xv; Ichthyolis ♏xv; Ol. Lavandulæ, q.s. A preliminary application in treating lupus — the ointment to be diluted if the skin is broken. For large sores zinc and carbolic acid ointment. Application of Peruvian balsam twice daily after removing crusts with soap and water. Ice for relief of pain 91/11, 330

Oil in; Whitford scrapes, dresses with iodoform, and grafts the patches. Pyrogallic acid application and iodoform dressing require no anæsthetics. Nitrate of silver boring is useful for minute patches. Walker prefers caustic potash stick, dressing after with boric ointment, and grafting, if necessary. Rusin cured a case by six hypodermic injections of 1% solution chloride of gold with 1% cyanide of potassium. Coomes successfully applied 1 in 1000 solution methyl violet, after cleansing with saline washes and peroxide of hydrogen. Phillips applies lysol on cotton twisted round a probe. Amicis says balsam of Peru helps on healing. Burbureaux in local tuberculosis slowly injects 50 grammes daily of the following ℞ Rectified Creasote, 1 gramme; Pure Oil of Sweet Almonds, 14 grammes, increasing the dose up to 100 or 200 grammes. Pure liquefied carbolic acid painted on is very useful. Ortho-meta and para-kresole and cold tar creasote offer no advantages. Beech wood creasote is less painful than the phenols, but not so effective. Aniline oil will destroy nodes, but is poisonous. Oil of cloves attacks healthy tissue also. Lysol has to be further tried. Cantharidinates are being used hypodermically. Unna recommends Koch's treatment in extensive multiple cases, lupus fibromas associated with eyes, lips, nasal passages, auditory canal, etc. 92/60, 328

Fox uses chiefly the curette and dentist's burr, and for ulcerating nasal lupus the scarifier, while he thinks pyrogallol the best local application. After curetting, pyrogallol ointment (25 to 50%) is applied until a slough separates, and then mercurial plaster is used for some weeks. Unna uses massage. Liebrich's cantharidinate of potassium undoubtedly acts on lupus. Lannelongue's sclerogenic method by zinc chloride injections has been tried. Robertson injected 5 or 6 minims of corrosive sublimate, 1%. Brook rubs in the following: ℞ Zinc. Ox., Amyli Pulv., āā ʒ¼; Vaselini Alb., ʒss; Hydrarg. Oleat. (5%), ʒj; Ac. Salicyl., grs. xx vel q.s.; Ichthyolis ♏xx vel. q.s.; Ol. Lavandulæ, q.s. M. Ft. ung. Unna cauterises with carbolic acid. Bonaudrini advocates the use of chrysarobin before employing cauteries, as it tends to convert the soft masses into more normal tissues. Harrison generates nascent sulphur and sulphuric acid deep down in diseased structures by applying hyposulphite of sodium lotion (grs. xl to water ʒj) on lint covered by gutta-percha tissue at night, and in the day-time a hydrochloric acid lotion (♏v to ʒj). Total excision has given good results, and Thiersch's grafts may be used to heal the wounds 93/389

Lupus of extremities is scraped, and dressed with compresses of bichloride solution. Sclerous lupus is treated with thermo-cautery round the periphery and then scraped. Carbolic acid as an ointment or plaster (1 in 15 or 20) may succeed after failure of salicylic acid. Alumnol plaster, 20% consecutively, powdering with pure alumnol. Cinnamylic acid injections, viz., gtt. j to ij of: ℞ Ac. Cinnamylic, Cocaine Hydrochlor. āā 1 grm.; Sp. Vin. Rectif., 18 grms. Compresses of 5% iodoform solution in cod-liver oil. Free excision and grafting by Thiersch's method. Injection of thiosinamine, 15% alcoholic solution injected into the back 94/413

Pyoktanin blue, 1 in 500 watery sol. as a dressing; subcutaneous injections of a mixture of guaiacol and thymol, or guaiacol and aristol, the former less painful: ℞ Thymol, ʒss; Guaiacol, Sterilised Olive Oil, āā ʒij. Sig.—Inject ♏xv, increasing rapidly to ♏xlv twice a week 95/369

LUXATION.

Of semi-lunar cartilages 96/383

LYMPHADENITIS.—90/356

TREATMENT.—Very hot compresses wrung out of boiling water and kept on for fifteen minutes, repeating this night and morning for about a fortnight 90/356

Picric acid in 91/46

Teucrin in 94/42

Iodvasagen in inguinal lymphadenitis 96/48

LYMPHADENOMA.—91/331

TREATMENT.—Fowler's solution, gtt. v daily, injecting gtt. x daily into the hypertrophied glands, increasing the dose and following with phosphide of zinc 91/331

Silicate of soda gtt. v to x in milk (Percy Wilde) 92/69

LYMPHANGITIS.—92/330

TREATMENT.—Picric acid, 1½ parts to distilled water, 250 parts locally, relieved lymphangitis in a gouty subject 91/46

Verneuil employs prolonged and frequently repeated applications of carbolic spray 92/330

LYMPHODERMIA PERNICIOSA (Mycosis Fungoides).—88/368, 89/359

TREATMENT.—Vidal uses a pyrogallic acid ointment 89/359

MADURA FOOT.

Bacteria of 98/576

MALARIA.—87/267, 88/118, 94/417, 418, 96/421, 97/386, 395, 98/376 (*See* "Intermittent Fever" and "Hæmaturia.")

Anæmia of 98/382

Discolouration of nails in 98/378

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Etiology of 97/306

In children 96/421

Malarial and tubercular phthisis; rheumatism 97/391

Malarial hæmaturia: Results of an enquiry among physicians practising in malarious districts of the United States; relation of quinine to 93/391

Mosquito theory of spread of 97/390, 98/378; water-borne theory 98/380

Parasites of malarial fevers 96/67

(illust.), 97/386, 98/376; at Sierra Leone 98/381
Preventive treatment of 98/383
Visceral changes in 97/389
TREATMENT.—Parthenium hysterophorus, grs. xv daily; phyllanthus niruri 89/58, 61
Newbouldia lævis fl. ext. ♏xv to lx for acute malarial splenitis; panbotana bark decoction as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever; pereirine, used as an adjunct to quinine, or when it fails 91/42, 44
Methylene blue may be associated with injection of bichlor-hydrate of quinine; helianthus annuus tinct., grms. x daily in divided doses, or alcoholic ext., grms. j to vj daily; phenocoll; sodium and potassium nitrates; grs. xv to xx of sodium nitrate for a hypodermic dose; cinchonidine sulphate in doses of grs. xv and up to grs. xviij or xxij 94/417
Trional; creasote externally; calisaya 97/87, 393, 394
Methods of administering quinine to children in malaria 97/394
Arsenic in chronic malarial affections, hereditary or acquired; pyoktanin 98/17, 49
Preventive treatment by quinine finds many supporters; a dose of grs. ijss or even grs. v of the hydrochloride can be employed for months with impunity; to avoid dyspeptic difficulties the daily dose should not be less than ij nor more than grs. ix, the best time being at meals in wine or cachets, but not with tea or coffee. Daland recommends, when gastric catarrh is present, to precede specific treatment by a short course of small doses of calomel; it may be necessary to withhold quinine by mouth, and give it by suppository or subcutaneously. Roux's antidiphtheritic serum 98/383
For malarial *hæmaturia*, withhold quinine, and give oil of turpentine gtt. x every four hours. For *intermittent cases* administration of quinine, *one hour after sweating stage* has ceased, grs. xv or xx at once, followed by grs. v every four hours for 24 hours. For *vomiting*, a mustard plaster to pit of stomach, and give ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor., gr. ij: Syr. Simpl., Aq. Aurant. flor. āā ʒv; Aq. ℥ij. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two minutes. If *temperature is high*, ℞ Sodii Salicyl., Antipyrine āā gr. xxx; Syrup. Simpl., ℥j; Aq. Aurant. flor., ʒv; Aquæ ℥iij. Sig.—Tablespoonful every hour for adults; teaspoonful for children under three years, dessertspoonful for older children. For *enlarged spleen* ℞ Quininæ Hydrochlor., gr. xxx; Tinct. Quassiæ, Tinct. Cinchonæ, āā ʒj; Liq. Potass. Arsenitis, ʒss; Syrup. Aurant. flor., ℥j; Aquæ, ℥v. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls daily before dinner. When *splenic hypertrophy is of long standing* grs. xv of iodide of potassium daily. Local hydrotherapy recommended, patient lying on back naked while 5 to 8 quarts of cold water are poured on region overlying spleen from a height, afterwards rubbing part vigourously for five minutes. *Pernicious fever in algid stage* requires hypodermic injection, ℞ Quininæ Hydrobrom., ʒss; Ether Sulph., ℥ij; Alcohol. ʒss. Fifteen minims contain 3 grains; about ten injections of this amount or 30 grains of quinine should be given. Alcoholic stimulants necessary when much depression. Phenocoll hydrochloride, grs. v to xxx in solution where quinine cannot be tolerated 97/392

MALFORMATIONS.
Of uterus and vagina (illust.) 95/511 (*See* "Uterus," etc.)

MALIGNANT DISEASE.
Of cervix complicating pregnancy 91/406; of external meatus of ear 96/266
Malignant endocarditis or infectious endocarditis—interesting observations by Fræntzel upon this subject 93/261; growths 93/106 (*See* "Cancer."); Indian remittent fever 96/319 (*See* "Intermittent Fever" and "Malaria"); neoplasms 90/185 (*See* "Cancer," etc); pustule 89/354, 98/107 (*See* "Anthrax"); tumours of bladder 96/176 (*See* "Bladder.")
TREATMENT.—For *malignant pustule*,

local application of a paste of quinine and spirits of turpentine 88/368
Sod. sulphite; quinine in large doses with early and wide excision of the pustule, or the injection of iodine or carbolic acid 5% into the eschar 89/354
Borol in sol. of from 2 to 10% to destroy the micro-organisms 98/23

MALLEUS.
Caries of 96/269

MALTA FEVER.
In India and elsewhere 98/384 (*See* "Fevers.")

MAMMARY ABSCESS.—94/53, 97/94 (*See* "Breast.")

MAMMARY CANCER.—96/195 (*See* "Cancer.")
Halsted's operation for (illust.) 96/196

MANIA.—87/263 88/322, 92/331, 94/353, 95/331, 96/421, 98/317 (*See* "Insanity.")
Bright's disease as a cause of 89/181
TREATMENT.—Hyoscine, $\frac{3}{10}$ to 1 cmm. hypodermically, produces sleep in most cases 92/331
Chloral hydrate grs. xx to xl for patients with healthy thoracic viscera. Tinct. cannabis indica ʒss to ʒj two or three times a day in acute forms 95/333
De Weit gives chloral in doses of from grs. xl to lx in acute cases, and considers this the most reliable of all remedies, particularly if it is combined with the bromides. When chloral fails it may be reinforced by opium in large doses. Small doses of opium excite, doing more harm than good 96/421
In cases of maniacal excitement Peterson recommends hot wet pack, hyperalimentation, and occasional doses of hyoscyamine or duboisine if needed 94/419
Trional acts excellently in chronic and periodic forms 96/46, 97/84

MASTITIS.—87/299, 93/392, 97/395 (*See also* "Breast.)
TREATMENT.—Emplast. belladonnæ fluidum (Ferris) 87/299
Boekel recommends excision by elliptical incisions, breaking down partitions, washing out with chloride of zinc solution 5%, then with corrosive sublimate 1%; drying with iodoform gauze, and stitching the cavity from the bottom, using antiseptic bandages, but no drainage 93/392
Phytolacca in 88/82, 96/57
Early massage, antiseptic washes to nipples, child to feed only at sound breast 97/395

MASTOIDITIS.
Diagnostic significance of pain in the mastoid region 95/204
Disease of mastoid antrum 96/270, 272; mastoid adenitis; mastoid neuralgia; mastoid periostitis 96/272; antral mastoiditis 96/273; cortical 96/272 (*See also* "Ear.")
Operation on mastoid 87/143; curette and burr in 95/219; disease of 90/245; perforation of, for 93/199

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Masturbational insanity; Symptoms of 94/351
In women, clitoridectomy for 89/502
Hypnotic suggestion for 90/310

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Maxillary sinusitis: Summary of symptoms; transillumination 98/111

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Dysenteric lesions following measles 97/396
German measles 87/300, 98/385
Notification of measles to Sanitary Authorities 97/621
Tabulated distinguishing characteristics between epidemic roseola or rose rash, and morbilli or measles 95/371
Transmissibility of measles through medium of the eyes 89/355
TREATMENT.—Aconite, ♏j to iij, in febrile stage; pulsatilla, ♏v, and as lotion, tinct. ʒj to ʒij, aq. ℥iv, for catarrhal symptoms of eyes and nose; euphrasia, tinct. ♏ij to viij, in the same cases is useful; ℞ Ac. Carbol. ʒj; Ac. Acet. ʒj; Tinct. Opii, ʒj, Aq. ad. ℥viij; ʒj 4tus hor. till the fever subsides. For the bronchial catarrh, a mixture of camphor and liq. ammon. acetat. in early stage, and followed by ipecacuanha, gr. j to ij, 4tus or

6tus hor., or tartar emetic, in small doses, if necessary; if adynamic symptoms accompany the catarrh with failure to get rid of the secretion, causing great dyspnœa and some cyanosis, ammon. carb., gr. iij, hourly, or more frequently 87/299

As tonic, vinum ferri 88/369

A mixture of linseed oil 1 part, and glycerin 3 parts, greatly relieves cough; antifebrine, 2½ to 3½ grains, dissolved in a little brandy, to which water is added, reduces fever, relieves itching and promotes diuresis; in many cases one dose a day was sufficient 90/358

Caffeine, 2 to 3 grammes daily, hypodermically, to guard against cardiac syncope. In malignant cases, cold baths 91/332

Tinct. gelsemium, gtt. ij to x, as antipyretic when fever affects the cerebro-spinal system chiefly. Cold baths (76° F.) are successfully used even when eruption is fully out 92/47, 332

Paracresotic acid, as an antiseptic, in aqueous sol., with a small quantity of glycerin, makes a good wash for the skin in measles 93/41

Trional for the insomnia of measles 97/87

Injection of blood serum of convalescents 97/396

Jacket poultices or warm baths to favour rash 98/385

MEATUS OF EAR.—(*See* "Ear.")

Abnormality of 95/215; abscess in 95/217; atresia of 96/264; bony growths in 93/194; carious spots in 96/263; condylomata of 96/263; desquamative dermatitis of 96/262; disease of the external 96/259; eczema of 96/263, 283; examination of 94/210; exostosis of 96/264; furuncles in 92/203; granulations of 96/263; intra-tympanic syringing of 98/185; malignant disease of 96/266; polypoid growths in 92/203, 96/263; rarefaction of air in 98/197; sequestra in 96/263; sessile growths of 96/265; stenosis 96/264

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TREATMENT.—Cannabis indica tincture, ♏x, sometimes useful in converting depression into exaltation 91/17

Massage, hydrotherapy and mental diversion 97/396

For *constipation*, pill of aloin, strychnine and belladonna; calomel in occasional doses of gr. ½ or 1/10 acts as laxative and intestinal antiseptic; habit of defæcating at a certain hour to be inculcated; aperient mineral waters. Lavage of stomach before meals; drinking of hot water sometimes answers; pepsin in grs. x or xv; nitromuriatic or hydrochloric acid, subgallate of bismuth, salol in grs. ij to v, naphthalin grs. j to iij; codliver oil, nourishing diet, etc. For *sleeplessness*, hyoscine in initiatory stage in small doses; a single dose of chloral or chloral and bromide combined often acts well; sulphonal or trional acts well if given in divided doses, the first about three hours before bedtime, the second shortly before retiring 98/320

MELANODERMA.—89/200, 92/332 (*See* "Chloasma.")

MELASMA.—89/200, 92/332 (*See also* "Chloasma.")

For melasma of pregnancy rub in twice daily: ℞ Cocoa Butter, Castor Oil, āā ℨxviij; Oxide of Zinc, gr. v; Yellow Oxide of Mercury, gr. ij; Essence of Roses, q.s. to perfume 92/332

MEMBRANA TYMPANI.—94/211, (*See* "Ear.")
  Artificial 87/140
  Relaxation of 96/268

MENIÈRE'S DISEASE.—87/300, 88/231, 93/551, 94/233, 95/199, 96/421, 97/397 (*See also* "Ear.")
  TREATMENT.—Bromide and iodide of potassium, with or without strychnia; nux vomica, or gelsemium, seem to somewhat improve the hearing; quinine in increasing doses, remarkably steadies the gait. Subcutaneous injection of pilocarpine muriate (?); the continuous current; strychnia and phosphorus as tonics; salicylic acid, small doses, is sometimes useful; aconite extract with valerianate of quinine 87/300
  Quinine, either in form of sulphate, valerianate or hydrobromate, combined generally with 0·6 to 1 gramme of ergotine daily. Iodide of potassium useful in apoplectiform cases 94/233
  Pilocarpine injections in three cases—all improved 96/421, 97/397

MENINGITIS.—87/301, 88/369, 89/355, 92/333, 96/422
  Directions for tapping the vertebral canal 97/398
  Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis 98/144
  Incipient meningitis, irregularity in respiratory movements of diaphragm and thorax a constant sign in 96/422
  Meningeal hæmorrhage 96/186
  Opinions on giving mercury in 92/54
  Relation to ear disease 92/210, 96/275
  Tubercular 89/355, 90/486, 92/333, 93/98, 96/422, 97/397
  TREATMENT.—As vascular sedatives, aconite, ♏j to iij; belladonna, ♏ij to v; hyoscyamus; pot. bromide for controlling nervous excitement, and also bromide of soda, both in large doses; opium in small doses, in stage of collapse, very cautiously used 87/301
  Iodoform inunction, 10% in 1 to 4 of vaseline; tartrate of thalline, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, hourly, to lower the temperature; morphine, subcutaneously, with ice-cold applications to head. Ergot and gelsemium are recommended. Menthol; camphor; and Hoffman's anodyne have been used externally (?) 88/369
  Iodide of potassium and ergot have been used in traumatic cases 89/355
  Barr advises the ice cap, free use of opium for restlessness and cerebral excitement, and if there is fever grs. x each of Dover's powder and salicylic acid every 3 or 4 hours for an adult; he discards chloral and bromides, and strictly avoids alcohol. In *tubercular meningitis* tapping gave some temporary relief 92/333
  Tubercular: Tapping of vertebral canal 97/397

MENINGOCELE.—89/176
  Meningo-encephalocele 96/185

MENORRHAGIA and METRORRHAGIA.—87/302, 88/369, 89/356, 90/359, 93/255, 94/420, 96/253, 425, 97/403
  Causes of, numerous and varied 88/369
  TREATMENT. — Bryonia dioica, as wine, said to be far superior to ergotine in the treatment of *metrorrhagia*; grs. ccc of root macerated for 8 days in quart of white wine, dose being a tablespoonful every hour until hæmorrhage stops. Lamium album, syrupy ext., when other remedies fail: ℞ Tinct. Flor. Lamii Alb., ℥iv; Syrup. Sacchar., ℥ij; Aquæ dest., ℥ix. Half-teaspoonful every half hour until bleeding ceases, then table-spoonful every 4 hours until all symptoms disappear 89/24, 51
  Bromide of potassium, ℨj, twice or thrice daily for youthful patients suffering from *ovarian hyperæmia;* digitalis where heart is the cause; rest when it is due to overwork; strychnine when due to loss of muscular tone and general debility flow being too free and lasting too long. ℞ Liq. Strych. ♏iij; Tinct. Digitalis ♏x; Ext. Hydrast. Can. Liq. ♏xv; Aq. ad. ℥j, M., t.d.s. Ergot, Liq. Ext. ℨss, t.d.s.; Hydrast. Liq. Ext. ♏xx, t.d.s.; and Hamamelis Tinct.,

♏v to x, t.d.s, where *chronic metritis* and *pelvic hyperæmia* cause the hæmorrhage; cannabis indica is uncertain. ℞ Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ʒss; Potassæ Chloratis gr. x; Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ♏x; Infusi Gentianæ ℥j, t.d.s., for 3 or 4 months without intermission in cases of *subinvolution.* Removal of retained membranes or hypertrophied state of endometrium by curette if necessary; Emmett's operation, or the cautery, for *laceration of cervix;* hot vaginal douche is a valuable accessory; ext. belladonnæ, carbolic acid, iodine, the thermo-cautery, or the positive pole of the continuous current may be used as intra-uterine applications. *Mucous polypi* require the wire snare, and *fibroids* the écraseur for their removal; removal of the appendages, or electricity for *myomata;* tannin-wool-pad for hæmorrhage due to *cancer of cervix* or *erosion;* abdominal section for *tubal disease;* for hæmorrhage due to *pelvic inflammation* rest and administration of the bromides alone or combined with hydrastis and salix nigra **90**/359

Tincture cactus grandiflorus, ♏j to v, combined with other remedies where *palpitation* is marked. Tinct. hydrastis lessens pain and hæmorrhage **92**/24, 50

Gottschalk uses hydrochlorate of hydrastinin in: (1,) *Menorrhagia in girls,* without gross pathological change; (2,) When *excessive loss at menstrual periods* follows the use of the curette; (3,) *Climateric menorrhagia.* It acts more as a palliative in (4,) Menorrhagia with *irreducible retroflexion;* (5,) *Disease of uterine appendages;* (6,) Endometritis. He gives hydrastinin, 0·05 gr. dose thrice daily by mouth, and also injects it into the gluteal muscles. Abel values it especially for subcutaneous use, but thinks its action too slow for acute hæmorrhage, and of little benefit where this is due to fibroids, but esteems it for metritis and endometritis, and for pure menorrhagia without evident ovarian or uterine disease; he cured five cases with the drug after the curette failed. He uses 10 per cent. solution, injecting ½ to 1 gramme under the skin over the right or left iliac fossa. For menorrhagia 1 gramme is injected daily during the period. In chronic metritis this may be done weekly. Bossi uses fluid extract hydrastis canadensis, 100 or 200 drops daily, preferring it to ergot in efficiency, and as being innocuous in pregnancy. He uses 100 to 150 drops daily for *losses occurring in pregnancy;* 50 to 60 drops thrice daily *after parturition;* also advises its use in *placenta prævia* in preliminary stages, also in the period of dilatation, and as prophylactic against post partum hæmorrhage, uterine weakness, great development of fœtus and adnexa, anæmia of children and disposition to hæmorrhage. Dimitrieff injects 0·0003 gramme atropine in *profuse menorrhagia.* Meisels treated *urethral, vesical* and *uterine hæmorrhage* with pure cornutin; 0·01 gramme daily in divided doses gave satisfaction. Velits uses iodoform gauze tampons to control *hæmorrhage during labour;* it is injurious where the state of the blood itself is the fault, and weak solutions of chloride of iron replace it here, and for high cervical tear suture is the only remedy. In *atonic hæmorrhages* only a small quantity of gauze should be introduced into the uterus, but in hæmorrhages of the latter end of the puerperium, or directly after labour of those associated with myomata, the uterine cavity should be firmly and completely packed **93**/255

Vaginal tampon, preferably by cotton wads soaked in carbolised water, compressed flat and applied firmly to vaginal vault **94**/420

Cornutin subcutaneously in doses of $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain in cases of metrorrhagia and menorrhagia following endometritis, also in metritis and diseases of the ovaries. Hydrastinine best in hæmorrhage of

hæmatocele, menorrhagias simple, and those following abortion and disease of the appendages. For metrorrhagia: ℞ Ergotin, 10; Aquæ. Dest., 70; Glycerin, 10; Acid Salicylic, 20; M. Sig.—A tablespoonful in 3 of water injected into rectum, patient lying on stomach 96/37, 425
  Antipyrine internally or locally (best); salol with antipyrine (equal parts) locally applied on cotton wool tampon. Stypticin (cotarnine hydrochloride) internally and hypodermically in congestive menorrhagias, contra-indicated in polypus, parametric exudation and threatened abortion 97/403
  Erodium cicutarium (more powerful than ergot) in infusion (plant 1 part, distilled water 12 parts) doses being dessert-spoonful every two hours, for treatment of *puerperal metrorrhagia* and *hæmorrhage due to uterine fibroids*. For *metrorrhagia:* ℞ Ergotininæ, 0·20 cgm; Alcoholis, 2 gm.; Aq. Lauroc., 10 gm.; Aq. dest. ster. q.s. to make a 100 gm. of solution. Sig.—Inject in 24 hours from a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a syringeful 98/28, 386
MENSES, Suppressed.—(*See* "Amenorrhœa.")
MENSTRUATION, Disorders of.—(*See* "Amenorrhœa," "Dysmenorrhœa," "Menorrhagia," etc.)
  Influence of ovariotomy on 87/315
  TREATMENT.—Tincture of senecio jacobœa, in doses of ʒij at first, or liquid extract, in doses of ♏xx; or senecin, in doses of grs. ij, in amenorrhœa 95/47
  Citrophen in painful menstruation 97/32
MENTAL DISORDERS.—(*See* "Idiocy," "Insanity," etc.)
  From continuous supra-pubic drainage 94/486; mental decay 94/362, 366; adenoids 95/330
  Facial expression in 94/344
  Melancholic forms of 94/346
MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN.—(*See* "Idiocy.")
  Treatment and training of 97/299
MERCURIAL TREMOR.—(*See* "Tremor, Mercurial.")
MESENTERY, Diseases of.—91/333, 92/334, 94/419, 96/423, 98/86
  Cysts of 92/334, 94/419, 98/86
  Salol gauze safer for packing drained cysts than iodoform 92/335
  Thrombosis of superior mesenteric vein, diagnosis of 96/423
  Surgery of 91/333, 94/419, 96/423, 98/88
METATARSAL BONE.
  Replacement of removed 97/111
METATARSALGIA, ANTERIOR (Morton's Disease).—90/135, 97/401
  TREATMENT.—Introduce a convex india-rubber sole pad into boot, as in flat-foot, but adapted to support of metatarsal heads 90/135
  Injection of tinct. iodi round the joint 97/401
METRITIS.—95/373, 97/402
  TREATMENT.—Hydrastis for chronic cases, in doses of ♏xx of the liq. ext. t.d. 87/401
  Absolute rest, laudanum fomentations over stomach, frequent hot irrigations with emollient and slightly aromatic liquids, *e.g.*, ℞ Chloral, Naphthol, Alcohol, āā ʒiij; Water, ℥viij; M. Sig.—℥ss to a quart of hot water. After each injection place on the os a pledget of cotton soaked in: ℞ Iodoform, ʒj; Chloral, ʒj; Glycerin, ℥iij. Blisters to abdomen relieve severe pain, or compresses sprinkled with turpentine or alcohol and covered with oil silk. Scarification and leeches to the os should not be used during acute stage 95/373
  Cornutin in doses of $\frac{5}{64}$ to $\frac{10}{64}$ grain, administered by mouth, one of the most certain drugs to arouse uterine contractions during confinement, and afterwards in congestive and hæmorrhagic forms of metritis 96/36
  Dilatation and iodoform pencil if *blenorrhagic*; scraping or injections if *puerperal*; vaginal douches, dilatation, cleansing of uterine cavity and drainage, the drainage tube being moved every other day to apply iodine inside uterus, if *chronic*. Ichthyol: Ichthyol 10; Lanolin 40; Opium 1; Vaseline 10; M. Ft. ung.; or tampons dipped in glycerin and ichthyol 10 to 100.

For internal use combine ichthyol with belladonna to make a pill 97/402

METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT (1893).—94/584

METRORRHAGIA. — 96/425, 98/386 (*See* "Menorrhagia.")

METROTOME.
  Use of in dysmenorrhœa 97/213

MICROCEPHALUS.—(*See* "Idiocy.")
  Craniectomy for 92/132, 336, 93/99, 95/327, 96/182, 425

MICRO-ORGANISMS.
  Causing cancer 93/107; diphtheria 96/647; leprosy 98/373; suppurations (illust.) 92/520, 96/146; typhoid fever 93/529

MICROSCOPE.
  Value of in malarial fevers 97/386

MICROSPORON FURFUR. — 89/471 (*See* "Tinea Versicolor.")

MICTURITION. — (*See* "Bladder," "Cysts," etc.)
  Disorders of, during pregnancy 92/412

MIDDLE EAR.—(*See* "Ear.")

MIDWIFERY.—(*See* "Labour," "Pregnancy," etc.)

MIGRAINE.—87/216, 89/274, 90/282, 91/334, 92/337, 93/393, 94/421, 96/426, 98/386
  Varieties of the disease 96/426
  TREATMENT.—Ichthyol 10 to 50% solution; chloride of sodium, half a teaspoonful or more, taken when premonitory symptoms show themselves 88/66, 92
  Salicylate of soda, gr. xx, with effervescing citrate of caffeine, grs. ij, every two hours, if necessary, in migraine; cysticine, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$, hypodermically (?); nitro-muriatic acid dil., gtt. xl to lx, taken in two doses within the hour; or a glass of very strong lemonade, in migraine, with large excretion of uric acid. Menthol, grs. v. to xv, in wineglassful of hot water, for migraine, and also headaches and supra-orbital neuralgias of anæmia and neurasthenia; it may be usefully combined with antifebrine or antipyrine and saffrol. Oertel's method for treatment of circulatory disorders is useful in intense chronic headaches in the obese with fatty heart; nitro-glycerin, ♏j to ij of 1% solution, when pain is paroxysmal and face pallid; antipyrine; fresh liq. ext. of Indian hemp 89/274
  Pyrodine; caffeine and salicylates; cascara sagrada in teaspoonful doses, taken at the onset to ward off an attack 90/37, 282
  Ethoxycaffeine, gr. 4; methylene blue, gr. 1½ to 4 internally, and gr. 1 hypodermically. In cases due to eye strain the mydriatics, *e.g.*, belladonna, atropine, cannabis indica, hyoscyamine, together with appropriate glasses, and perhaps tenotomy 91/27, 40, 334
  Tincture of catha edulis leaves; Pearse gives succus belladonnæ, ♏xv to xx, with chloral, gr. x, every night at bed time. Landerbilco advises infusion of green coffee, ʒvj daily on an empty stomach 92/30, 337
  Suckling advises confinement to bed in a dark room, and the use of a mixture containing grs. x each of antipyrine and ammonium bromide, and ♏xx sal volatile every hour if required. In intervals a pill containing Indian hemp, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.; zinc phosphide, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.; and arsenic, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr., is used twice daily. Peake advises use of grs. xx or xxx of guarana in a little broth to ward off the attack 93/393
  ℞ Butyl-chloral Hydrat., gr. xv; Tinct. Gelsem. ♏xxx; Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, ♏xv; Glyc. ʒiv; Aq. ad ʒiij; M. Sig.—$\frac{1}{3}$ part at once, and repeat in half hour. Hare advises ℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; Acid. Arseniosi, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$; Ferr. Redact., gr. j; Ft. pil. Sig.—1 t.d. and increased. Or: ℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; Pulv. Digital., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ferri Lactat., gr. ij; Ft. pil. j. Sig.—Pil. j t.d. post cib. Where hyperæmic condition of the brain: ℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; Ext. Nuc. Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ergotini, gr. j. Ft. pil. j. Sig.—Pil. j t.d. post cib. Massage of abdomen, with or without general massage 94/421
  Lawsonia inermis in form of poultice containing the seeds and black

anise; ergot strongly recommended 95/34, 303

For sick headache, cannabinol; citric or nitro-muriatic acid in large doses. Cocaine hypodermically. Tinct. eucalyptus ♏x q. d. Oxgall gr. j c̄ essence of gaultheria ♏j six times daily. Caffeine c̄ ammon. brom. Electricity. Lavage followed by Carlsbad salts to prevent auto-toxis. Phenacetin. Antifebrine. Ammonol. ℞ Spartein Sulphate gr. ⅓; Caffeine gr. 1½; Antipyrine gr. 7½ M. Sig.—Take two hourly until four doses given. ℞ Exalgin gr. j; Rum ℥j; Syrup ℥j; Water ℥iv. M. Sig.—A tablespoonful ter die. Bromides 98/24, 386

MIGRAINOUS VERTIGO.—93/550

MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS. — (*See* "Tuberculosis")

Aurum metallicum in 95/10

MILK.—(*See also* "Breast" and "Lactation.")

Breast milk: how to determine the composition of 94/189; analysis of 98/365

Condensed milk; goat's milk; modified milk 98/367, 368; vegetable milk 94/189

Conveyance of disease by milk 97/625, 627

Data as to milk of various breeds of cows 96/51

Digestibility of sterilised and unsterilised 96/50; methods of sterilising 90/222, 92/168, 96/661; qualities of sterilised 98/366

Experiments with infants upon various kinds of 96/50

Harmless method of preserving 94/189

To diminish secretion, cocaine 5% solution as paint 97/155; to increase secretion carica papaya; urtica urens 88/32, 105

MISCARRIAGE. — 88/111, 91/405, (*See* "Abortion")

MITRAL DISEASE. — (*See* "Heart, Diseases of.")

In labour and pregnancy 89/329

Mitral regurgitation and stenosis 87/233, 93/264

Rupture of tendons of mitral valve 93/263

TREATMENT.—Adonis vernalis; strophanthus in 90/5, 6, 40

Cannabinum apocynum in 91/9

Theobromine to remove œdema of the limbs 95/52

MOLAR PREGNANCY.

A cause of hæmorrhage 91/405

MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.—88/374, 89/357, 93/393, 95/374

Contagiousness of settled by inoculation 93/393

TREATMENT. — *Tonics*: Ol. morrh.; touching the spot with pure carbolic acid and then applying flexible collodion. Incising the tumours and squeezing out the contents 89/358

The little growths can be removed by expression, with or without incision, or by electrolysis if the numbers are limited. Puncturing with a toothpick dipped in chromic acid, 50% solution, or with corrosive sublimate, 1% solution 95/374

MOLLUSCUM FIBROSUM (Fibroma). 88/263, 89/358

TREATMENT. — Removal by knife, ligature or cautery 89/358

MONILITHRIX.

Moniliform hairs 93/394

MONOCULAR ESOTROPIA.—96/313

MONOMANIA. – 94/360

In children 98/325

MONOPLEGIA, Brachial.

The hand in 91/60

MORCELLEMENT.

Indications for in uterine cancer 96/200

MORPHINISM.—87/304, 92/337, 93/395

TREATMENT. — Cocaine, gr. ⅛ increased to ⅜ 87/304

Amylene hydrate in chronic forms 89/13

Picrotoxin as antidote to morphine 90/32

Mattison uses bromide of soda, grs. xxx twice daily, increased even to grs. c or cxx in twenty-four hours, if required, followed by tonics, rest in bed, and cannabis indica or bromide and chloral in full doses for insomnia 92/338

Any opium given should be by mouth. To relieve depressed cardiac action 1 or 2 granules containing $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. glonoin, or inhalations of nitrite

of amyl may be used. Spartein and strophanthus are the best heart stimulants, the last being bitter like morphine, and can be added to it concealing the reduction of the dose; spartein gr. ¼ to ½, or strophanthus tincture, gtt. vij or viij, is given with each dose of morphia. Sulphonal should be used to obtain sleep. For general pains, slight diarrhœa, and loss of appetite, massage, rubbing the skin with alcohol, and liquid food may be used. If symptoms are very violent, the dose of morphia must be temporarily increased. Usually morphine can be decreased ¼ gr. daily until ½ to ¾ gr. is taken daily, then it is diminished more gradually. Exercise and amusement are important 93/395

MORPHINOMANIA.—94/421

Reduction plan, immediate suppression, gradual suppression 94/422, 423

Treatment. — Spartein hypodermically, or digitalis by mouth to support heart while morphia is being reduced. Coca, kola, valerianate of ammonia, or bromides for restlessness. Hyoscine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ for sleep; sulphonal; hydrate of amylene, gtt. xx to xxx by bowel, is best hypnotic. As sedatives the hot air bath, weak cerebral galvanisation or muscular faradisation. Chloroform water, bicarbonate of soda to check gastric acidity, or Fairchild's pepsin. Moderate turkish baths rational cycling. Cocaine internally: ℞ Cocain. Muriat. 0·5; Acid Salicylat., 0·1; Aq. dest. 100·0. Sig.—0·05 for a dose, never exceedidg 0·5 daily 94/424

MORPHŒA (Circumscribed Scleroderma).—88/374, 89/358

Turkish baths; friction; massage; inunction of lanolin and galvanisation in neighbourhood of but not over the patch. ℞ Sapo Viridis ℥ss; Ung. Hydrarg. ℥j, M. All treatment is unsatisfactory 89/358

MORTON'S AFFECTION OF FOOT.—94/295, 97/401 (*See* "Metatarsalgia.")

MORVAN'S DISEASE.

Pathology of 91/78, 98/387

MOSQUITO BITES.

Ledum palustre for 93/33

Mosquito theory of spread of malaria 97/390

MOTOR POINTS.

Of muscles 89/135, 136, 137

MOUTH, Diseases of.—89/359

Action of cocaine on 87/87

Mouth and throat, antisepsis of 95/67

Sodium fluoride as mouth wash 96/60

Treatment.—Kobner uses belladonna in full doses for leukoplakia, mercurial stomatitis, syphilitic ulcerations. mucous patches, etc. The less solid food taken the greater should be the care of the mouth. It should be rinsed several times a day with lukewarm water containing a little common salt and tincture of myrrh or eau de cologne. Bleeding gums or bad teeth require powdered boric acid rubbed twice daily between lips and gums. False teeth should be removed if no food is being taken. In semiconscious patients examine teeth for small sores, and powder with boric acid. Cracks in corners of mouth heal quickly if dried with a clean towel and treated with boric acid or vaseline. In ulcerative stomatitis and noma, mercuric perchloride, 1 in 1000, is best. Other washes are sodium hyposulphite, gr. iij to ℥j; borax and carbolic acid, 3 to 5%, applied with a brush; liq. sod. chlorinatæ, ℥j to aq. Oj, is effective but unpleasant. For internal use in all forms of septic inflammation of mouth and throat give; ℞ Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., ʒj; Pot. Iodid., gr. ij; Tinct. Myrrhæ, ♏x; Aq Dest., ad ℥j. Sig.—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls every two to four hours, in small sips. In applying the solutions all mucus should first be removed from mouth and throat by rinsing or swabbing with lime water or other weak alkaline wash. Antisepsis of mouth is advised during infective bronchitis 95/11, 67, 151

MOVABLE KIDNEY.
Confusion clinically between distension of gall-bladder and movable kidney 96/386
Relation of to hydro-nephrosis 93/339
MUCOCELE.
In infants 90/362
Treatment. — Passage of conical probes the size of 3 or 4 Bowman through the dilated punctum without slitting the canaliculus ; astringent lotions and scrupulous cleanliness of conjunctiva and nasal mucous membrane may be first tried 90/362
MUCOUS COLONITIS.
A little known obstinate disease, more common in women than men, in which sometimes mucus, sometimes membranes consisting of mucus and epithelial *débris* are passed.
Treatment.—Naphthol; chlorate of potash, and above all tinct. of iodine, dose being 10 grms. to 1 litre of water, afterwards gradually increased to 20 grms. In addition, vegetarian diet, salol and salicylate of bismuth 92/177
MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Aristol in affections of 97/24
Cocillana in hyperæmia of 94/15
Patches on mouth, belladonna for 95/11
Transplantation of 92/338
MULTIPLE NEURITIS (*See* "Neuritis, multiple.")
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (*See* "Paralysis.")
MUMPS.—87/318, 88/388 (*See* "Parotitis.")
MURMURS OF HEART (*See* "Heart.")
Diagnosis of 89/279
MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.
Iodide of potassium in obstinate cases 87/305
MUSCLE.
Amylene hydrate in muscular spasms 96/10
Atrophy of muscles 90/435, 91/63, 95/137
Changes in muscles in congenital dislocation of hip 98/286
Contraction of muscles 94/428
Effect of gelsemium on muscles of the eye 92/48 ; on muscular spasm 92/45
Muscular rheumatism (*See* "Rheumatism.")
Stimulation of by electricity 95/61
Spasm, localisation of muscular 92/455
Syphilitic inflammation of muscles 91/449
Transplantation of 92/339
Voluntary muscles in rheumatoid arthritis 94/503
MUSCULAR ATROPHY. — 90/435, 95/137 (*See* "Progressive Muscular Atrophy.")
Iodide, arsenic, rubbing and galvanism 90/435
Phosphates in 96/55
MYALGIA (*See also* "Rheumatism.")
Aletris, ammonia hydrochlor., antipyrine, apon 88/10, 11, 14, 17
Saffrol, ♏xx and increased 89/64
Aconite in 98/11
MYCOSIS.
Treatment.—Aristol is a valuable and comparatively unirritating application 91/11
MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES (Lymphodermia Perniciosa).
Pyrogallic acid ointment 89/359
MYCOTIC CONJUNCTIVITIS. — (*See* "Conjunctivitis.")
Curetting for 98/152
MYELITIS.—98/388
Acute : Ext. bellad. gr. ⅙ to ¼ bis die for constipation. Ergot and belladonna to allay inflammation, followed by quinine and iron. During convalescence if bladder troubles, strychnia. Arsenic and chloride of aluminium are tonics to nervous structures 98/388
MYELOCELE.—89/176
MYOCARDITIS.—(*See* "Heart.")
Acute, chronic, circumscribed and diffuse 94/321, 322
Alcoholic 97/280
Nerium odorum ; piscidia erythrina in 94/24, 32
MYOMA, Uterine. — 90/511, 95/375, 96/427
Hysterectomy for 87/406 ; ligation of uterine vessels 96/427 ; panhysterectomy 95/375 ; removal of uterine appendages 87/405
Treatment.—Hydrastis canadensis liquid extract, ♏v to x, for uterine myoma 91/32, 92/50
Ergot internally and injection of oil

of turpentine ♏xx every 3 or 4 hours until hæmorrhage checked. Pot. iod., tinct. iod. and corros. sublimate useful to lessen size of growths; also iodated and bromated mineral waters 96/428

MYOPATHY, Progressive.
  Treated by thyroid gland 98/3

MYOPIA.—88/383, 90/363, 91/209, 92/239, 93/396, 97/404, 98/567
  Corrosive sublimate injections in 97/404
  In school life 95/252
  Prevention of 87/163
  The use of atropine in 91/209
  TREATMENT.—Valude breaks up the lens in some cases if fundus is healthy, if not, retinal detachment may follow. Children should sit upright while writing, and Schubert considers that they should be taught to write vertically 93/396

MYOSITIS SYPHILITICA.—94/428
  TREATMENT.—Tenotomy useless, and section of muscle tissue tedious and unsatisfactory. In recent cases, break down adhesions under anæsthesia, after which limb may be rested on a splint for 2 or 3 days, then put through its full range of motion 2 or 3 times a week or oftener. At same time bring patient under influence of mercury by inunction, etc. Large doses of iodide of potassium also recommended 94/429

MYRINGITIS.—95/203, 96/262, 98/201 (*See* "Ear.")
  Acute: Avoidance of irritation, and careful protection with pledget of wool in meatus; should blisters form, carefully incise, taking care not to perforate membrane; local blood-letting by means of 2 or 3 leeches on tragus, and gentle warm douching 96/262, 98/201
  Chronic: Cleansing with syringe or use of peroxide of oxygen. To large granulations apply chromic acid, to small strong liq. ferri perchloride, or 25 to 50% sol. of nitrate of silver. For desquamative forms, carbolised glycerin 1 in 20, with or without addition of 1 to 5% salicylic acid 98/201

MYRINGOPLASTY.—90/242 (*See* "Ear.")

MYXŒDEMA.—91/335, 92/340, 93/397, 94/429, 97/6, 81, 98/3
  Administration of thyroid glands of sheep. Perchloride of iron 94/429
  Myxœdematous insanity 94/365
  Symptoms of 94/430
  Thyroid-grafting for 91/335

MYXOMA.
  Of larynx 96/396

NÆVUS.—87/22, 90/364, 94/272, 96/428, 97/405
  Of eye-ball (illust.) 94/272
  TREATMENT.—Compression, caustic application and injections are useless. Electrolysis for small ones, thermo-cautery for cutaneous kind. Ligature most recommended 87/22
  Clamping the nævus first and then injecting 5 to 7 mins. of rectified spirit of wine; this may be frequently repeated 90/364
  Electrolysis, preliminary to excision 96/428
  Excision or painting with nitric acid for capillary nævi: multiple scarification or electrolysis for port wine marks; excision; ligature (subcut.); electrolysis or actual cautery for venous nævi 97/405
  For hairy nævus use of Roentgen rays discharged through a vacuum tube; or Boettger's calcium sulphydrate paste 98/303, 304

NAIL, INGROWING TOE.—(*See* "Ingrowing Toe-nail.")

NAILS.
  Discolouration of during malarial fever—a diagnostic test 98/378

NAKRA FEVER.—96/323 (*See* "Fevers.")

NARCOTIC POISONING (Chronic).
  Ext. cannabis indica, ½ gr. with a few grains of compound colocynth pill, thrice daily, cured two cases, one of chronic chloral, and the other of chronic opium poisoning 90/364

NASA FEVER (Indian Nakra).—96/323 (*See* "Fevers.")

NASAL ASTHMA.—90/139, 92/107, 94/99, 97/131, 98/119 (*See* "Asthma.")
  Diagnosis of 98/119
  Views as to nasal origin of asthma 90/139, 92/107, 108, 97/131

TREATMENT.—℞ Cocaine Hydrochloride 1 part, Triturated Camphor 2 parts, Bismuth Subnitrate 16 parts; M. 94/99

NASAL CATARRH (*See also* "Catarrh," "Coryza," *and under* "Nose" for nasal catarrh of infants, young children and adults.)

- TREATMENT.—Cocillana bark in acute or chronic forms 89/34
- Menthol for catarrhs of nose and throat 91/39
- Phenate of cocaine as a powder for acute or chronic forms: ℞ Phenate of Cocaine, grs. iij; Powdered Boric Acid, grs. xxx. Or, ℞ Phenate of Cocaine, grs. iij; Acetanilide, grs. xxx. Or, ℞ Phenate of Cocaine, Menthol, āā grs. iij; Powd. Convallaria Flowers, Subnit. of Bismuth, āā grs. xxx 93/43
- In subacute and chronic nasal catarrh, when a sedative, sorbefacient and disinfecting agent is desired, inhalation of equal parts of terebene and ethyl iodide gives satisfactory results 95/28

NASAL DISORDERS.— 88/120 (*See also* "Nose.")

- Cautions respecting nasal douching 94/446; description of 98/198
- Empyema of nose (*See* "Empyema,") 95/229
- Exostosis of right superior maxilla (illust.) 98/393
- Frontal sinusitis following influenza 98/392
- Fumigator for mercurial fumigation into nostrils of infants 97/420
- Hydrorrhœa of nervous origin affecting nose controlled by atropine 97/298; doubtful case of 98/395
- Injections for catarrh of naso-pharynx 88/226
- Lacrymal troubles from nasal disease 98/393; reflex disturbances due to nasal disease 98/393, 570
- Nasal irrigations in syphilis 97/419; carica papaya for 96/31
- Obstruction of nasal passages 89/363; with asthenopia 98/570
- Paroxysmal sneezing at night 98/394
- Perforated nasal tubes for application of remedies to naso-pharynx 98/199
- Polypus, varieties of nasal 91/336; Septum nasi, tabular differentiation of perforations of 93/464; papilloma of 98/393
- Sozoiodol, used with brush or in douche form in sol. of 5 to 7%, for nasal and pharyngeal disorders, alone or combined with sugar of milk 90/40
- Sprays for nostrils and naso-pharynx 94/444, 447, 97/181, 98/198
- Stenosis (nasal) 93/426, 97/405; Dobell's solution after operation in 97/407; various causes of 97/406
- Syphilis of nose 98/395 (*See also* "Syphilis.")

NASAL TONSIL.

- Removal of for obstinate cough 97/184

NASO-PHARYNX, Diseases of.—91/339, 95/208, 96/270, 98/407

- Application of remedies to, described 98/198
- Adenoid vegetations of 90/365, 91/339
- Naso-pharyngeal scissors 92/96
- TREATMENT.—Small vegetations may be removed by finger nail, and the larger by Schutz's antero-posterior forceps, followed by curetting with Lennox Browne's movable curette or various other curettes, and the naso-pharynx may be bathed with a spray of common salt, $\frac{3}{4}$% solution for several days afterwards 90/365 (*See also* "Adenoids.")
- Removal of adenoid vegetations after use of antiseptics in ear, application of astringents by means of curved brush or wool holder, facilitation of nasal respiration by removal of nasal polypi, septal, turbinal, or other obstructions, removal of sources of suppuration in proper or accessory cavities of nose, involving use of posterior and anterior douche, etc. 96/270
- Naso-pharyngeal polypus, new method of removal 98/408

NAUSEA.—87/305

- TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla, tinct. ♏iij to v, in catarrh of stomach, with white, slimy, coated tongue, and repugnance to food; ipecacuanhæ vinum, ♏j, or gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ pulv., in vomiting of pregnancy; nux vom., tinct ♏j to iij, and arsenic, liq. ♏j to iv, for nausea and distaste for food in morning, after using alcohol at night; cocculus Indicus in small doses, for nausea and ineffectual attempts at vomiting, seen in some nervous disorders; also when riding in train or carriage produces nausea: effervescing saline draughts; morphia; peppermint; cloves; nutmeg, and cinnamon 87/305

NECROSIS.—87/305, 88/137 (*See also* "Caries.")
  Behind middle third of femur 87/306
  Of tarsus 88/137
  Subperiosteal resection in acute 87/305

NEEDLE BATH.
  Definition and use of 90/73

NEOPLASMS, MALIGNANT.—90/185 (*See* "Cancer," etc.)

NEPHRECTOMY.—87/278, 89/320, 91/304, 93/335, 94/394, 97/340
  Abdominal nephrectomy, ligature of pedicle in 91/305
  Anuria following 93/335; indications and contraindications for 87/278, 279; when indicated 91/304; methods and points in technique 91/304, 305; how to decide on abdominal or lumbar route 94/394
  Convulsive seizures in, significance of 94/395
  Limitations of 98/345
  Mortality of 94/395, 98/341, 348
  Extirpation for malignant tumours 89/320; partial nephrectomy for benign tumours 97/340
  Value of cystoscopy in 98/348, 349, (*See also* "Cystoscopy.")

NEPHRITIC COLIC.—(*See also* "Renal Disorders.")
  Orthosyphon stamineus; infusion (grs. v to water, j litre) daily 89/57
  Armeria vulgaris; dioscorea villosa in 91/12, 26

NEPHRITIS. — 87/57, 88/149, 89/179 (*See also* "Bright's Disease," "Kidney, Diseases of.")
  Etiology of 89/179
  In the newly born 97/409
  Nephritic complications in pregnancy 97/479
  Toxic nephritis 94/138
  TREATMENT.—Chimaphila; hydrastis in chronic forms 88/38, 63; ichthyol; kava-kava 88/66, 70
  Rubus chamæmorus as a diuretic in 91/50
  Diuretin in acute scarlatinous nephritis 92/37; in chronic nephritis 93/21, 97/35
  Bromamide to reduce temperature in 93/12
  Cantharides in 93/14, 94/139, 97/159
  Asaprol in chronic nephritis, when all medicine, all food, even milk, exercises a noxious effect, in doses of from 3 to 4 grammes 95/8
  Pilocarpine applied externally as ointment (white vaseline grs. 100, nitrate of pilocarpine 5 to 10 c.grms.), covering up part (after the rubbing in) with cotton wool, and securing with bandages 96/57

NEPHROLITHOTOMY.— 91/301, 302, 92/309, 310, 93/334, 96/386
  Fatal hæmorrhage in 92/310
  For total suppression of urine 92/309
  Suppression of urine from shock after 96/386

NEPHROPEXY.—91/298
  (Fixation of kidney.)

NEPHRORRHAPHY.—91/298, 93/334, 95/350
  (Fixation of kidney.)
  Danger from intra-renal anchoring sutures 95/350

NEPHROTOMY. — 91/300, 93/338, 94/393, 97/339, 98/344
  (Incision of kidney.)
  Abortive nephrotomies 98/344
  Dangerous hæmorrhage in 97/339
  For calculous pyelitis 93/338
  Investigations concerning healing after 94/393

NERVE DEAFNESS.—89/241, 92/215, 94/205, 222, 95/199, 202, 96/255, 275, 98/206 (*See also* "Ear.")
  Diagnosis of 95/199, 202
  Due to labyrinthine disease 89/241
  Etiological agencies producing 94/222
  Functional symptoms differentiating obstructive from nerve-deafness 94/205
  Treatment of the various forms of nerve-deafness 96/274–277

NERVE GRAFTING.—90/366
  Successful case of, with criticism thereon 90/366, 367

NERVE STRETCHING.
  As a therapeutic agent 93/399; in sciatica 95/445; in torticollis 95/480

NERVE, Suture of.—87/306, 94/431, 96/428, 98/389

NERVES, Surgery of.
- Operation for removal of gasserian ganglion 94/432, 96/437, 97/410

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.
- Robin employs glycero-phosphates of calcium, sodium, potassium, etc., alone or in combination, by mouth or subcutaneous injection, as general nutrients of the nervous system 95/30

NERVOUS DISEASES. — 94/432, 95/377 (*See* "Brain," "Paralysis," "Epilepsy," etc.)
- Habitual constipation of nervous origin 94/171
- Nervous affections and asthma 92/110; of stomach 93/483
- Nervous disorders of reflex origin; irritations of ears and of teeth as a cause of neurasthenic, hysterical, and neuralgic symptoms; urethral irritations as a cause of neuralgias 89/360
- Nervous dyspepsia 96/253; nervous origin of diabetes 93/162; nervous or spasmodic dysmenorrhœa 97/216
- Of pregnancy 96/432
- Reflected nerve symptoms in disease of rectum and uterus 91/421
- The hand as a diagnostic factor in 91/54
- Value of electrical reactions in diagnosis and prognosis of nervous disease 95/377
- TREATMENT.—Injection of 20% sol. of cocaine into urethra when irritation of urethra is cause of neuralgia. Insufflation of tympanic cavity when ear irritation causes epilepsy. Antipyrine, belladonna, opium and iodoform suppositories, and stretching the sphincter for chronic spasm or neuralgia of rectum affecting other viscera 89/360
- Gelsemium, gtt. x or xv of the tinct., in *nervous insomnia*, caused by any slight cause stimulating the circulation of the brain 92/48
- Chloralamide, as a respiratory stimulant, in nervous exhaustion 93/17
- Hydrotherapy in nervous diseases 94/432
- Citrophen in nervous headaches 97/32
- Trional as a hypnotic in nervous affections 97/84
- Hypnotism in nervous diseases of functional origin 98/78

NERVOUS DISORDERS OF WOMEN. —96/429
- Diagnosis 96/430
- Hysterical paralysis 96/432; pseudocyesis 96/433; trance 96/431
- Hystero-epilepsy; mental delusions connected with 96/431
- Insanity of gynæcological causation 96/433
- Nervous disorders of pregnancy and the puerperal state 96/432
- Non-physical causes of the cerebro-nervous disorders of women 96/434
- The voice in hysteria 96/431
- TREATMENT.—For *hysterical* and *neurasthenic disorders* bromides or valerianates of quinine, zinc and iron, ammon. tinct. of valerian, methylene-blue and above all biborate of soda. Ferruginous preparations, if anæmia or chlorosis exist, together with arsenic and nux vomica or one of the syrups of hypophosphites followed by resort to a chalybeate spa. Search for gynæcological complications 96/435

NERVOUS SYSTEM.
- Influence of infectious processes on 95/378
- Syphilis of 90/477, 98/515

NERVOUS VERTIGO (*See* "Vertigo,") 93/550

NERVOUS VOMITING (*See* "Vomiting,") 87/412

NERVOUSNESS.
- Alstonia in doses of ʒj to ij of the tinct. 88/11
- Sanguinal, in cases where preparations of iron had failed, produced an improved condition 97/66

NEURALGIA.—87/306, 88/375, 89/361 90/367, 91/343, 92/341, 464, 93/400, 514, 94/432, 95/379, 96/437, 97/412, 98/389
- Differential diagnosis of 90/368
- Intercostal neuralgia in chlorosis 95/171
- Modern treatment of 90/368
- Of dental origin 96/72; of kidney 94/393; of tympanic plexus 95/203
- Pain caused by sudden removal of pressure following childbirth 91/343
- Relation between neuralgia and abortion 90/106
- Surgical treatment of neuralgia by removal of gasserian ganglion 94/432, 96/437, 97/410

Tic douloureux 97/413

TREATMENT. — *General.* Menthol locally; methyl chloride spray; osmic acid, 1% solution, ♏ iij daily, hypodermically; veratrum viride, tinct. ♏ v to xx, every four hours. Coca, fl. ext. or wine; amyl colloid, in some neuralgias 87/307

Acetanilide; aconite; antipyrine; betol; collodion plaster; ichythol; methyl; parthenium; napelline granules of 2½ milligrammes each, in obstinate neuralgia; amorphous aconitine, if the crystalline is not sufficient, ℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ Co. ℥ij; Tinct. Nuc. Vom. ℥ss; Morphiæ Sulph. gr. ij. Sig.—ʒj om. 3 to 5 hor. (Davis); Cannabis indica may succeed when others fail; injections of osmic acid, 1% solution 88/3, 7, 14, 23, 43, 66, 76, 81, 375

Delphinium staphisagria, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ hypodermically every 2 hours; saffrol ♏ xx; antifebrine grs. vijss to xv, twice or thrice daily. Refrigeration: chloride of methyl spray, condensed carbonic acid gas. Use of galvanic current and hollow carbon electrode filled with chloroform 89/37, 64, 361

Use of Luys' revolving mirrors 90/367

Tinct. of cannabis indica, ♏ x; chloralamide, gr. iv to viij; exalgin, gr. iv; methylene blue, gr. jss to iv internally, and gr. j hypodermically; phenyl urethane, gr. ij to vij. Bathing with very hot water in causalgia; also morphine injections, blisters, and the galvanic current 91/17, 22, 30, 40, 45, 343

Antinervine has proved useful; it is a combination of salicylic acid, 1 part; acetanilide, 2 parts; ammonium bromide, 1 part; bromamide, grs. x to xv several times a day; euphorin; phenocoll, grs. iv to xv, gave fair success in the neuralgia of influenza. Malherbe employed cocaine hypodermically in one of the following forms: ℞ Cocaine Hydrochlorate, gr. xv; Water, ʒvj; or, ℞ Cocaine Hydrochlorate, gr. xv; Boric Acid, gr. viij; Distilled Water, ʒvj, or, ℞ Neutral Glycerin, ʒj to ij; Cocaine Hydrochlorate, gr. xv. One drop is injected, and the nerve felt for by moving about the needle; when found, several more drops are placed in contact with the fibres 93/10, 12, 25, 45, 400

Aconitine, morphine, and atropine hypodermically, refrigeration with chloromethyl. Veratrine, camphor and menthol in ointments. Quinine and salicylate of sodium for rheumatic neuralgia 94/434

Malacine is commended for neuralgia. Sumbul, ♏ v to xxx of fluid ext., said to act as a nerve tonic. Gelsemine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, thrice daily 95/35, 51, 379

Hydrotherapeutic treatment: *e.g.*, alternate hot and cold douches applied to painful area, or alternating *Scottish douche* 96/437

Apolysine, ʒss; iodate of codeine in hypodermic doses of from 0·03 to 0·05 grm. The following liniments for neuralgia and other headaches: ℞ Oil of Peppermint 5; Ess. Oil of Mustard 1; Camphor 2; Ether 10; Rect. Spt. 30; M: Ft. linim. Sig.—Apply with a brush. Or, ℞ Amyl Hydrate ℥j; Collodion (B.P.) ℥j; Aconitiæ gr. j; Veratriæ gr. vj, M. Sig.—Apply with a brush. *Tic Douloureux*: Thebaiac extract cgrm. 2 in pills in increasing doses. Sulphate of strychnia hypodermically, followed by pot. iod. and nitroglycerin, etc. 97/23, 45, 412

Aconite externally: ℞ Tinct. of Aconite, ʒj; Essential Oil of Mustard, ʒj; Glycerin, ℥j; Rect. Spirit, ad ℥vj. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls rubbed into affected part night and morning. Or, ℞ Tinct. of Aconite, ʒj; Camphor, ʒij; Chloroform, ʒij; Oil of Cajuput, ʒij; Tinct. of Capsicum, ʒij; Rect. Spirit, ad ℥vj. Cannabinol; euchinin 98/11, 24, 33

Special Indications.

Abdominal: Strychnia, belladonna 87/308 (*See also* "Stomach," *and* "Uterine" *infra.*)

Anæmic: Liq. arsenicalis, ♏ iij gradually increased 87/307

Cardiac (Angina pectoris): Amyl nit., nitro-glycerin 87/307

Dental: Gelsemium ♏ xx every three hours 87/307; smoke of burnt seed of hyoscyamus niger, conveyed

through a paper tube to the tooth 91/343; chloride of sodium as a snuff 91/343
Facial: Aulde recommends arsenic. De Brun gives cinchonidine sulphate in doses about a third greater than quinine. Bœquilon uses butyl chloral, grs. xv in solution once or twice daily, and Hare combines it with tinct. gelsemium, gtt. x or xv, or with antipyrine, caffeine, and cannabis indica. Removal of the gasserian ganglion 92/19, 33, 341
Fifth Nerve: Gelsem. ♏xx, every three hours (for dental division) 87/307, 91/343; croton chloral gr. x hourly for four doses 87/307, 90/368; phenacetin, grs. vijss to xv 90/368; for intractable neuralgic and spasmodic affections of brachial plexus, surgical opening of vertebral canal and dividing or resecting roots 92/464; Horsley relies most on quinine, combined with arsenic and gelsemium; antipyrine and antifebrine are useful, opium should be avoided, chloride of ammonium, aconitine, and counter-irritation over the point of the nerve are useful; galvanism, nerve stretching or avulsion 93/514
Gouty (*See* "Rheumatic" *infra.*)
Hemicranial: Antipyrine, gr. xv 88/14, 94/434; phenacetin 89/361; quinine, antifebrine, exalgin, oxalgine 94/434
Intercostal: Guaiacol in 96/44
Malarial: Quinine, eucalyptus tinct. ʒss to ʒij 87/307; picrate of ammonium 88/83
Mammary: Phytolacca dec. tinct. ♏v 87/54, 88/82, 96/57 (*See also* "Breast.")
Mastoid neuralgia may be treated by counter-irritation, but if this fails by chiselling away a small shaving from surface of bone 96/272
Migrainous (*See* "Sick Headache" *infra.*)
Occipital (*See* "Temporal and Occipital" *infra.*)
Ocular: Eserine tablets when congested 87/307; apolysin 98/15
Pelvic (*See* "Uterine and Ovarian" *infra.*)
Periodic: Piscidia fl. ext. ♏xx to lx; sulphate of berberine, gr. j to x 87/307
Rheumatic and Gouty: Ammon. chlor. gr. xx t.d. or potass. iodid. with iod. bicarb. 87/307; phenacetin and salol, gr. ss to ij 89/361; quinine and salicylate of soda 92/432. ℞ Chloroform, ʒvj; Sulphuric Ether, ℥j; Sp. Camphor, ℥iij; Tinct. of opium, ʒjss; M. Sig.—Soak a piece of flannel with the liniment and apply over the affected area 94/434. Guaiacol and glycerin, equal parts as a paint 95/32
Saline purgatives and colchicum for gouty forms 87/307
Sciatic: Moxa 87/308; theine gr. ¼ to ½ gr. hypodermically 91/51; surgical division of roots 92/464
Sick Headache: Guarana tinct., ʒss to j 87/307
Spinal Accessory: Causing torticollis, gelsemium ♏ij to xij 91/343
Stomach Neuralgia: Hydrobrom. ac. dil. ♏xx 87/307; opium alone or with cocaine for smarting pain in neuroses of digestive tract 94/434
Supra Orbital: Menthol, gr. v to xx 89/52; theine, gr. ¼ to ½ hypodermically 91/51; salophen 94/37
Syphilitic: Potass. iodid. small doses every few hours 87/307
Temporal and Occipital: If due to Eustachian trouble, inflation useful. Apply iodised glycerin to pharynx 88/375; phenacetin, grs. vijss to xv 90/368
Tic Douloureux (*See also* "Fifth Nerve" *supra*): Tonga liq. ext., ʒj to ʒij t.d. 87/307; ol. gaultheriæ ♏xv 88/375; croton oil acts as a revulsive and also specifically 95/19
Trifacial: Ligation of common carotid artery 98/389
Trigeminal (*See* "Fifth Nerve" *supra.*)
Uterine and Ovarian: Morphia, gr. ⅙; atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$; cocaine, subcutaneously, phosphorus in capsules, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; hypophosphite of soda or potass, gr. v to x; theine, gr, ss to v; caffeine, gr. ss to v; narceine, gr. ss to j 87/308; chloride of ammonium 90/368
NEURASTHENIA. — 89/294, 91/108, 219, 92/342, 93/400, 94/435, 436, 95/380, 98/389
And melancholia 98/320
Anginal attacks accompanying 91/108

Gastric 91/219; spinal 94/436; traumatic 98/389

TREATMENT.—For *Gastric Neurasthenia:* Use of antiseptics, such as salicylate of bismuth, β-naphthol, salol. Evacuation of toxins by laxatives in constipated subjects, and use of intestinal lavage with solutions of α-naphthol, 1 in 1000, if diarrhœa be present. Use of a diet least tending to formation of toxins. Reduction of quantity of fluids taken. Massage, gymnastics, and hydrotherapy 91/223

Hydrotherapy, iron and potassium bromide in mild forms. Weir-Mitchell treatment in severe cases. Where intestinal torpidity is present, an abdominal belt should be worn, and the bowels kept regular. Bicarbonate of soda or Vichy water to produce alkalinisation: cold douches for twenty or thirty seconds. Faradism to sensitive areas for local pains; statical electricity; kola extract, gtt. xv to xl 92/342

Wood and Cerna suggest that the respiratory stimulant effect of chloralamide should indicate it in nervous exhaustion 93/17

Ferrum peptonatum in aqueous solution 1 in 10, and ferrum oleatum diluted 1 to 20 in olive oil, have been given hypodermically, if not well borne by the stomach; the former is preferable 93/31

Paul treated three cases of chlorotic neurasthenia with hypodermic injections of gray substance from a sheep's brain, macerated for 24 hours in glycerin and water; 1 cm., gradually increased to 5 cms., was used twice weekly with benefit 93/400

Chloralose; injection of gray brain matter of sheep, diluted with water. ℞ Zinc Phosphide, gr. iij; zinc bromide, gr. xx; Quinine Bromohydrate, gr. xxx; Ext. of Nux Vom., grs. iij; M. Divide into thirty pills; 3 daily for gastric disturbances of neurasthenia 94/14, 435

Glycero-phosphates of calcium, sodium, potassium, etc., alone or in combination, given by mouth or subcutaneously, as general nutrients; fluid extract of sumbul, ♏ v to xxx, as nerve tonic 95/30, 51

Grasset advises *for slight forms* plenty of nourishing food, no mental work, bodily outdoor exercise short of fatigue, cold horizontal douche every morning for twenty or thirty seconds, omitting the head, then dry friction and walking. Submersion in cold bath if douche is not available. General massage before dinner. Use the following two formulæ, changing them so that twenty day's treatment shall be followed by ten day's rest each month: (*a*) ℞ Alcoholic Ext. Kola, 10·02; Syr. Aurantii, 300 c.m. Sig.—1 tablespoonful with every meal. Or: ℞ Tinct. Kola, Tinct. Coca, āā 50 c.m.; Acid Citrate, 1·0; Sod. Arsenici, 0·05; M. Sig.—Take one teaspoonful. (*b*) Take with each meal a powder of Ferr. Redact., 0·10, and a tablespoonful of: ℞ Acid. Hydrochlor., 1·0; Aq. 300·00. In spring and autumn, treatment for 6 weeks at a hydropathic establishment. In *serious forms*, removal from surroundings, and best into a hydropathic establishment under continual observation. Absolute mental and physical rest. Exercise in open air. Methodical and passive massage. Cautious electrotherapy. Later, short cold immersions, followed by rest in bed, then short cold douches. Progressive over-nutrition, beginning with milk, then eggs, minced raw meat; later, twice a day a teaspoonful of: ℞ Strych. Sulph., 0·5; Aq., 150.0. As strength increases give medication advised above for slight forms, When strong enough short voyages are useful. Dyspepsia must be treated. *Brown-Sequard's treatment:* Suspend all other treatment, and give by subcutaneous injection under asepsis 2 c.m. of equal parts of testicular fluid and distilled water, increasing dose daily 1 c.m. until 5 or 6 c.m. are given; continue for twenty days, then rest ten, and then recommence for twenty days. If subcutaneous injections are

objectionable, inject into rectum 1 to 2 c.m. testicular fluid and 4 or 5 distilled water, adopting the same times, unless bowels are irritated. *Artificial serum treatment:* In cases of tachycardia, embryocardia, etc., two to four times daily injection of the following: ℞ Sod. Phosph., 10·0; Sod. Sulph., 5·0; Sod. Chlor., 25·0; Ac. Carbol., 0·5; Aq. dest. (boiled), q.s. ut. ft. 100 c.m. Neurasthenic dyspepsia is cured by reasonable diet and abstinence from alcohol; employment is regulated, especially in forenoon, and sleep is thus secured without hypnotics. Rest treatment in obstinate cases 95/380
Trional in neurasthenic insomnia; phosphates for neurasthenias when they follow phosphaturia; cycling 96/46, 55, 92
Sanguinal in pills three times a day before meals 97/66
Pyoktanin for head pains; electricity; isolation for a month at least; massage, general and local, for six weeks; and over-feeding 98/49, 69, 390

NEURITIS.—91/344, 94/436, 96/440, 97/414
Condition of the hand in 91/56
Of acoustic nerve 92/215
Optic neuritis 88/382; peripheral 87/308, 97/414; rheumatic 94/436; tabetic 96/440
TREATMENT.—Iodide of sodium, gr. v to x, gradually increased; in cases with syphilitic history, ung. hydrarg. locally, and iodide of sodium internally; in rheumatic cases, soda salicylate; cocaine, subcutaneously, for relieving pain, or morphia with Indian hemp and belladonna make an efficient combination; chloroform on lint locally, unless there is general hyperæsthesia 87/310
A case due to arsenical poisoning treated first by narcotics, and later by galvanic current, massage, together with iodide of potassium and strychnine, recovered in a few weeks 91/345
Tincture cannabis indica, ♏x, useful in conjunction with other drugs 91/17
Arsenic, and belladonna and chloroform applied locally gave great relief in peripheral neuritis due to hysteria 94/437

NEURITIS, Multiple.—90/362, 96/439, 98/390
TREATMENT.—Hypodermic injections of strychnia twice daily have relieved alcholic neuritis, also in paralyses specially diphtheritic, beginning with $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. increased to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. 90/362
Salicylic preparations and pot. iod., antipyrine, phenacetin, morphine, exalgin, euphorine and methylene-blue. Massage and baths in later stage, strychnine in paralytic 96/440
Rest in bed; codeine; cinchonidin salicylate a valuable remedy. Pot. iod. and nercuric chloride in later stage. Pressure with flannel bandage, blisters, hot pack 98/391

NEUROSIS.
A painful affection which sometimes occurs in the region of the external epicondyle of humerus and radius. For this rest is essential, and in severe cases, leeches, wet packs, and iodine locally 97/414

NEUROSES.
Neurotic albuminuria 95/95; hiccough 96/363; coma 97/179
Of ear 96/277 (*See* "Ear.")
Of larynx 93/345, 96/404, 97/361 (*See* "Larynx.")
Of stomach 95/460, 98/507 (*See* "Stomach, Disorders of.")
Of the aged, aurum metallicum in 95/10

NEUROTOMY.
For epilepsy 94/252

NICOTINISM.
Anginal attacks in 91/108

NIGHT SWEATS.
In diseases generally 90/43, 98/391
Of phthisis 90/414, 92/376, 96/581, 97/461 (*See* "Phthisis.")

NIPPLES, Cracked.—87/310, 94/131, 95/148 (*See also* "Breast.")
Eczema of 87/54 (*See* "Eczema.")
Etiology of Paget's disease 90/178
TREATMENT.—Saturated solution of borax; glycerin of starch or tannin, and alcohol; also ℞ Liq. Ferr. Sub-Sulphat., ℥ij; Glycerin, ʒvj.

Sig.—The paint. Touch fissure with nitrate of silver 87/310

During pregnancy: "Stop wearing corsets, wear a corset-cover to support the breast, protect with plenty of cotton-wool and forget you have a nipple."—Marx. If sore use 10% ichthyol-lanolin salve. After labour, 5 to 10% cocaine applied before child is put to breast. If deeply fissured, cauterisation or brisk curetting with dermal curette. *No severer irritant can be applied than a bichloride or carbolic wash.* A 1% solution creolin may be used as antiseptic wash, but the following ointment is most useful: ℞ Ichthyol, 4 parts; Lanolin and Glycerin, āā 5 parts; Olive Oil, 1 part 94/131

For Paget's disease, ethylate of sodium, 10%; fuchsine ointment 94/132

Compress saturated with solution of boric acid 95/148

NODULES.

Of the vocal chords 89/338 (*See* "Larynx.")

NOSE, Diseases of.—89/363, 90/369, 93/401, 94/437, 98/392

Accessory sinuses of 96/441

Deflections of septum of 90/370

Disease of nose as a factor in disease of lower respiratory tract 94/437

Diseases of the lacrymal duct due to nasal disease 98/393

Empyema of antrum of Highmore 96/441

Foreign bodies in 90/369

Frontal sinusitis 98/392

Hay fever 89/365

Massage in diseases of nose and throat 94/448

Mechanical obstruction of 94/439; nasal obstruction 89/363

Micro-organisms in the healthy nose 96/445

Nasal exostosis (illust.) 98/393; hydrorrhœa 98/395; injections 88/226

Ozæna of 90/389 (*See* "Ozæna.")

Papilloma of septum nasi 98/393

Paroxysmal sneezing at night 98/394

Polypus of 90/369, 93/402

Reflex disturbances due to nasal troubles 98/393

Rhinitis 94/439; acute 94/440; atrophic 89/365, 92/436, 93/403, 94/441; catarrhal 93/401; chronic 90/453, 91/431; dry 94/441; hypertrophic 93/402, 94/441, 98/394

Syphilis of 90/370, 98/395

Tuberculosis of 96/446

TREATMENT.—*Catarrh of* (*See also* "Coryza"): In chronic catarrh hydrastis is valuable 88/62

In *recent cases*, a simple detergent wash, *e.g.*, 3 or 4 grs. each of soda bicarbonate and borax with a few mins. of glycerin to the ounce of water should be sniffed up the nose 3 or 4 times a day, for tumefaction of the vascular tissues of the nose. If this fails, use linear cauterisations with the electro-cautery, or a limited application of chromic or monochloracetic acids 90/454

Aristol as dusting powder in *rhinitis* with dryness of the mucous surface 91/11

Anemonin, grs. ¾ to 1½, is useful in *catarrhal affections* of nose 93/9

Lederman cleanses passages with antiseptic spray, and applies ℞ Cocaine, Menthol, āā gr. xx; Benzoinal, ℥ij; M. ft. sol.; this is useful in catarrhal rhinitis. Or inhalation of the fumes obtained by heating grs. xv of powdered oxynaphthæic acid; or naphthaline may be employed, *e.g.*—℞ Naphthaline (in impalpable powder) ʒvj, Boric Acid Pulv. ʒvj; Powdered Camphor, gr. xv; Extract of Violets, gr. xv; Essence of Roses, gtt. xx; Sig.—Mix and use as snuff in coryza. Capitan aborts acute coryza by first insufflating ℞ Salol, gr. xv; Ac. Salicyl., gr. iij; Ac. Tann., gr. ij; Ac. Boric. Pulv., ʒj. This must only be used for half-a-day, and then a snuff of talc and boric acid is substituted; or the following may be continuously used: ℞ Pulv. Talc, gr. lxxv; Antipyrine, gr. xv; Ac. Boric. Pulv., gr. xxx; Ac. Salicyl. gr. iv; M. In an accidental attack, a weak solution of cocaine gives great relief, and may be associated with a spray solution, *e.g.*, ℞ Menthol, Camphor, āā gr. j (rubbed to a fluid); Ol. Eucalypti, ♏v; Parolein, ℥j; used with an ointment atomiser. In obstinate and recurring coryza, Bosworth advises that any quasi erectile tissues should be touched with fused chromic acid, after being shrunk with cocaine, and dried with absorbent wool 93/401

Acute nasal catarrh of infants at breast may be relieved by spraying with 5% cocaine solution just before child nurses, or application of spray of menthol, 20% in olive oil, or syringing with camomile infusion with a little alum; introduction of tubes into nostrils. In *chronic form* gray powder is useful, also spraying with: ℞ Sodii Carb., gr. xv; Sodii Biborat., gr. x; Sodii Chlorid., gr. v; Aq. dest. ad ℥j 94/443

In *chronic rhinitis* where respiration is profound through the mouth, Goodwillie's rubber tubes for intubation are recommended if surgical measures are not allowed. Seiler advises washing the nose with alkalies and applying solution of iodine in glycerin for inflamed mucosa 91/431

In adults treatment of *chronic rhinitis* must be by general measures and local applications, *e.g.*, liquid vaseline containing terebene, gr. x to ℥j; eucalyptol, gr. xv to ℥j; with camphor, gr. j to ij to ℥j, sprayed in night and morning. To remove crusts forcible spraying of weak solution of soda bicarbonate and borax in warm water followed by the oily solution. Later a snuff may be used twice daily, *e.g.*, sodium chloride, ʒij; boracic acid, ʒss; ammonium chloride, ʒss; camphor, gr. j. Other solutions are zinc sulphate, grs. ij, or alum, gr. iv to viij; zinc chloride, gr. j; silver nitrate, gr. ij to xv; sodium benzoate, gr. xxx to ℥j; tar water insufflations containing nitrate of silver, tannic acid, iodol, sozoiodol, sanguinaria, etc. 94/443

Monin advises as a snuff for *chronic rhinitis:* ℞ Menthol, Citric Acid, Lithium Carbonate, Powdered Benzoin, āā partes æquales. Sig.—5 or 6 pinches daily for each nostril 94/506

In affections of nose, naphtholate of sodium is a valuable antiseptic applied in ·5 to 2% sol. or weak ointment 95/37

Antinosine having no odour, no toxic properties, and no irritant effects, is especially useful in affections of the nose 97/21

In *atrophic rhinitis*, Hall anoints the interior of the nose after washing with eucalyptus oil and vaseline ʒj to ℥j. Phillips applies a 5% solution of ichthyol in keroline 92/436

In *atrophic rhinitis* use antiseptic and cleansing treatment and continuous current; insertion of cotton wool plugs; application of nitrate of silver sol. (grs. v to ℥j) every other day, or use first alkaline and antiseptic douche and remove all crusts by forceps, swab, or syringe, and then apply glycerin with carbolic acid and iodine, or insufflate iodoform, and give tonics or alteratives as required. As a snuff, ℞ Menthol (pulv.) ʒss; Ammon. Chlor., ʒjss; Pulv. Ac. Borac., ʒj; M. Treatment of hay-fever by correction of abnormalities of nose, and as palliative for itching of eyes, inhale ol. menth. pip., and if any sensitive point in nasal mucous membrane can be found, apply galvano-cautery 89/365

Meijer uses a nitrate of silver spray, 2%, increasing it daily until at the end of eight days a 25% solution is used, and continued for a week, when the treatment is slackened off. Bürkner recommends aristol insufflations alone, or combined with acetico-tartrate of aluminium, which he also uses alone. Bronner applies 10 to 50% solution of trichloracetic acid to turbinated bones and septum by means of cotton-wool on a probe; this is done under cocaine twice or thrice a week, an alkaline douche being used in the intervals, to which a little acetico-tartrate of aluminium may be added. He also advises a snuff of the last-named, together with menthol, camphor, and boric acid, to which europhen may be added. Chappell cleanses the nose with ½% solution creolin, and then blows in europhen powder. Hunter Mackenzie has applied blistering fluid, thus keeping up self-irrigation of the nose. Before any irritant is applied, every crust must be cleared away by anterior and posterior douches and pledgets of cotton-wool on wire holders; a douche of soda carbonate and carbolic acid, sanitas, listerine, or permanganate of potash must be freely used night and morning. A stimulating antiseptic powder, such as compound menthol powder (Menthol, ʒij; Ammon. Chlor., ʒiij; Ac. Boracici ad ℥j) snuffed into the nose several times daily, and each nostril plugged on alternate nights with cotton-wool 93/403

In *atrophic rhinitis* watery astringent solutions, *e.g.*, peroxide of hydrogen, 10 to 20%; mercuric bichloride, 1 to 4000; boric acid, potassium permanganate and carbolic acid may be used, but by means of post nasal spray. Mild astringents, grs. ij or iij, to ℥j of silver, copper, zinc, tannic acid, or iron may be used similarly. Stimulating disinfectants, *e.g.*, listerine, thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, oil of wintergreen, etc., cleanse and comfort dry congested surfaces 94/447

Hypertrophic: Calcium sulphide, gr. ⅒ 89/28

Galvano-cautery or snare, or in slight cases, trichloracetic or chromic acids may be applied after using cocaine, and the application followed by daily cleansing with: ℞ Sod. Bicarb., grs. x; Sod. Biborat., grs. x; Tinct. Benzoin Co., ♏x; Glyc., ♏xx; Aq. ad ℥ij. This is followed by insufflation of a powder, *e.g.*, ℞ Ac. Boracic, gr. iij; Sod. Chlorid., gr. ¼; Bismuthi, Subcarb., gr. ¼; Morph. Acet., gr. ⅛. For atrophic form all crusts must be sprayed away with such a lotion as Dobell's or simple warm water with a little bicarbonate of soda or sanitas added, and to restore function of the membrane a spray of 1% solution of iodic-hydrarg. is useful, but hypodermic injection of morphia is required to allay pain. Faradic current, internal massage 94/444

Resorcin 100%. In streptoccic form injection of 5 c.c. of Marmorek's serum, 4 to 6 doses usually curing. Eucaine as anæsthetic. *Nasal hydrorrhœa;* spraying with solutions of atropine 98/394

Obstruction of nose: (*See* "Empyema, Nasal" and "Ozæna.") Mild alkaline and antiseptic douches followed by mild antiseptic ointments. In acute cases avoid lotions and use 2 to 5% cocaine solution by spray or pencil, or an ointment of cocaine with eucalyptus or thymol. Continued use of graduated dilating tubes where thickening of mucous membrane is slight. Galvano-caustic puncture for enlarged turbinated body due to erectile tissue, or chromic acid may be used. Galvano-caustic snare for pendulous outgrowths. Forcible straightening and application of nasal splint for deviation of septum, or the use of Curtis's nasal trephine or the nasal saw, followed, if necessary, by use of nasal tubes or galvano-caustic puncture, if mucous membrane encroach on the newly formed space. For post nasal adenoids scraping them off with the nail and removing them with Schech's post nasal forceps 89/363

Sinusitis: Oxygen treatment 98/393

Syphilis of nose: Mercury in secondary, iodides in tertiary forms, or if not borne well iridium salt instead. Calomel ointment locally. Antiseptic douches, *e.g.*, bicarb., biborate and chloride of sodium equal parts, penknife-point-full in douche cup of warm water; or if discharge profuse and decomposed or desiccated use sod. salicylate 1% or acid. salicyl. 2% or acid. carbol. 1 or 2% by means of a gravity douche; or if ulceration or odour or stimulation required, use ʒj to ij of a 50% solution of aceto-tartrate of aluminium to a pint of warm water (corros. sublim. solutions inadvisable). For repeated douching, aqua picis useful. For plaques and secondary ulcerations, mitiga-

ted nitrate of silver; for tertiary indurations (not ulcerated) daily application of 10% iodo-glycerin solution; in tertiary ulcerations, first remove fungoid excrescences by *scraping*, then apply iodo-glycerin, iodol or 10% nitrate of mercury solution; sequestra should be removed, but if large reduce size first by daily irrigation with 1% solution of HCl., or by electro-cautery 97/418

NUISANCES.
Legal actions respecting 98/589–593

NYMPHOMANIA.—87/311
May occur in young children before puberty 98/325
TREATMENT.—Pot. brom., gr. xx t.d. (not to be used in cases due to cerebral disease); camphor, in large doses; collinsonia, ♏ij to x at night, and a saline purge in the morning, in cases due to pelvic congestion; also sulphur 87/311

OBESITY.—87/311, 94/450
Relation to Life Assurance 94/450
Dietetic Methods of Treatment.
Angel's method: This is a meat and vegetable diet with abundance of exercise. No fluid at dinner, but freely one hour later 87/312
Banting's method (modified by Vogel): Coffee, tea, with milk or sugar, toast, soft boiled eggs, lean raw ham, thin soup, lean meat, green vegetables, potatoes and light wine 90/225
Ebstein's method: This is based on the assumption of Prof. Von Voit that fatty foods so far from causing obesity actually prevent it. He gives tea, toast with plenty of butter, soup, meat and vegetables, potatoes excluded, and cheese, salad and stewed fruit 90/225
Oertel's method: Oertel allows milk, bread, soup, meat, eggs and cheese in limited quantities, reduces the quantity of fluid and gives exercise on increasing gradients 87/311
Salisbury method: This consists in the use of lean meat freely, one pint of hot water being taken one hour before the meal. Later green vegetables are allowed 87/312
Dr. W. T. Smith's method: Confine the diet to rump steak, cod-fish and hot water for fourteen days. The meat is used in the form of an essence. For the next twenty-one days he reduces quantity of water to four pints in twenty-four hours and allows other kinds of meat, and some vegetables. For the next thirty-one days water decreased to 2 pints, and toast and biscuits are allowed 90/226
Therapeutic Agents: Liq. Potassæ, ʒss in milk, t.d.; pot. permang., gr. ¼ t.d.; fucus vesiculosus, liq. ext., ʒj to ij; alkaline mineral waters, freely used 87/312
Every morning sponging with hot eau de cologne and water, then dry rubbing and massage, a tumblerful of purgative water, rigid diet, following each meal by a dessertspoonful of a solution of potassium iodide, 15 grms. to 250 grms. of water 94/450
Phosphates in; phytolocca dec., juice of the berries in 96/55, 57
Thyroid extract in 97/6, 81, 83

OBSTETRICS (*See* "Labour," "Puerperal State," "Pregnancy," etc.)

OCULAR MUSCLES.
New method of shortening 98/511
Paralysis of, post-diphtheritic 87/164

ODONTALGIA (*See* "Neuralgia.")
Camphor carbolate as local anæsthetic 92/28

ŒDEMA.—89/56, 95/383, 98/396 (*See* "Dropsy," "Ascites," etc.)
Angio-neurotic œdema 95/383
TREATMENT.—Apocynum 88/16; cloudberry for œdema pedum 88/39; spartein for œdema of heart troubles 88/95; strophanthus for œdema of legs from cardiac obstruction 88/101
Nerium odorum as a diuretic to diminish œdema 89/56
Generally, arsenic, ergot and bromide of iron, *e.g.*: ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60; Ergotini, gr. j; Pilulæ Ferri Bromidi, grs. iv; Ft. pil. Tales xlviij. Sig.—j t. i. d. post cib. The bromide pill is after the formula for the ferri iodide pill (B.P.) 95/385
Sambucus niger in general anasarca with pulmonary œdema and ascites due to subacute nephritis 97/66

Of the *Lungs*: Two cases of children treated successfully with strophanthus, ♏ij every 3 or 4 hours (*See also under* "Lungs") 98/396

ŒSOPHAGOSCOPE.
Description, with illustration, of this instrument 89/461

ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.
Remarks on, and mortality from 97/422

ŒSOPHAGUS.—91/345, 94/451
Auscultation by means of the 89/461, 94/451
Cancer of, gastrostomy for (illust.) 91/444
Foreign bodies in 90/376, 93/404, 97/422
Stricture of 88/380, 93/405; laminaria tents for 91/346; prolonged tubage in traumatic and hysterical cases 93/405; sounding, and operative methods necessary 94/451
Tubal treatment in malignant disease of 90/376

OLECRANON.
Fracture of 87/185

OMENTUM.
Surgery of 91/333 (*See* "Abdomen, Surgery of")
Small omental ventral hernia producing severe abdominal symptoms (illust.) 96/356

ONYCHOMYCOSIS.
Pyrogallic acid and olive oil, equal parts, wrapping affected nail up in 96/518

OÖPHORECTOMY. — 87/313, 88/380, 89/366, 92/509
Battey's operation for relief of neuroses and psychoses 89/366
When necessary 92/509

OPHTHALMIA. — 88/381, 89/366, 90/378 (*See also* "Eye, Diseases of," *and* "Conjunctivitis.")
From exposure to electric light 90/379, 94/279
Gonorrhœal 93/251
Ophthalmic specimens, new method of mounting 98/219
Ophthalmic therapeutics 95/260
TREATMENT. — Hydrastis externally in ophthalmic catarrh 92/49
Gonorrhœal (Purulent).—Lotions: boric acid, gr. x to ℥j; zinc chloride, gr. ss to ℥j. *Internally*: salicylate of soda, or antipyrine; wash out unaffected eye with hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 5000, close it with pad of wool and bandage, and then use Buller's shield to prevent infection entering. *When cornea is affected*: Eserine, gr. ij to ℥j, every three hours applied; nitrate of silver solution, 2%, dropped in as preventive 88/381
Hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 3000; sod. bicarb., 8 to 10% solution, instilled 3 to 4 times daily even in old cases 89/367
Ice applied to lids reduces swelling very quickly 90/378
Galvano-cautery, repeated use of, together with application of 2% sol. of nitrate of silver and eserine drops 92/243
Nitrate of silver applied to everted lids and passed into sac; sol. of grs. xx to ℥j necessary in severe cases 93/251
Granular.—Daily instillation of cocaine with scarification and cauterisation by glycerole of copper. For trachoma, sol. hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 300 or 500 brushed on lids, and washing out eyes every 2 hours with a warm solution of 1 in 7000. ℞ Iodine, 1 part, Potass. Iodid. 2 parts, Water, 5000 parts, gave good results; pressing out the trachoma granules and then irrigating with corrosive sublimate solution 89/368
Infantile (Neonatorum). — 87/166, 88/382, 89/366, 93/406, 96/292, 97/423, 98/152
Crede's method of wiping lids dry directly after child's birth, washing the lids with clean water and soap, drying them and instilling one drop of a 2% solution of silver nitrate as prophylactic measures 90/378
Kaltenbach uses distilled water only for prophylaxis. Schneideman orders the removal of pus hourly in the height of the attack by flooding the sac with mercury bichloride, 1 to 2000, and a solution of nitrate of silver, grs. x, xx, or even xl to ℥j, is applied once or twice in twenty-four hours. No subsequent washing with sodium chloride is necessary 93/406

Copious irrigations with a sol. of permanganate of potassium; formol 96/292

Nitrate of silver solution 2% instilled directly after birth, and washing eyes with 1 to 2000 sublimate solution. Vaginal injections and hygienic measures prior to parturition. If lids are swollen cotton pledgets dipped in iced water may be applied, or cleansing them hourly with Van Swieten's solution. ℞ Sulph. Neutral Eserini, grms. x, Aq. Destil., grms. xx. Sig.—gtt. iv or v to be instilled into each eye night and morning. The conjunctival surface may be daily touched with 1 to 50 nitrate of silver solution. Schmidt-Rimpler instils officinal solution of chlorine 92/343

Airol in powder or ointment; iodoform dusted into sac as soon as child is born; oxycyanide of mercury is less irritating than mercuric bichloride 98/152

Phlyctenular. — For photophobia, eserine, gr. ½ or ¼ to ℥j, one drop applied every four hours. Yellow oxide of mercury ointment, gr. j to ʒj; vaseline used night and morning. Atropine is substituted for eserine at the end of the treatment 91/346

Sympathetic. — Mercurial frictions or sub-conjunctival injections of perchloride of mercury, 1 in 2000 increased to 1 in 1500 90/379

OPTIC NERVE.

Atrophy of 91/347, 97/423, 98/570

TREATMENT.—Suspension has been tried with reported success 91/347

Mercury (cautious use of) in 95/260

Phenate of gold internally in the form of hypodermic injection said to arrest atrophy 97/423

Sallard prefers hypodermic injections of strychnine to *deep injections* of antipyrine 98/570

ORBIT, Disorders of.

In orbital cellulitis Seggel has found injections of mercurial solutions of the greatest benefit 97/44

Dermoid tumours of: introduction of silver nitrate in crystal into sac, lightly packing with sterilised gauze, and covering whole with a pad soaked in sol. of mercuric perchloride 98/396; or iodine on cotton, swabbing out sac, then packing with cotton 98/397

ORCHITIS. — 87/376, 89/369, 91/8, 94/453, 98/52

TREATMENT.—Ice in early stages. Later, hot fomentations with lead, opium, or belladonna. In gonorrhœal cases affected testicle painted with nitrate of silver ʒij to ℥j distilled water. Absolute rest. Pulsatilla ♏ij used with success. Resolution helped by strapping freely 87/376

Full and repeated doses of quinine in malarial orchitis 89/369

Anemonin, gr. ⅙ in red wine for blennorrhagic orchitis 91/8

Pulverisations of phenic acid, 2%, for quarter of an hour, twice daily 94/453

Salicylic acid in 98/52

ORTHOPÆDICS. — 90/380, 91/347, 92/344, 94/453, 95/386, 96/448

Abscesses of hip disease 91/348

Acute torticollis, treatment of 92/351

Ainhum 92/350 (*See* "Ainhum.")

Congenital club-foot 92/352; congenital displacement of hip-joint, treatment of 91/349

Distraction in the treatment of hip disease 95/387

Dupuytren's finger contraction 91/352

Growth rate of the body in relation to the processes of rectification of deformity 91/351

Knee-joint disease 95/387

Lateral curvature, treatment of 92/350; lateral deviation of spine in Pott's disease 91/351

Nature and treatment of flat-foot 91/353

Orthopædic surgery of chronic paralysis 90/380

Plaster of Paris in orthopædics 94/453

Pott's disease 92/346; recumbency in the treatment of 95/386; surgical operation for relief of paralysis in 91/349

Rheumatic spondylitis 92/349

Sacro-iliac disease 92/345

Talipes or club-foot, congenital varieties of 96/448

Tubercular ostitis of the knee, final results in 95/388

OSSEOUS CYSTS. — 92/158 (*See* "Cysts.")

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- Excision of in cases of otitis 94/229

OSTEITIS DEFORMANS.
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- Of breast 87/55

OSTEOCLAST.
- H. O. Thomas's 91/355

OSTEOMALACIA.
- Following dilatation of stomach 88/456
- Case of three years' standing, with views by Hofmeier and Fehling on oöphorectomy for 92/355
- Latest discovery respecting 97/5
- Porro's operation in 89/402, 95/390
- Value of phosphorus in 94/454

OSTEOMYELITIS.
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OTALGIA.—94/232, 95/202, 96/277 (*See* "Ear," Neuroses of.")
- Massage for by means of an elastic probe 94/232
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- Phenate of cocaine as hypodermic injections, or as drops for 93/43

OTITIS.—95/203, 208 (*See* "Ear.")
- Acute 96/261; external and chronic 96/262; parasitic 96/263; tuberculous 96/267
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- Otitic sinus-phlebitis; symptoms, pathognomonic of the disease, and modus operandi 95/446
- Suppurative sequelæ of 94/221
- TREATMENT.—Europhen in suppurative cases 93/26
- Cocaine hydrochloride, 5 % sol., gutt. v or vj being instilled into meatus, and repeated if pain returns, in acute forms; vaseline injections for influenzal cases 94/233
- Sulphanilic acid in o. media 95/51, 96/61
- Airol in otitis media, discharge disappearing in four days 98/11

OTORRHŒA.—87/135, 88/212, 92/207, 94/233 (*See* "Ear.")
- Hydrastis locally in 88/62, 92/49
- Iodol locally in powder or solution for 88/68

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- TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla wine containing 10 drops alcoholic extract of pulsatilla to the tablespoonful 91/47

OVARIES.
- Effect of removal in osteo-malacia 97/5
- Ovarian cysts communicating with the rectum 98/397
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- Statistics of 89/369

OVARITIS.—87/316, 88/386, 89/370, 94/454
- TREATMENT.—Morphia to relieve pain, and it is usual to combine it with pot. iodid.; verat. vir., tinct. ♏ss to ij, to relieve the fever; belladonna with morphia in suppositories; glycerine tampons relieve the general congestion; calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to produce resolution of abscesses; in sub-acute, or chronic cases, ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. ss; Ext. Cann. Ind. gr. j; Camphoræ, gr. j. Ft. pil. One bis die. Pulsatilla (?); conium, hamamelis, and hydrarg. perchlor. in small doses have also been used 87/316
- Hydrastis canadensis for 89/44
- Rest in bed, and for constipation a teaspoonful of the following at bedtime in a glass of water: ℞ Soda Sulphate, ʒiv; Sulphur, ʒj; Sugar, ʒv; Ess. of Peppermint, q.s. The abdomen is rubbed with an ointment of ichthyol and lanolin, equal parts. Vaginal injections of warm salt water, and twice daily scarification of the os 94/454

OVER-FEEDING.
- In phthisis 98/416 (*See* "Phthisis.")

OXALURIC ALBUMINURIA.—95/95

OYSTERS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—96/646, 97/621

OZÆNA.—87/317, 88/386, 90/389, 91/432, 97/425, 98/398 (*See also* "Nose.")

Treatment.—Chloride of gold and hydrastis canadensis, internally when the bones are diseased; ol. morrh.; pot. iodide and mercury, in strumous and syphilitic diathesis. *Locally*: corrosive sublimate, 1 to 10,000 solution to irrigate nose, insufflating powdered boracic acid afterwards; douching with solution of chloride and bicarbonate of soda to soften and detach crusts; solution of hydrogen dioxide, vol. 10, diluted with 1 or 2 parts distilled or aromatised water, as detergent and disinfectant in fœtid coryza; ethyl iodide (inhalation), to stimulate reproduction of healthy epithelium; carbolised iodine solution, ℞ Tinct. Iod. 45 parts; Absolute Phenol. 6 parts; Glycerin, 450 parts; Hot Water, 2250 parts; packing nostril with lint soaked in tannic acid and glycerin, B.P., with ac. carbol, 1 to 20 parts. As snuff, ℞ Hydrastin, gr. xxx, Tannic acid, ʒj; Pulv. Boracis, ʒij. Sig.—The snuff. 87/317

Sodium iodide locally as an antiseptic; iodol applied in powder or in solution 88/66, 68

Thorough cleansing of the nasal passages and naso-pharynx by syringing or spraying; sanitas fluid, 1 in 20 or 30, is the best deodorant; swabbing out the nose with camphorated naphthol in vaseline after removal of inspissated crusts, and then inserting a tampon soaked in the following, ℞ Naphthol 12 parts, Tr. Quillaiæ 88 parts, Aq. Dest. 400 parts; this tampon is left in for fifteen minutes; chlorate of potash, 1 in 30, is useful, also glycerin 25% 90/389

Aristol as an insufflation instead of iodoform 91/11

Inhalation of ethyl iodide; insufflation of saluminum; application of crystals or concentrated trichloracetic acid 95/28, 46, 53

As a douche: ℞ Sod. Bicarb., Sod. Borate, Sod. Chlor. āā ʒj; Camphor, Carbolic acid, grs. āā lx to xc. Mix, add half-a-teaspoonful to a cup of warm water and use through the nose. Phenosalyl in solution 1 in 1000, a little sod. chlor. being added. Insufflation of aristol in powder is useful 97/427

Remove crusts by use of medicated douche, freely laving the part with vaseline mixed with resorcin, dissolved in glycerin or vaseline with 10 drops of campho-menthol and 5 of eucalyptol to the ounce. When crusts have ceased to form a solution of trichloracetic acid (1% to 5%) according to case, vaseline being used as a protecting medium. The following unguent is applied by an oil atomiser 3 or four times daily: ℞ Pulv. Thiol gr. x, Menthol gr. v, Liquid Blancolin ʒj. Bipolar electrolysis gives striking results, a current of 20 milliampères for 20 minutes at each sitting, copper needles used inserted into submucous tissue. Also ichthyol, massage 98/399

PACHYDERMIA LARYNGIS.—93/351, 95/391 (illust.), 96/394, 97/359 (*See also* "Larynx.")

Earliest description of 95/391

Microscopical changes found in 95/391

Pachydermia diffusa laryngis 96/394, 97/359

Treatment.—Abstension from alcohol and tobacco; rest; potass. iodide in small doses is strongly advised by some authors; when confined to interarytenoid fold and vocal cords the best local application is lactic acid or iodine in dilute solutions; large nodules are removed by cutting forceps. Chiari employs an electrical current of 10 to 12 milliampères for three to five minutes per sitting. Scheinmann uses common salt sprays or dilute acetic acid by spray or injection, also prolonged inhalation of steam. Michelson employs Leiter's cold coil 95/393

PACHYMENINGITIS.—92/127, 460

Pachymeningitis cervicalis hypertrophica, the hand in 91/68

- **PAGET'S DISEASE OF NIPPLE.**—(*See* "Breast, Diseases of.")
- **PAIN.**
  - In abdominal disease 89/371
  - TREATMENT.—Codeine, gr. j, in a teaspoonful of syrup, and repeated every 2 or 3 hours, or in pill (gr. ss, with ext. gentianæ, t.d., and increased to j grain) in malignant disease. Conium ointment in rectal pain, vaginismus and hæmorrhoids, and in cases of fissure add fer. persulph., grs. x or xij to ung. conii, ℥j 89/371
  - Antipyrine in lung and stomach disease and aneurysm; codeine in pelvic and abdominal disease; exalgin in visceral neuralgia 90/10, 21, 26
  - Pyramidone relieves various neuralgic pains 98/50
- **PALATE.**
  - Classification of pathological palates (illust.) 97/308
  - Deformities of in relation to insanity 97/307
- **PALPITATION.**—87/226, 88/305 (*See* "Heart.")
  - Naja in nervous forms 88/79; nitroglycerin for palpitation associated with anæmia 88/81; spigelia tinct. in the severe forms of palpitation to which rheumatic subjects are liable 88/98
  - Veratrum viride in cardiac cases of functional origin 91/52
  - Cactus for palpitation in anæmia 92/24
- **PALSY.**—(*See* "Paralysis.")
- **PANCREAS, Diseases of.**—90/390
  - Abscess of 94/455
  - Acute inflammation of 95/398, 96/465, 97/428
  - Analysis of pancreatic secretion 92/356
  - Atrophy of 95/397
  - Cancer of, codeine to relieve pain in 90/22
  - Clinical significance of clay-coloured stools without jaundice 90/391
  - Cysts of 93/406, 95/395; incision and drainage correct method of treatment for 91/357
  - Obstruction of 96/466
  - Pancreatic diabetes 92/161, 93/161, 408, 96/212, 97/194 (*See also* "Diabetes.")
  - Rupture of 97/428; scirrhus of 94/456
  - Surgery of 88/387, 89/372, 90/390, 91/355, 92/356, 93/406, 94/454, 95/393, 96/465, 97/428
- **PANNUS.**—87/170, 90/392
- **PAN-OPHTHALMITIS.**—87/166, 97/606 (*See* "Eye, Diseases of.")
- **PAPILLOMA.**
  - Of bile duct 95/299 (*See* "Gall Bladder.")
  - Of larynx 90/342, 95/357, 98/369 (*See* "Larynx.")
  - Of nasal septum 98/393 (*See* "Nose.")
  - Of nose and ear, thuja in 89/70
- **PARACENTESIS.**
  - Abdominal 92/85
  - In pericarditis 98/404 (*See* "Pericarditis.")
  - Spinalis 97/431
- **PARALYSIS.**—87/265, 318, 88/452, 89/374, 91/78, 358, 94/366, 95/398, 96/470, 97/435
  - Acute ascending 98/400
  - Adult spinal 87/357
  - Alcoholic 87/9; alcoholic pseudo-general 94/369
  - Anterior poliomyelitis 97/435
  - Bulbar, the hand in (illust.) 91/64; case of wide-spread nuclear involvement (illust.) 96/190
  - Cerebral, spinal, neuritic 89/374
  - Facial 96/471
  - Following tonsillitis 96/565
  - General 91/78, 96/470, 97/435; in the insane 94/366
  - Infantile amyotrophic lateral sclerosis of the family type 96/190; infantile spinal 87/357, 95/398, 96/471
  - Laryngeal 96/404, 98/369
  - Lateral dislocation at the knee-joint due to paralysis 94/391
  - Landry's 97/435
  - Of chorea 94/164; of the insane 91/358
  - Paralytic luxation at hip-joint 94/391
  - Post-diphtheritic ocular 87/164
  - Saturnine pseudo-general 94/369
  - Spinal 88/452; spastic spinal 91/74, 93/466
  - Surgical operation for the relief of paralysis in Pott's disease 91/349
  - Syphilitic pseudo-general 94/369
  - Treatment of paralytic deformities of the lower extremities 95/407
  - With contractions 89/374
  - TREATMENT. — Nux vomica and strychnia, in *locomotor ataxy* and

where a degree of inflammatory action exists; belladonna and ergot; calabar bean, in *progressive muscular atrophy* and *general paralysis* of the insane; phosphorus, in *temporary paralysis* due to local anæmia of nerve centres, *e.g.*, in debilitated and hysterical persons, and especially before giving strychnia or ignatia 87/318

Belladonna in *adult spinal paralysis* 87/357

Tangena, ext. of the seed in doses of 1 to 1½ grs., in paralytic affections of a toxic nature 88/102

Hyoscine, gr. $\frac{1}{320}$ to $\frac{1}{160}$ nypodermically, controls movements. Salol in *cystitis* due to *myelitis*. In *locomotor ataxia* inunctions of mercurial ointment (ʒj daily) if due to syphilis, following this by pot. iodid., grs. v to xv thrice daily, adding ext. belladonn. ·05 gramme. After this the use of Nauheim and Tölz mineral springs. In non-specific cases, nitrate of silver; for pains, antipyrine hypodermically; for inco-ordination, salicylate of physostigmine (gr. ⅓, aq. ʒiij, and inject about gr. $\frac{1}{20}$). Saline baths for torpid cases. If patients cannot leave home use warm bran, or weak sulphur baths (1 to 3 pounds of bran boiled with 1 or 1½ gallons of water and added to the water of the bath, or sulphate of potassium, 1½ to 3½ oz. for one bath, or the same quantity subsulphate of soda with an ounce of vinegar). Theine, grs. iij hypodermically along spine to relieve pain, or antifebrine, grs. xxx as maximum dose; grs. vij as average dose given with wine 89/45, 374

Orthopædic surgery for *chronic paralysis* 90/380

Spastic: Scudder points out that drugs, electricity, braces, all fail, and advocates division of tendons near the muscular attachments where contraction exists 93/466

Phosphates for paralyses in general 96/55

Tendon grafting for infantile paralysis 97/559

Electricity for infantile paralysis, duboisine sulphate to allay the excitement of general paralysis. Duboisine sulphate, 4 to 1000 solution injected once or twice in twenty-four hours as a means to induce paretic patients to take food 98/72, 319, 403

PARALYSIS AGITANS.—87/357, 88/453, 91/70, 92/357, 93/409, 94/457, 98/401

Insanity of 94/352

Treatment.—Peterson recommends a pill containing ½ to 2 grs. of codeine with $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. hyoscine hydrobromide 92/357

Moretti uses hypodermic injections of atropine, from $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr., repeated once in twenty-four hours. It can be apparently repeated indefinitely 93/409

Duboisine, 2 to 3 deci-milligrammes three times a day hypodermically. Sodium borate, 4 grs. four times a day, increased to two or three times the dose 94/457

Hydrobromate of hyoscyamin (gr. j to ℥j), one drop instilled into the eye, bis die, immediately arrested tremor in 3 cases. Picrotoxin. Also ℞ Strych.. Sulph., Acid Arseniosi, āā gr. j; Ext. Bell., gr. v; Quin. Sulph., ℈ij; Pil. Ferri Carb., ℈ij; Ext. Tarax., ℈j. M. et ft. pil. No. 90. Sig.—One pill ter die 98/401

PARANEPHRIC CYSTS.—91/358

PARANGI.

A tropical contagious disease of the skin; definition of the term "parangi," and appearance of the disease as it is met with in Ceylon 98/401

Treatment.—Removal from infected quarters, good food, and attention to sanitation 98/402

PARANOIA.—94/360, 95/335 (*See* "Insanity.")

PARAPLEGIA. — 89/374 (*See* "Paralysis.")

Ataxic 91/73 (*See* "Locomotor Ataxia.")

PARESIS, General.—98/402 (*See* "Paralysis.")

PAROTITIS.—87/318, 88/388, 89/359

Extirpation of the parotid 97/256

Unusual swelling of the parotid gland 97/255

- Treatment.—Aconite, ♏j ⁄ hourly, in early stage; grey powder, gr. ⅓ t.d.; phytolacca tinct. ♏v, often repeated 87/318

PATELLA, Fracture of.
- Anderson's method of treatment by steel pins 94/392
- Barker's treatment of recent fracture (illust.) 93/231
- Subcutaneous wiring of transverse fracture (illust.) 97/436
- Various operative methods 87/184

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—98/575

PATHOPHOBIA.—94/360
- (Morbid fear.)

PEDICULOSIS.—90/392, 92/357, 93/409, 96/472
- Treatment.—*Pediculi pubis:* A single application of ether spray is useful 90/392
- Brocq employs 1 part sublimate in 500 of vinegar to destroy nits. Fournier advises bathing, followed by inunction of mercurial ointment, ʒj or ʒij, washing with soap and water two hours after, changing underclothes and bed linen, and fumigating outer clothes with sulphur. Alternatives are calomel ointment, 5%, mercurial baths, or corrosive sublimate lotion, *e.g.*, ℞ Corrosive sublimate, 1 part; Alcohol, 100 parts; Water, 400 parts; or ℞ Corrosive Sublimate 1 part, Vinegar 600. Nits are destroyed by vinegar slightly diluted, and a metallic comb is used 92/357
- Benzine kills almost instantaneously pediculi capitis and pubis and the nits when freely applied for a few minutes 93/409
- *Pediculosis corporis:* ℞ Olei Staphisagriæ ʒj; Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon., ʒiij; Adipis ad ℥j. M. Ft. ung. Sulphur next the skin day and night. Application of paraffin oil is speedy and certain 96/472

PEENASH.
- Nose maggots, or so-called vermes nasi. Syringe nostrils with chloroform 96/472

PELVIS.
- Inflammation of 88/388
- Pelvic hæmatocele 89/375
- Pelvic stone of kidney (illust.) 97/347 (*See* "Kidney, Diseases of.")
- Pelvic suppuration complicated by vesical fistulæ 95/139
- Treatment.—The bromides of potassium and sodium in large doses have a marked controlling power over the pelvic circulation, and may be given with advantage in extra-peritoneal hæmatocele 89/376

PEMPHIGUS.—88/393, 89/376, 94/457, 96/473, 97/439, 98/403
- P. neonatorum 93/410
- Produced by rhubarb 92/66
- Treatment.—Arsenic in increasing doses (*See also* 92/20, 96/473, 98/403). Quinine, ol. morrh. or iron, with good diet. *Locally:* Simple ointment, calamine lotion, dusting powder, oleate of zinc or boracic ointment 89/377
- Thiol in 90/46
- Opium in acute cases. *Locally:* Pick's zinc gelatin with carbolic added. Sponging the skin with weak coal tar solution: ℞ Liq. carbonis, ʒj; Glyc., ℥ss; Water, Hj 94/457
- Baths with perchloride of mercury followed by an ointment and an alum dusting powder 20% 96/473
- Belladonna locally 97/439
- Europhen in the form of a 10% ointment with lanolin 98/33

PERICARDITIS.—92/358, 94/318, 95/308, 98/404 (*See* "Heart.")
- Diagnosis of pericardial effusion 97/282
- Indurative mediastino-pericarditis 96/340
- Tuberculous 94/318
- Treatment.—Spigelia in 88/98
- Paracentesis and irrigation of the pericardium have been successfully used to remove fluid or pus 92/358
- Rest and diet with cathartics, diaphoretics and diuretics. Paracentesis when necessary. For suppuration, resection of the sixth rib and drainage 98/404

PERICARDIUM.—(*See* "Heart.")
- Hæmorrhage into 98/267
- Puncture and incision of 97/439

PERICEMENTITIS.
- Phagedænic 95/471, 475

PERICHONDRITIS.—95/356, 98/368
- *Of auricle:* Evaporating lead lotion, ice, or cold coil, while cause is treated. For suppuration, incision 96/258

Sulphide of calcium in ⅛ grain doses in *laryngeal cases* 95/356

PERINÆORRHAPHY.

Tait's operation (illust.) 90/393

PERINÆUM.

Perineal hernia in women 92/290

Repair of after rupture 92/359

PERIOSTITIS.

TREATMENT.—Tinct. phytolacca, gtt. v to x, in 88/82

For *acute periostitis of the femur* in children, early incision is recommended instead of dallying with opium, salicylic acid, evaporating lotions, fomentations, or leeches 92/359

Mastoid periostitis: Application of cold and leeches, incision if necessary, and internally iodide of potassium 96/272

PERITOMY.

In episcleritis 97/230

PERITONEUM.

Flushing of the 91/361

Operations in peritoneal adhesions 96/150

Sensitiveness of 94/50

"Toilet" of the 97/442

Tuberculosis of 90/398

PERITONITIS.—87/318, 89/377, 90/399, 92/360, 93/410, 95/412, 96/473, 97/441, 443

Eight groups of, due to: Traumatism; ulcerative perforation of abdominal viscera; incarcerated hernia and intestinal obstruction; bursting of intra-abdominal abscesses or tumours; puerperal state; idiopathic form and that of obscure causation; localised form; tubercular form 92/360, 361

Etiology of 97/441

Experiments in and conclusions thereon 93/414

Forms of 93/412

Frequency of 96/474

General septic 98/405

Statistics of 93/411

Surgical aspect of 90/401; surgical treatment of 89/377, 91/360

Tubercular 90/403, 92/361, 93/520, 95/415, 96/474, 97/441

TREATMENT.—Opium; also aconite with bryonia. ℞ Tinct. Aconite, ♏x; Tinct. Bryon. Alb. ♏xij; Aq. ad ℥ij. Sig.—ʒj half-hourly till symptoms are relieved. Cocculus indicus (tinct. ♏ij to v) to relieve tympanites; mercury, in small doses, when there is a tendency to fibrinous exudation 87/319

℞ Magnes. Sulph., Sod. Sulph., āā ʒss; Tinct. Belladon., ♏x, 4tus hor., after belladonna and opium failed, proved successful. Salines used early when vomiting and abdominal distension follows operations. Codeia or belladonna as sedatives, but if these fail irrigation and drainage may have to be resorted to. In perforative forms with pulseless and collapsed condition, inject atropine and morphia, and irrigate with hot boracic lotion and drain as soon as the operation can be borne 89/377

Rest; liquid diet with meat juices as well as milk; opium, gr. ¼, with ext. belladonn., $\frac{1}{12}$, every two hours, and if pain is unchecked, give opium. gr. j, as a suppository twice during the twenty-four hours; injection of half to a pint of warm water may be used daily. As an aperient later on, ℞ Ext. Belladonn. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$; Ext. Nuc. Vom. gr. ¼; Aloe Pulv., gr. ¼ to ⅛; Rhei, gr. ½ to j; M.; ft. pil.; to be used once or twice in twenty-four hours and to be stopped if pain comes on; Garrod's compound sulphur lozenge, or equal parts of confections of sulphur and senna may be used as aperients 90/400

Antiseptic laparotomy is not contra-indicated even by collapse except in tubercular forms. Carvi employs permanent drainage in chronic idiopathic peritonitis 92/362

Drainage by gauze, preferably to avoid fistula. Insufflation of sterilised air (air passed through caustic potash moistened with phenic acid). Tuberculous ascites has been treated by injecting through a cannula hypodermic syringefuls of camphorated naphthol after withdrawing a part only of the fluid. The puncture is closed with an antiseptic dressing 95/415

In one case ascites was kept in check by dry dieting and light magnesia 96/475

Intra-venous injection of normal

saline fluid or of artificial serum in shock in abdominal operations and other conditions. Artificial serum, *e.g.*, sod. chlorid., 5 grms.; sod. sulph., 10 grms.; aq. dest., 1 litre 97/443

General septic: Intra-intestinal injection of sulphate of magnesia (or other cathartics) employed during operation on above, followed by grs. x of calomel after patient is removed to bed 98/405

PERITYPHLITIS. — 89/504, 90/487, 93/415

Clinical symptoms of 93/416

Extra-peritoneal and intra-peritoneal forms 90/487

Of rheumatic origin 95/134

PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.—87/14, 90/124, 91/100, 94/73, 95/104 (*See* "Anæmia, Pernicious.")

Conclusions as to the nature of 90/124

Researches on the urine in 91/100

TREATMENT.—Transfusion of human blood strongly recommended. Intestinal antiseptics are used, such as: β-naphthol, grs. ij t.d. post cib. in combination with bismuth salts, preferably the salicylate 94/73, 74

PERTUSSIS.—87/319, 88/398, 89/19, 381, 90/404, 91/367, 92/363, 93/423, 94/458, 96/477, 97/443, 98/406

Effects of vaccination in 92/365

Isolation necessary in 93/423

TREATMENT.—Painting pharynx with resorcin, 1% solution, cocaine, 10% solution, being used previously. Resorcin, 2% spray: ℞ Resorcin (pure), ʒss with Infus. Coca Concentrated, ℥iij. Inhalation of carbolic acid; inhaling coal gas. Insufflations of powders, *e.g.*, quinine with benzoic acid, 3 to 1; quinine with pot. brom. 1 to 4; powdered gum benzoin; tannin; boracic acid; salicylic acid; iodoform; cocaine; bicarbonate of soda and pulverised marble; quinine and powdered benzoin are the most effectual, and next come tannin and pulverised marble. *Internally:* Carbolic acid, glyc. of carbolic ac., ♏ss, for child æt. one year; quinine, gr. ss to j, for nursing children, gr. ij to iij for children 6 years of age, gr. viij for adults; chloral with belladonna and quinine; drosera rotundifolia, tinct. ♏ij to v; æsculus hippocastanum, fl. ext. gtt. xv to lx; belladonna tinct. ♏j to iij; atrop. sulphatis sol. gr. j to water ℥j (dose ♏ij to iv); ipecacuanha, tinct. or vin., ♏j hourly, with or without pot. bromide; for the spasm lobelia, tinct. ♏x; bromides; valerian; chloral and hydrocyanic acid; in severe cases, inhalation of chloroform. ℞ Pot. Bromid. ʒij; Chloral Hyd., ʒss; Syr. Tolu, ℥ss; Aquæ, ℥jss. Sig.—ʒj half-hourly to a child two years old 87/319

Ambrosia; pyridin. Antipyrine, grs. vijss to xv to adults and older children, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ to very young children. Peroxide of hydrogen, *e.g.*, ℞ Hydrogen peroxide (10 vols. strength), ʒvj; Glycerin Pur. ʒiv; Aq. Destill. ad ℥iij; M. Sig.—℥ss five or six times daily; oxymel of squill; sulphurous acid fumigation; ointment of eucalyptol and iodoform, āā ʒss, vaseline, ℥j, applied to nasal mucous membrane; lotions of hyd. perchlor. or boroglyceride may be used similarly 88/11, 85, 399

Hyoscine, gr. $\frac{1}{320}$ to $\frac{1}{160}$ hypodermically. Insufflation with equal parts boric acid and roasted coffee, or muriate of quinine, iij parts, gum arabic, j part; finely powdered boric acid, grs. ij to iij 3tis hor. during the day and once during the night 89/45, 382

Insufflations into the nasal cavity of 1 part of nitrate of silver to 10 parts of magnesia. As an embrocation: ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ʒiv; Ol. Succin., ℥ij; Ol. Caryoph. q.s. to scent strongly; M. From ♏xv to ʒj to be rubbed in well according to the patient's age; the full quantity being for an adult in a day. Phenacetin, 6 grs. in four doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. each for a boy three years old; for an infant, 3 grs. in four doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. each; quinine tannate internally, or perhaps the carbonide subcutaneously 90/405

Bromoform, gtt. ij to v three or four times a day. Oubain, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ every three hours for a child of five years. Terpin hydrate, gr. xx to xlv daily. Ext. ergot, fl. gtt. v in wine or brandy every three or four hours for a child 3 months old. Nitric acid is useful as a tonic. Chloral hydrate diminishes the violence of the symptoms, but does not lessen frequency of attacks nor shorten them. Bromoform, gtt. ij to v, given three or four times daily. Drawing the lower jaw downwards and forwards may arrest the spasm. Eucalyptus oil spray, *e.g.*, ℞ Eucalyptus Oil, ʒij; Terebene, ʒij; Sp. Vin. Rect., ℥iss. The spray is used half an hour before each meal and at bedtime, together with internal use of ℞ Terebene, gtt. j; Magnes. Carb., gr. ij; Tinct. Camph. Comp., ♏x; Aq. ʒj or ij; M. Sig.—Every three hours for a child from 2 to 3 years of age **91/13, 367**

Acetanilide, grs. ss to v daily according to age. Rothe uses: ℞ Ac. Carbolic., gr. xv; Sp. Vin. Rect., gr. xv; Tinct. Iodi, gtt. x; Tinct. Belladonna, gtt. xxx; Aq. Menth. Pip., ℥ij; Syr. Opiat., gr. cl; M. A teaspoonful every two hours for children over two years old. Common thyme, ℥jss to ℥vj daily, combined with syrup of marshmallow, and taken regularly for two weeks at least. Reynolds dissolves quinine in hydrobromic acid, and adds potassium bromide, using grs. iij for a child three years old. Robertson gives pure benzole, ♏ij on sugar, in mucilage, or in capsule for a child six months old. Cachazo advises vaccination **92/363**

Tincture ledum palustre, ♏v to xx. Ullmann discourages use of bromoform and sulphurous acid. Smith found that antipyrine did not influence the course of the complaint. Gassicourt advises antisepsis and isolation. In the catarrhal stage, ipecacuanha in infusion, benzoate of soda, or carbonate of potash, are useful: ℞ Carbonate of Potassa, 3 parts; White Sugar, 10 parts; Water, 100 parts; Cochineal (to colour), 1 part; M. Sig.—Teaspoonful hourly or two hours. Or, ℞ Yellow Sulph. of Antimony, gr. ⅓; Mucil. Acacia, ʒv; Distilled Water, ʒxijss.; Syr. Simp., ʒv; M. Sig.—Teaspoonful hourly. Spray may be used to thin secretion. For cough, morphine is used in Germany and Austria. Sergi and Boicesco use: ℞ Resorcin, Antipyrine, āā 1 part; Syr. of Pine Tree, 30 parts; Solution of Gum, 100 parts; M. Sig.—3 to 4 tablespoonfuls daily, and increase gradually. D'Espine objects to antipyrine as weakening, and tending to pulmonary complications. Some brush the throat with cocaine, 1 in 20 or 1 in 30. Prof. Hirschsprung uses musk in infants. Bromoform, 1 to 5 drops in alcohol, three times a day. Naphthaline, 15 to 20 grammes slowly volatilised. Essence of cypress-leaves and benzine have all been proposed. Johnson recommends thymus vulgaris infusion, teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful, eight to twelve times daily. Moncorvo applies a 10% sterilised solution of resorcin, applying it with a brush to the mucous membrane, and using for the first few brushings a preliminary application of 5 to 10% cocaine solution if required **93/32, 423**

Digitalis to counteract heart strain. Thymus serpyllum tinct., ♏xx to xxx. Rectal injection of carbon dioxide. Rest in bed with administration of sulphurated antimony, gr. ¼ every two hours in catarrhal stage. During convulsive stage inhalation of solution of carbolate of soda, bromide of potash, or salicylate of soda. Relieve coughing by narcotics, anæsthetics, or inhalations of gtt. x to xx in a handkerchief of: ℞ Sulphuric Ether, 4 parts; Essence of Turpentine, 1 part. Also quinine internally, and during the day 2 to 6 teaspoonfuls of: ℞ Ext. Belladonn., grs. viij½; Syr. Ipecac., ℥iv; Antimoniated Water, ʒijss; Distilled Water, ℥iv ʒvjss. Sozoiodol-sodium, grs. iij, blown into the nostril each day. For the cough: ℞ Ext. Belladonn., gr. j; Aluminis, ʒss; Syr. Zingib., Syr. Acac., Aq., āā ℥j **94/458**

Inhalation of ethyl iodide has been advised. Baron uses quinine, especially if acute lung complications exist; ⅙ gr. hydrochlorate is used for each month of age, and 1½ grs. for each year, the dose being given at 6 a.m., and at 2 and 10 p.m. Usually no more than 6½-gr. dose for children over four years is required. In infants: ℞ Sulphonal, gr. j; Creasote, ♏ij; Syr. Tolutani, Aq. āā ℥ij; M. et ft. mist. Sig.—2 teaspoonfuls every two hours. Bromoform may be given thus: ℞ Bromoform, ♏xvj; Sp. Rect., ʒij; Glycerini, ʒxij; Tinct. Cardamom. Comp., ℥ij; M. in the order given. Sig.—A teaspoonful every six hours. N.B.—As the drug is very insoluble, the last dose may be inordinately strong. Nitrite of amyl has been used to check paroxysms: ℞ Amyl Nitrite, ♏xxiv; Alcohol, ʒiij; Glycerin, q.s. ad ℥j; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful for a child ten years old is said to relieve spasm if given immediately before it 95/28, 522

Cocaine internally, gr. j for an adult ter die (average duration of disease under cocaine is three weeks). Antispasmin said to promptly reduce intensity and number of paroxysms; of 5% solution with dilute water of bitter almond, dose for an infant under six months, gtt. ij to v; under one year, gtt. viij to x; two years, gtt. x to xij; three years, gtt. xv to xx. Subcutaneous injection of 2½ cubic centimètres of a 10% sol. of guaiacol and eucalyptol in sterilised oil. Antipyrine mandelate (antipyrine added to mandelic acid) gave good results in fifty to sixty cases 96/477

Menthol spray (menthol, grs. xx to an ounce of liquid vaseline) applied as soon as paroxysm begins. Phenocoll hydrochloride, grs. j to xxx dissolved in water. Tussol. Fresh air 97/444

Euchinin. Insufflation of resina benjols. Antipyrine and bromide of soda combined, *e.g.*, for a child eight months, antipyrine, gr. ss, with gr. ij of sodium bromide every two hours. Ozone inhalation. Ichthyol, grs. ¾ to iij daily in pill form 98/33, 406

PESSARIES.

Air pessaries 95/553
For dysmenorrhœa 94/199
Intra-uterine stem pessary 97/647
Use of 87/400; of stem pessaries 95/454

PHARYNGITIS AND PHARYNGEAL CATARRH.—83/400, 89/383, 90/406, 91/370, 93/425, 505, 94/460, 96/478, 484, 97/446, 448, 98/407

Acute tonsillitis 89/384; and pharyngitis 92/493
Affections of pharynx in relation to asthma 92/109
Atrophic pharyngitis 94/461
Cancer of pharynx 97/446
Catarrh of pharynx and larynx 93/505; erysipelas of 93/427, 94/461
Causation of chronic naso-pharyngitis 98/407
Chronic hypertrophic pharyngitis 89/384, 90/406, 91/370, 98/408
Dry pharyngitis and tea drinking 89/383
Enlarged pharyngeal tonsil 94/460
Faucial and pharyngeal tenesmus 91/451
Granular pharyngitis 94/461
Hypertrophy of pharyngeal tonsil 96/478
Naso-pharyngeal polypus 98/408
Neuroses of the pharynx 96/484
Pharyngeal herpes 97/296; pharyngeal spasm in tabes 96/484
Pharyngo-mycosis 94/460
Retro-pharyngeal abscess 94/461, 98/408
Tubercular ulceration of pharynx 94/461

TREATMENT.—Æsculus hippocastanum for pharyngeal catarrh; hamamelis for all relaxed conditions of the pharyngeal and laryngeal walls; hydrastis in the form of lotions, injections, or powders for nasal or post-pharyngeal catarrh; iodol; phytolacca in tonsillitis and follicular sore throat; chloride of sodium as a gargle for pharyngeal catarrh 88/9, 58, 62, 68, 82, 92

Cocillana bark. Menthol, 5 to 20% solution in acute pharyngitis; 25% solution in chronic cases. ℞ Iodine, gr. vj; Pot. Iodid., gr. xx; Aq. ℥iij; Menthol, ʒjss; Glycerin, ʒvj;

M. Application in chronic pharyngitis. Application of 20 to 30% solution of lactic acid in *dry pharyngitis.* Application of crude pyroligneous vinegar in *chronic hypertrophic pharyngitis.* In *acute tonsillitis*, 5 to 10% sol. of cocaine relieves; a purge is given followed by sod. salicylate, and application of icebag or Leiter's cold coil. If suppuration is inevitable calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ every three or four hours and poulticing assist speedy maturation **89**/34, 53, 383

Sozoiodol for nasal and pharyngeal disorders. Bichromate of potash solution, gr. j to ℥ij water; dose, ♏iij to x, in chronic pharyngeal and laryngeal catarrh **90**/40, 406

Hydrastis canadensis, liquid extract, as local application for *chronic pharyngitis.* Trichloracetic acid applied on a probe to mucous membrane. Application of cautery to nasal mucous membrane after previous use of cocaine, 10%. For mere astringent action trichloracetic acid dissolved in equal weight of glycerin with a little iodine and iodide of potassium added as paint for throat. If veins be much enlarged they are destroyed by the galvano-cautery **91**/32, 370

Salol, grs. lx to xc daily, has been employed in *acute pharyngitis* **92**/493

In *chronic pharyngitis* the following is much used: ℞ Ac. Carbol. Cryst., Camphor, āā gr. xv; Glycerin, Aq. Dest., āā ℥ij. Painted on three times a day. "Goddard's astringent gargle": ℞ Fol. Rosæ Rub., ʒij; Aq. Bullientis, ℥v; Ac. Sulphurici dil. ʒss. Infuse, strain when cold, and add: ℞ Mel. depurati, ℥j; Ac. Tannici, ℈ij; Aluminis, ʒij; Sp. Vin. Rect., Aq. Rosæ, āā ℥vj; M. Another gargle as follows: ℞ Red Rose Petals, ʒij; Pomegranate, Rind, ʒiv; Boiling Water, ℥vj. Infuse, strain and add: ℞ Alum, ʒij: Clarified Honey, ℥j. Mix, filter. For erysipelas of pharynx, Havilland Hall keeps patients in a temperature of 66%, applying an ice collar to neck, with pellets of ice to suck. If seen early, and only the pharynx is attacked, tinct. ferri perchlor., ♏xx, and the same quantity of glycerin may be given every three or four hours; but if any spasmodic dyspnœa threaten, grs. x to xxviij pot. bromide should be substituted. If laryngeal stenosis increase, paint with 20% solution cocaine hydrochlorate, and if no improvement follow in half an hour, free scarification with Mackenzie's guarded lancet is best. Sinapisms to throat, chest, back and shoulder blades, may be used to bring erysipelas to surface. Helbing advocates similar treatment in phlegmonous pharyngitis, applying gtt. iij or iv of croton oil over skin between angle of jaw and larynx, but the resulting eczema is a drawback. Ryland uses blisters. Gibbs and Durham advise applying strong solution (grs. lxxx to ℥j) nitrate of silver to mucous surfaces before œdema begins. A saturated solution of iodoform has also been found of service. Ammonium salicylate, grs. xx every three hours when temperature high and a tendency to cerebral complication. Tracheotomy may be required **93**/427

For general thickening, swabbing out with Lugol's solution: ℞ Iodine Bic., gr. vj; Iodide of Potass, gr. xij; Ol. Menth. Pip., ♏xij; Glyc., ℥j. Slight forms of *granular pharyngitis* may be treated with trichloracetic acid in strong solution. For *erysipelas*, ice, cocaine, and sublimate sprays. For *tubercular ulceration* galvano-cautery and lactic acid **94**/461

Iodovasagen for *syphilitic pharyngitis* **96**/48

Method of treating superficial *syphilitic adhesion* between the soft palate and the wall of the pharynx **97**/448

Chronic Naso-pharyngitis: Remove septal deviations, ridges, spurs, etc. The following solutions useful: ℞ Sod. Bicarb., Sod. Bibor., Sod. Chlorid., āā gr. j; Sach. Alb., grs. xxxvj. Dissolve in a wineglassful of hot water. ℞ Alpha Naphthol, grs. xlv; Alcohol, ℥x. A teaspoonful to a quart of boiled water. ℞

Liquid Vaseline, ℥ss; Salol, Resorcin, Bismuth Salicylas, āā $\frac{1}{20}$; M. New method of removing polypi (naso-pharyngeal) 98/407
Follicular Tonsillitis: Creasote in conjunction with tinct. of myrrh and glycerin as a gargle. Benzoate of soda internally and mild antiseptic gargles as prophylactic means when epidemic; or intestinal injection of carbolic acid, ♏ix of a 2 to 3% sol. two or three times a week 98/409
Acute Ulcerative Tonsillitis: Remove as much of the tonsil as possible, cutting well below the floor of ulcer, and apply to cut surface iodised phenol 98/409
Tuberculosis of Tonsils: Tonsillotomy insufficient; they should be removed entirely by écraseur, or shelled out by finger 98/410
Pharyngeal Spasm in Tabes: A case recorded where a single *suspension* relieved the spasm, which did not return 96/484
Neuro-trophic lesion of the Velum Palati, Uvula and Tonsil: Case recorded, recovery at the end of four weeks on following treatment: Pot. iod., bichloride of mercury, and large doses of bicarb. of sodium and potassium and salicylate of sodium; locally, after cocainisation, the ulcer was treated with Seiler's solution (half strength), carbolic acid nebulised, peroxide of hydrogen sprays, and later with eucalyptol and nitrate of silver solution 96/484

PHARYNGO-MYCOSIS.
TREATMENT.—Anhydrous chromic acid fused on a probe locally. Iodo-iodated zinc solution, galvano-cautery, and chloride of zinc 94/460

PHARYNX, Disorders of.—88/400, 89/383, 93/425, 94/460, 96/478, 484, 97/448, 98/407 (*See* "Pharyngitis and Pharyngeal Catarrh" and "Pharyngo-mycosis.")
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PHIMOSIS.—(*See also* "Circumcision.")
Circumcision — modus operandi 87/322, 89/384
Complete excision of penis for carcinoma 89/385
Tubercular infection after circumcision performed after the Jewish ritual 89/384
Sanoform in 98/56

PHLEBITIS.
Of the lateral sinus, Macewen's treatment 95/220
The following are anodyne preparations: ℞ Ext. Bell., Ext. Hyoscyam., āā grs. xxx; Benz. Lard, ʒj; M. Or, ℞ Chloroform, ℥ij; Camphor Lin., ʒij; Glycerin, ʒiv; M. Or, ℞ Ichthyol, grs. xv; Lanolin, ʒj 98/410

PHLEBOTOMY.
Hepatic 87/293

PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.
Hamamelis in 88/58

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMATIONS.
Phlegmonous gastritis 98/505
Formalin in powder for 97/40
Application of alcohol, 60 to 90% on cotton wool covered with perforated waterproof, the skin being previously washed with ether and any wound covered with antiseptic mull 97/448
Airol in phlegmonous inflammations caused by streptococci 98/12

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Gallicine in 96/43 (*See* "Cornea.")
Keratoconjunctivitis 96/299
Ophthalmia 91/346

PHONIC SPASM.—97/361 (*See* "Larynx.")

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Glycero-phosphates in 95/30, 96/55

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Compression of for hiccough 93/284

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Tubercular bacilli and heredity in 87/323
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TREATMENT.—*Antiseptics and Inhalations*: Iodoform, gr.   to v; creasote, gtt. j to ij, in ol. morrh. also inhaled; hydrarg. perchlor. (?). *Inhalations:* Carbolic acid with or without creasote; turpentine; eucalyptus oil; tinct. benzoin co.; sulphurous acid vapour; also, ℞ Ol. Pini Sylvestris, ♏lxxx; Kaolin, gr. xx; Ac. Sulphurosi, B.P. ad ℥j. Sig.—gtt. v to x, inhaled t.d. ℞ Ol. Eucalypti, ♏lxxx; Kaolin, gr. xx; Ac. Sulphurosi, B.P. ad ℥j. ℞ Ac. Sulphurosi, ℥ss; Tinct. Benzoini Co., ℥ss. Injections into pulmonary parenchyma and lung cavities, hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 2000, 1 in 1000, and 1 in 100; turpentine; creasote with alcohol, 1 in 10; perchloride of mercury, 0·5 to 1000; carbolic acid; iodoform, gr. j, dissolved in ether, ♏v; or eucalyptus 87/326
Phenyl acetic and phenyl-propionic acids and sulpho-carbolate of soda gr. v to x 88/406
Ol. menth. pip. as inhalation. Menthol inhalations and injections in laryngeal and pulmonary forms, may be combined with lactic acid treatment. Menthol, 20% in olive oil, injected twice daily for about two months, using ♏v of the solution in a pint of boiling water as inhalation, or this may be dropped on cotton wool and placed over the nose or mouth, and thus dysphagia is relieved 89/59, 386
Guaiacol: ℞ Guaiacol Pur., ♏xv ad xxx; Aq. Dest., ℥vj; Sp. Vin. Rect., ʒvj. A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful two or three times a day, after food, in water. ℞ Guaiacol, ʒiijss; Tr. Gentian Co., ℥j; Sp. Vin. Rect., ℥viij; Vini Xerici., q.s. ad Oj. Sig.—A tablespoonful two or three times a day in a wineglassful of water. Perles of creasote and iodoform; inhalation and internal use of aniline with acetanilide, giving iron at the same time; myrtol, two capsules (containing 15 grms. each) every two hours; phenyl-propionic and phenyl-acetic acid; hot air treatment; inhalation of pulverised biniodide of mercury; antiseptic inhalations from a perforated zinc inhaler, the following combinations

being used: (1,) ℞ Iodoformi, gr. xxiv; Creasoti, ♏iv; Ol. Eucalypti, ♏viij; Chloroformi, ♏xlviij; Alcoholis, Ætheris, āā q.s. ℥ss; M. (2,) ℞ Tinct. Iodi Ætherealis, Ac. Carbolici, āā ʒij; Creasoti, ʒj; Sp. Vin. Rect., ad ℥j; M. (3,) ℞ Creasoti, ʒj; Alcoholis, ad ℥ss; M. Subcutaneously carbolic acid, eucalyptol, iodoform, iodine, arsenic, and salicylic acid have all been used, liquid vaseline being the best diluent; creasote, 20 to 30% solution, in pure oil of cloves, injecting ♏xvj into the tissue of thigh or abdomen, and employing massage over seat of injection, and then repeating the dose; intrapulmonary injections of mercury bichloride, iodoform, iodol, creasote (the three last being dissolved in eucalyptus oil, or in vaseline, or in the camphor carbolate), and mercury biniodide have been used, the last being preferred **90/409**

For administration of creasote by mouth or rectum, an emulsion is used, composed of cod-liver oil, 40 parts, mucilage of acacia, 60 parts, and creasote, ♏ij, to each drachm of emulsion, increasing the dose. ℞ Guaiacol, ʒj; Tinct. Gent. Co., ℥vij; M. Sig.—gtt. x in water three times a day after meals, increasing dose up to ♏vijss of guaiacol thrice daily. Guaiacol, combined with iodoform, maltine and cod-liver oil, is useful **91/377**

Smith injected ♏x to xx of camphor carbolate into the apices, at first every two or three days, and then daily with benefit **92/28**

The formulæ of oily solutions for injection are as follows:—*Pignol's solution;* ℞ Eucalyptol, grs. ccxvi; Guaiacol, grs. lxxv; Iodoform, grs. xv; Olive (or Almond) Oil, to ℥iijss. *Morel-Lavallée's solution:* ℞ Eucalyptol, grs. clxxxv; Guaiacol, grs. lxxv; Iodoform, grs. lx; Olive Oil, to ℥iijss. The hypodermic dose is from ♏l to ccx in twenty-four hours **92/60**

To disinfect tuberculous sputa, carbolic acid, 4%, with hydrochloric acid, 2% added; sulpho-carbolic acid, 2 to 5%, or creolin, 10%, are best **92/367**

Picot uses a solution containing iodoform, 1 c.grm., guaiacol, 5 c.grms. to the cubic centimètre of olive oil and vaseline, injecting 1 cubic centimètre into the supra spinous fossæ, increasing the dose to 3. Sée advises two or three hours daily to be passed in a cabinet of compressed air containing the vapours of creasote mixed with eucalyptus. Gavoy found iodoform, 1% in sweet almond oil, a useful hypodermic injection, and Roussel uses eucalyptol, 20% in pure sterilised olive oil. Lannelongue injects chloride of zinc, 2 or 3 drops of 10% solution in several spots round a tuberculous joint; he has used 20% for the epididymis, and 40% for the lungs **92/371**

Lépine injects goat's blood or serum subcutaneously, and Semmola uses dog's blood in the same way. Cantharidin and cantharidinate of potash have been employed hypodermically. Henage Gibbs and Shurly report some success with inhalations of chlorine gas, and the hypodermic use of iodine and chloride of gold and sodium. Tillmans injects 10% sterilised mixtures of iodoform, glycerin or iodoform oil, 5 grms. at a time. Blake White has substituted the subcutaneous injection of chloride of gold and sodium and iodide of manganese, guarded with a small amount of morphia or codeia and atropia, for the intra-pulmonary injection; he considers cyanide or iodide of gold specially indicated in laryngeal complications **92/379**

Terebinthinates, the balsams, helenin, salol, or the salts of lime, *e.g.*, terpin hydrate (1 part) and salol (2 parts) mixed together, of which 10, 15, or even 30 grs. may be given three times a day, after meals. This may be used where there is high fever, or in hæmorrhagic cases, and where creasote is therefore contra-indicated. Sommerbrodt also uses large doses (15 to 60 grs. by weight daily) in cod-liver oil capsules, or Hofmann's mixture (creasote 1, gentian tinct. 2), 20 to 80 drops freely diluted in wine or water. Freudenthal uses creasote, 10 parts, tinct. gent. co., 20 parts, beginning with 2 drops three times a day, increasing 1 drop daily until the maximum of 100 drops three times a day is reached. Kinnicutt opposes large doses as quite unnecessary. Shingleton Smith gives guaiacol in 60 to 90 minim doses daily, either in capsule or dissolved in cod-liver oil, or with tincture of gentian, and prefers 50% sterilised solution in almond oil for hypodermic or intra-pulmonic use, of which ʒj may be used daily, and continued several weeks. Dujardin-Beaumetz uses a 1 in 15 solution of creasote in pure olive oil, sterilised by heat for hypodermic administration. Massalengo and Silvestri used injections into the supra-spinous fossa of 1 part iodoform and 5 parts guaiacol, in 100 of sterilised oil of sweet almonds. Benzosol has in some cases been substituted for guaiacol. White injects $\frac{1}{25}$ gr. of gold and manganese, combined with a few minims of carbolic acid, 1%. Nadaud claims success by hypodermic injection of aristol: he dissolves 1 part with 100 parts almond oil, and injects 1 c.c. daily; 3 c.c. daily being the maximum. Renzi uses iodine: ℞ Aq. Dest., gr. 1000; Iodine, gr. 1; Pot. Iod., gr. 3; Sodium Chlor., gr. 6. 500 to 550 grs. were used by mouth. Passerini uses monochloraphenol as inhalation. Héricourt recommends dog's serum. Inhalations of hydrogen dioxide were used by Gabrilovicz for laryngitis, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and in early stages of laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis. Coronilas obtained satisfactory results with sulphide of carbon inhalations; he uses: ℞ Carbon Sulphide, 15 grms.; Calcium Phosphate, 10 grms.; Water, 100 grms. Every eight or ten days the supply is renewed, increasing the sulphide of carbon 5 grms., until 30 grms. have been reached 93/379

Oleum succini as application to chest. Phenic acid injection with eucalyptol: ℞ Eucalyptol, 10 parts; Phenic Acid, 10 parts; Vegetable Oil, 100 parts; or: ℞ Eucalyptol, 15 parts; Phenic Acid, 15 parts; Vegetable Oil, 100 parts; or: ℞ Eucalyptol, 20 parts; Phenic Acid, 20 parts; Vegetable Oil, 100 parts. Hudeod gives creasote per rectum if necessary: ℞ Creasote, 3 grms.; Cognac, 10 grms.; Distilled Water, 200 grms.; this is used once or twice daily after an evacuating enema, if the latter is required. To prevent self-infection of intestinal tract bismuth and charcoal are best for gastric portion; sodic salicylate or benzoate camphor, or ammonium benzoate for the small intestine, and for the large bowel β-naphthol or charcoal. Saccharine is said to be the best disinfectant for the mouth. Iodoform, naphthalin, α-and β-naphthols and hydronaphthol have been proposed by Bouchard. Carbolic acid in keratin-coated pills is growing in favour as an intestinal antiseptic; cresol, thymol, chlorophenol, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, eugenol, tribromophenol may be of some service. The carbonates of eugenol, chlorophenol and pyrocatechin are becoming popular, and the first named may be given in daily doses of 75 grs. or more. Antiseptic inhalations are unsatisfactory. Inunctions of iodoform and others may assist in the treatment of articular tuberculosis. Intra-pulmonary injections are hardly justifiable. The use of pocket and other spittoons is insisted upon, and their proper disinfection is essential 94/24, 30, 468

Guaiacol *hypodermically, e.g.*, ℞ Guaiacol, 5%; Salol, 3%; Glymol, 100%; M. Or, Guaiacol, 5%; Thymol, 2%; Glymol, 100%; M. *Internally:* ℞ Guaiacol, gr. iv; Salol, gr. iij; Glymol, ʒj; M. Or, ℞ Guaiacol, gr. iv; Thymol, gr. ij; Glymol, ʒj; M. Tuberculin in *small quantities* harmless for diagnostic purposes, *e.g.*, $\frac{2}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{10}$ milligrm. for first, $\frac{1}{2}$ a milligrm. for second injection 97/455

Cough: Creasote; cerii oxalas, pulv. gr. v to x, dry on the tongue; ethyl bromide, inhaled; nitroglycerin tablets; verbascum thapsus or mullein plant is a very soothing demulcent; lactic acid, ♏x bis in die 87/327

Acalypha; carbonic acid gas; lachnanthes; potentilla, in obstructed respiration; spartein, for cough; ipecacuanha and ammonia, when cough is loose and feeble; a linctus containing morphia or opium, with hydrocyanic acid or bromide, at night, if hard and frequent; pure terebene, if there is much dyspnœa; if breath is offensive, a dry inhalation through Coghill's respirator, *e.g.*, creasote; iodine; carbolic acid; eucalyptus, etc., with a few drops of chloroform, to allay cough; belladonna and stramonium, for spasmodic cough 88/1, 31, 72, 83, 96, 408

Acetanilide: ℞ Acetanilide, Vin. Ipecac., āā ʒj; Tinct. Lactucæ, ʒj; M.; gtt. xx 3tis hor. in advanced cases with high temperature and constant cough. Calc. sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, modifies suppuration process. Hypnone, gtt. v, inhaled every four hours, checks cough and expectoration. Ipecacuanha wine, pure or dilute, as spray in fibroid phthisis. Iodine with liquid vaseline, subcutaneously, lessens cough and expectoration in tuberculosis with abundant secretion. ℞ Eucalyptol. Pur., 5 parts; Vaselini Liq. Medic., 20 parts; M. Used subcutaneously, also lessens cough and expectoration. Creasote, beginning with ♏j increased to ♏xij t.d., either in capsules or well diluted in lukewarm water or combined with tincture of gentian, rectified spirit, and extract of coffee; some take it in ol. morrh., and others with cocoa powder. Guaiacol has been substituted for creasote. Tolu balsam obviates nausea and vomiting of creasote. ℞ Pure Beech Creasote, c.grms. v; Purified Norway Pitch, Tolu Balsam, āā c.grms. vijss; M. To make one capsule, 4 being given daily increased to 12. Pure terebene relieves cough and dyspnœa. Super-alimentation method of Debove is valuable if anorexia, nausea, and vomiting prevent food being taken 89/10, 27, 47, 387

Syrup. apomorphinæ hydrochlorat. alone, or combined with ipecacuanha or squills, or with hydrobromic acid, chloroform, paregoric, and other sedatives 90/414

Antiphthisin hypodermically, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimètre increased until $\frac{5}{10}$ reached, improves general condition, decreases area of lung involved, diminishes secretion, and appears to have a *curative* effect and is without danger. Serum treatment has made little progress. Bromoform, in apyretic patients showing a cachectic state with abundant expectoration, but no lung softening. The following useful for cough: ℞ Codeine, gr. iv; Sp. Chloroform, ʒjss; Syrup. Virg. Prun., ʒij; Aquam ad ℥iv; M. A teaspoonful frequently to allay hacking cough 97/458. Peronin, 0·31 to 0·62 gr., for cough 98/419

Diarrhœa: Thymol, gr. xxx daily in 2½-gr. pills; or lactic acid 89/391

β-naphthol, betol, hydra-naphthol, and sozo-iodol 90/415

Salol useful, but apt to irritate kidneys 91/379

Checked by djamboe 95/22

Diarrhœa and vomiting: Calomel, gr. j, with opium, gr. ss, 'acts like a charm'; or the following: ℞ Acid. Sulph. Dil., Nepenthe, āā ♏x; Syrup. Aurantii, ʒj; M. Ex. aquæ sumend 98/417

Fever: Quillaia; antipyrine, gr. xv; quinine, salicylates and antifebrine 88/86, 407

Strophanthus, ♏iij to vj every six hours as antipyretic; phenacetin, grs. v to viij, given just before the time of rise of temperature; antifebrine, grs. iij to viij, is more liable to cause sweating 89/68, 389

Hæmoptysis: Lamium album.: ℞ Tinct. Flor. Lamii Alb., ℥iv; Syr. Sacch., ℥ij; Aq. Dest., ℥ix; half a teaspoonful hourly. Gallic and tannic acids alone or combined, ext. ergot. liq.; tinct. hamamelis;

lead acetate; oil of turpentine; counter-irritation by a blister; tannic acid has been injected into the lung itself with good results 89/51, 390
Hydrastis and iodoform 90/415
Andrew advises aconite to lower blood pressure in hæmoptysis. Nothnagel uses morphine in hæmoptysis to allay cough. Cesari advocates antipyrine as a local hæmostatic 92/375
Menthol, 10 or 30% oleaginous solution, best in liquid vaseline applied with a cotton-wool brush; lactic acid, 25% of pure acid gradually increased to 100% and applied daily; it is also used subcutaneously, 5 to 10 drops of a 20 to 30% solution being injected into the submucous tissues of the larynx. Biniodide of mercury, 1 in 500, aqueous solution with potassic iodide, is a useful application; camphorated naphthol locally applied; creolin, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% watery solution, brushed on, or as a gargle (1 to 5%) in diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc.; application of the galvano-cautery 90/423
Balsam of Peru, about ·5 to 1 gramme, injected into veins in mucilage with almond oil and chlorate of sodium, 1 in 400 91/378
Menthol dissolved in 12% olive oil with pure creasote, 2% added, injected in larynx in laryngeal phthisis 91/380
Galvano-cautery; curetting 94/404, 97/364
Gastric symptoms and vomiting: Pepsin before and hydrochloric acid or pancreatin after meals 95/421
Bismuth in large doses along with chalk, opium or calcined magnesia 96/226
Forced feeding of easily digested food. Silver nitrate for anorexia: ℞ Argent. Nit., grs. vijss; Micæ Panis, q.s.; M. Ft. pil. 50. One to be taken with each meal. *Vomiting*: Sucking ice after meals, chloroform water with equal parts of ordinary water, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls every ten minutes; also menthol internally in small doses, and application of a 10% sol. of bromide of pot. in glycerin to pharynx diminishes its sensibility. Wine of opium, 2 or 3 drops, or for the vomiting which follows excessive cough: ℞ Morph. Hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; Aq. Dest., ℥iv; M. Sig.—ʒj to ij as needed 98/416
Acid dyspepsia: ℞ Prep. Chalk, Calcin. Magnesia, āā grs. iv; Binox. of Manganese, gr. ij; Powd. Bell. Leaves, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; M. For one dose, to be taken after eating. Add to this powd. opium, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, if much pain 98/417
Night-sweats: Zinc oxide, gr. 2, with ext. belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Ft. pil.; atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$, at bedtime; pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ of the nitrate, bis in nocte; extract muscariæ; coto bark, ext. liq. ♏ij to viij; hydriodate of hyoscyamine, gr. $\frac{1}{140}$, in pill or subcutaneously; Dover's powder, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; agaricus (?) 87/328
Agaricus as a palliative; terpin hydrate in doses of grs. ij to vj; arsenic, picrotoxin, quinine, strychnine and phosphate of lime 88/10, 102, 407
Agaricin, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, at bedtime and repeated twice during night 89/11
Camphoric acid, gr. xxx 91/379
For night sweats, Coombemale uses tellurate of soda, 5 c.grm. doses, but camphoric acid, 15 gr. doses at 2 a.m. is preferable. Erede uses sulphonal, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grm., given in the early evening 92/376
Tellurate of potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ at night 93/387
Chloralose, grs. ix in cachet, the dose being repeated in half an hour, and twice afterwards at the same interval if necessary 96/581
Ammonium chloride, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$, in milk every three or four hours. Cotoine, in 4 c.grm. doses. Tinct. of belladonna in combination with liquor arsenicalis. Externally, the following lotion: Chloral Hyd., 6 grms.; Aq Dest. and Alcohol, āā 100 grms. 97/461
Camphoric acid, in 20 to 60 gr.-doses. Tellurate of sodium, *e.g.*, dissolve 2 or 3 grs. in 2 ozs. of 90% alcohol, and give a small teaspoonful night and morning in a little water (it imparts a garlic odour to

the breath). Acetate of lead, 1½ grs. daily as pill; pilocarpine; sulphonal; strychnine 98/391

Open Air or Climatic treatment 88/404, 89/386, 90/415, 91/383, 97/461, 98/412

Serum treatment: Anti-tuberculous serum may be considered as a remedy for the local symptomatic processes in the extensive forms with fusion, cavities, and a high temperature, or as a curative in limited and initial forms. "Tuberculin-remainder" only efficacious in initial forms 98/413

Sleeplessness: Hypnone, 3 capsules at bedtime, each 10 c.grms. 89/47

Chloralamide, grs. xxx to xlv 91/21

Tonics: Maltine, dilute mineral acids, phosphoric acid and strychnia 88/407; soda hypophosphite, grs. v thrice daily 92/375; sodium fluoride 96/60

PHYSIOLOGICAL STIGMATA AND INSANITY.—97/307

PIGMENTATION OF THE SKIN.

To bring about peeling of the skin the following is applied several times a day: ℞ Resorcin, ʒjss; Oxide of Zinc, ʒijss; Pure Anhydrous Silica, gr. xxx; Lard, ʒvj; Olive Oil, ʒij. In three or four days apply: ℞ White Gelatin, ʒj; Oxide of Zinc, gr. xlv; Pure Glycerin at 30°, ♏lxxv; Distilled Water, ʒij. Warm before application and protect by cotton wool afterwards. *To remove freckles:* ℞ Corrosive Sublimate, gr. vij; Distilled Water, ℥vj; Sp. Camphor, ℥ss; Rose Water, ʒv. Apply on compresses and follow up the peeling by simple ointment. Ointments containing sulphur, 30 to 50%, or caustic soda, 3 to 5%, may be used, or: ℞ Hydrarg. Ammoniat., Bismuth Subnitr., āā partes, ijss; Olei Olivæ, partem j; Ung. Glyc., partes 4; or: ℞ Naphthol β, partes v-x; Zinci Ox. Pulv. Amyli, āā partes xijss; Vaseline ad partes l. *For pigmentation of pregnancy:* ℞ Zinci Ox., gr. iv; Hydrarg. Ox. flav., gr. xvj; Ol. Ricini, Ol. Theobrom., āā ℥iijss; Otto Rosæ, gtt. x. Tattooing 94/474

PILES.—87/211, 88/285, 89/270, 90/427, 92/265, 93/257, 259, 94/314, 96/339, 97/278, 98/268 (*See also* "Hæmorrhoids.")

Excision of 92/267

TREATMENT.—℞ Bismuth Subnit., ʒij; Hydrarg. Subchlor., ʒj; Vaseline, ℥j; M.; Ft. ung. ℞ Liq. Plumb. Subacet., ℥j; Liq. Opii Sedativus, ℥ss; M. A teaspoonful of the lotion to be mixed with two teaspoonfuls of milk. For *internal piles* aperients are required as follows: ℞ Pil. Hydrarg., gr. ss; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ss; Pulv. Rhei, gr. ss; Ol. Juniperi, ♏j; M; or, ℞ Mag. Sulph., grs. xx; Liq. Ammon. Acet., ʒss; Pot. Nitrat., grs. xv; Liq. Ext. Cascara, ♏x; to be taken two or three times a day. Hazeline as a rectal injection; injection of carbolic acid, 1 in 10 90/427

Casearia esculenta in 91/18

After a motion bathe with warm water and apply: ℞ Ung. Ox. Hydrarg. Rub., 1 part; Ung. Cetacei, 3 parts; M. ℞ Chrysarobin, gr. j; Coca Butter, grs. xxx; Iodoform, gr. ¼; Belladonna Ext., gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Ft. suppos. ℞ Chrysarobin, grs. xiv; Iodoform, grs. v; Belladonna Ext., grs. x; Vaseline, ʒss; M. Sig.—This is to be applied as an antiseptic and soothing ointment. ℞ Iodide of Potassium, grs. xxx to lxxv; Powdered Iodine, grs. v; Glycerin, ʒx; M. For external use. Hot sitz-bath daily, and application of tampons covered with this glycerole 94/315

Nitrate of silver, painting once daily with a 2% sol.; collodion for external piles, dropping it on fibres of cotton-wool, which are spread over the piles each morning after defæcation 98/268

PIROGOFF'S AMPUTATION.

Modification of 96/162

PITYRIASIS.—87/328, 96/485

Of the ear 94/232

TREATMENT.—Arsenic and mercury are the more important internal remedies. Externally, acid lotions, borax, tar and mercury ointments are much employed 87/328

Phytolacca dec. 88/82

Pityriasis Capitis: Thoroughly wash head with potash soap, then apply sulphur ointment, 1 to 3 in 30 of ung. simplex twice weekly. If much falling off of hair, 2 to 10% of cantharides tinct. should be added. Other remedies are: Resorcin, sublimate, sulpho-phenate of zinc, or pyrogallic acid, ʒj to ℥j, applied at night and washed off in the morning 96/485

PITYRIASIS ROSEA.—89/392

TREATMENT.—As the affection gets well of itself little or no treatment is called for. Boracic acid ointment to allay itching; calamine lotion with ♏x of liq. carbonis detergens to ℥j 89/392

PITYRIASIS RUBRA.—88/408, 89/392, 93/430, 96/486, 97/464

TREATMENT.—Arsenic in large and long continued doses; diuretics; enveloping body in bandages soaked in calamine liniment, using an aperient if necessary, and giving ℞ Pot. Bicarb., grs. xx, Ac. Citrici, grs. xij, Quin. Sulph., grs. iij to v, taken effervescing and repeated every four hours 89/392

Solanum nigrum, 30 to 60 grme. doses, with vegetable diet cured one case. Thyroid tabloids improved another, where arsenic had failed 96/486

Case reported where thyroid failed, patient improving under baths and external application of salicylic acid and tar 97/464

Potass iodide in heroic doses 93/430

PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR.—95/478

TREATMENT.—Chrysarobin and tincture of iodine are good, but losophan has fewer drawbacks. Benzine is much used in France 95/479

An ointment of bi-sulphite of lime made up into a cream with lanolin and vaseline, followed by prolonged use of Eichhoff's quinine soap. When disease extensive, wash with soap and hot water in morning and in the evening apply ℞ Resorcin, Salicylic acid, āā 1·0; Sulph. Precip. 5·0; Lanolini, Vaselini, Sebi āā 25·0. M: Ft. ung. Sulphur baths. The clothes to be disinfected 96/486

PLACENTA.

Adherent 90/371; curettement of the uterus for 98/353

In extra-uterine gestation 93/444

Management of 87/282, 94/400, 95/352

Placenta prævia 88/338, 92/312, 97/351, 98/357 (*See* "Labour.")

Treatment of placenta prævia in cases of hæmorrhage 91/406

PLAGUE.

Bacillus of 98/422; contagious as well as infectious 98/422; diagnosis of 98/426; disinfection after 98/432; importance of sanitation; incubation period 98/424; inoculation against 98/432; predisposition to 98/424; prophylaxis 98/427; purification of room after 98/433; serum treatment of 98/432; sex and age 98/423; symptoms of 98/424; varieties of 98/426

International Sanitary Conference at Venice—summary of report of 98/619

Stimulants in 97/464

TREATMENT.—*Bubonic Plague*: Hygienic and dietetic treatment 98/429. *External applications:*—If temp. high 15 drops of creasote rubbed in near the axilla and sponging with ℞ Thymol, grs. xl, Sp. Lavand. ʒij; Sp. Vin. Rect. ʒiij; Ac. Acet. Dil. ʒiij; Aq. Rosæ, ad ℥xvj. Mustard plasters to limbs and heart if signs of heart failure, and over epigastrium if vomiting or hiccough. Smelling salts and strong ammonia for restorative action. Blister on nape of neck if cerebral symptoms, or an ice cap applied continuously. Foment enlarged glands with antiseptic solution, and if painful add poppy or belladonna. If suppuration, adopt ordinary treatment. *Internally*: Quinine in small doses. Alcohol, carbonate and aromatic spirit of ammonia as stimulants, given in combination with cinchona, digitalis or ether. For *cardiac asthenia*, caffeine, ether, or strychnine hypodermically, and musk in 5 gr. doses by mouth, *e.g.*, ℞ Pulv. Moschi. gr. x; Mucilage Acacia ʒij; Syrup. Aurantii ʒij; Aquæ Camphor. ℥ss. M. To be taken every 5 hours. Strophanthus may be substituted for digitalis, and transfusion of blood or saline solution (hot), and inhalation of oxygen for collapse. Liq. ferri perchloride, if no albumin. Subcutaneous injection of guaiacol every 2 hours. Permanganate of potash grs. v to xij in 24 hours. Camphor as stimulant. *Hyperpyrexia*: Cold bath not suitable. Phenacetin gr. ij, with quin. hydrobrom, gr. j, a safe antipyretic; also brandy and tepid sponging. *Brain symptoms*: External applications (as above) plus pot. brom. for insomnia, or if much depression full doses of alcohol. In mild cases without great depression ♏x to xx of liq. opii. sed. with ♏xxx of sal volatile in an ounce of camphor water for restlessness. For hæmorrhages ergot. For diarrhœa, enemata of opium or of Dover's powder grs. ij and tannin grs. x mixed with mucilage and starch; or salol grs. x every 4 hours. For constipation calomel. Treat coma by cold effusion if pyrexia, or by rectal injection of strong coffee. During convalescence, quinine and acid nitro-mur. dil. with bitters 98/430

PLEURISY.—87/329, 88/409, 89/392, 90/429, 91/392, 92/397, 93/430, 94/475, 95/426, 96/486, 97/465, 98/433 (*See also* "Empyema.")

And empyema 93/430

Association between pleuritic effusions and tuberculous changes 91/393

Bacteriology and treatment of purulent form 98/434

Character of effused fluid (inflammatory) 91/392

Diagnosis 97/465; of pleuritic effusion 96/486

Dry diet in 97/466

Etiology of 98/433

TREATMENT.—Opium or morphia. ℞ Tinct. Verat. Vir. ♏xxiv; Pot. Acetat. ℥ss; Morph. Acetat. gr. ss; Liq. Potass. Cit. ℥ijss; Syr. Tolutani, ℥ss.; M. Sig.—ʒij, 3tis hor; Aconite, ♏j to iij, instead of the ordinary diaphoretics, followed by Bryonia, Tinct. ♏ij to v, in early stage; Tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, in early stage, useless after effusion has begun; to remove effusion, digitalis with tinct. cinchonæ and pot. acetat.; pilocarpine has been used as diaphoretic. Iodine and iodide of potash. *Locally.*—Blisters or linimentum iodi 87/329

Apocynum, fl. ext. in doses of ♏j to x in cases of effusion 88/17

Injection of cocaine, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ at seat of pain, repeating it once or twice daily, relieves pain and lessens tendency to effusion 89 393

Saline cathartics instead of paracentesis, using magnesium sulphate, ʒij, dissolved in as small a quantity of hot water as possible, and given twice daily 90/429

Naregamia alata tincture, gtt. xvj to l, daily as expectorant. Partial compression of thorax for relief of pain by means of bandages; early tapping in pleurisy with effusion; blisters; iodine preparations and iodide of potassium internally; generous diet; Bülau's method of drainage; dangers of washing out pleural cavity; free incision with simultaneous resection of ribs. Regular muscular exercise to expand chest should be employed early 91/41, 394

Clément employs antipyrine in pleuritic effusion whether fever be present or not, giving grs. xv every four hours, and after absorption of the fluid reducing the dose to grs. lx daily. Tetz employs salicylate of sodium in pleural effusion with success 92/400

Rickards condemns diuretics as harmful, and aspirates during the fall of the fever to remove fluid. After operating by usual method, he places oil silk eight inches square over the opening to prevent entrance of air, and secures it with a layer of cotton-wool and elastic bandage. Verneuil and Le Fort state that repeated punctures occasion suppuration, but Dujardin-Beaumetz and Dieulafoy advocate early thoracocentesis, the latter when three or four pints are present. Potain mentions sodium chloride as a remedy for re-accumulation of fluid; the patient is put on a dry diet, and the chloride administered in teaspoonful doses every two hours. Sée considers blisters, diuretics, purgatives, and sudorifics as useless, and aims at keeping up alimentation. Dieulafoy uses a small blister or an injection of morphia for pain of acute pleurisy, and taps when the fluid exceeds a quart. Huchard employs milk diet, and gives squills with digitalis, and an occasional blister. Moutard-Martin paints with iodine, and gives quinine. Faisans employs wet cupping at the outset only, nothing else if possible. Köster gives salicylic acid in doses of grs. xv, and salicylate of soda in doses of grs. xxij, three or four times a day 93/430

Phenol vesication in children, instead of cantharides blister to remove exudation 94/475

Asclepias tuberosa. In cases of empyema, pneumo-thorax and pleuritic effusion oxygen affords great relief to the dyspnœa and cardiac failure until operative measures are undertaken. *Local application*: ℞ Guaiacol ʒj; Tinct. Iodi ʒvij. Paint the whole of this liquid each evening on the affected side 95/9, 39, 427

In tubercular pleurisy: injection of serum taken from the exudation of the patient himself has given good results. Olive oil (sterilised) gtt. xxx as injection in *dry* pleurisy. Cantharides and cantharidine 96/487

Pleurodynia (*See* "Rheumatism, muscular.")

PLUMBISM.—(*See* "Lead Poisoning.")

In women, relation of to renal disease 87/287

PNEUMATURIA.—91/397

(Collection of gas in bladder, which is voided per urethram.)

PNEUMONIA.—87/329, 88/410, 89/393, 90/432, 91/398, 92/401, 93 436, 9 /477, 95/427, 96/488, 97/469, 98/436

As a complication of diphtheria 97/204

Croupous, sputum in 91/80

Early stages of 87/329

Ice-cradling and cold compresses in 96, 492

Infectiousness of 89/410, 92/402, 96/490

Lobar pneumonia caused by injury 92/401

Suppuration during 92/525

TREATMENT.—Aconite, ♏j to iij, in early stage; ergot, fl. ext ʒss sec. hor.; belladonna, tinct. ♏xv, every hour or two, till physiological effect is produced (?); digitalis, infusion of leaves, ʒj to ℥vj water, the whole being given at frequent doses during the day; pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{3}{10}$, injected at intervals of four hours; nitrite of amyl; quinine, full doses; opium, a full dose at first, and smaller doses subsequently combined with quinine; salicylic acid; antipyrine is condemned. All the above are used in the early stage. Phosphorus, for the local inflammation; tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, at commencement of, and during catarrhal stage. *During the stage of consolidation*: and specially when resolution is delayed, iodides; iodoform; iodide of ammonium with arsenic; iodide of arsenic; or ℞ Iodi. gr. v; Acidi Arseniosi, gr. v; Sp. Vin. Rect. ʒvj; Aq. Dest. ʒvij; dissolve with gentle heat in an open vessel. Sig.—gtt. v to vj four times daily; Bryonia alba. ♏j to iij, in pleuro-pneumonia; In *croupous pneumonia* inunctions of mercurial ointment, ʒj every morning and evening 87/329

Lachnanthes; quinine, gr. x, two or three times daily; or sod. salicylate, gr. xx, if temperature is high; liq. ammon. acet. and citrate of potash, to commence with; carbonate of ammonia and alcohol, should prostration threaten, or in cases of septic nature; tinct. ferri, dose gtt. xx, during consolidation, in septic cases; tinct. digitalis, ♏v to x, if heart is feeble, and may be combined with iron and acetate of ammonia, in some cases; if cough increase after crisis, a mixture of ammonia, ipecacuanha and tolu, with iodide of potash. If purulent infiltration of lung set in, alcohol, bark, and ammonia, and especially quinine; when expectoration is fœtid and gangrenous, eucalyptus, gtt. x, with an equal quantity of spirit, inhaled from a respirator for thirty minutes, every two or three hours **88**/72, 411

Acetanilide, gr. xl per diem in sthenic cases; saline purgatives, diuretics, and diaphoretics; digitalis leaves ʒj to ij in infusion during 24 hours; tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ hourly to young adults, less often to older patients; ice-bags for treatment of broncho-pneumonia in children, or Leiter's tubes **89**/9, 394

Pyrodine, said to be especially applicable in cases of pneumonia to lower temperature; calomel, gr. xx, every three hours for twenty-four hours, in croupous pneumonia; quinine, grs. iij, dissolved in a little dilute hydrobromic acid every three hours, and if there is much headache, combined with tincture of digitalis, ♏iij or iv, in pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and whooping cough. If skin is hot and dry, and urine loaded with urates, give a little effervescing citrate of potash with some sweet spirits of nitre, alternately with the quinine; brandy in tablespoonful doses every four hours from the start. In the case of pleurisy, morphine must be combined, and a little grey powder is useful. Quinine controls the spasm of pertussis, and if there is much secretion, or want of nerve power, it should be combined with syrup of lactophosphate of lime. Sodio-salicylate of caffeine, grs. iij daily, in acute fibrinous pneumonia, if heart is weak and collapse threatens **90**/37, 432

Naregamia alata **91**/41; inhalation of oxygen in critical stage when lividity and cyanosis testify that circulation is failing **91**/401, **92**/407, **93**/39, 440, **95**/39; veratrum viride in the first stage, and digitalis in the latter stages of pneumonia **91**/402

Sponging with water of 116° F. reduced temperature better than the ice bag or cold pack. Bosley employs salol, in doses of grs. x for adults, combined with quinine as antipyretic. Inhalations of oxygen were successfully used in one case by Blodgett. Quinan advocates early bleeding in sthenic cases, followed by tartar emetic in minute doses, with calomel and opium, poultices, and later on blisters and plenty of nourishment. Still later he gives ammonia muriate with tincture of opium and tartar emetic in small doses **92**/405

Paracresotic acid in catarrhal pneumonia of children in doses of 10 centigrammes every two hours; Coupland prefers cold to antipyretic drugs. He prefers cold compresses to poultices; he would employ morphine rather than chloral or bromides, in cases complicated by delirium but showing no kidney disease or marked bronchitis. Reed places patient in a room of temperature from 65° to 70°, gives cold water freely, and as much simple nourishment as he desires. Also, ℞ Tr. Verat. Vir., ♏xvj; Vin. Antimon., ʒj; Tr. Opii Deod., ♏xx to xxx; Liq. Ammon. Acet., q.s. ad ℥iv; M. Sig.—2 teaspoonfuls every two hours in water. The dose of veratrum is raised or lowered according to the sthenic or asthenic condition present. Dessau suggests Dover's powder and spirits of mindererus to produce diaphoresis, also warm bath at 95°, or sponging with water at 116° F. Petresco gives enormous doses of digitalis, grs. xc of the leaves in twenty-four hours, and this is well borne. Balfour gives chloral, grs. xx dissolved in ℥ss infusion of digitalis, and subsequently, half this dose every hour until temperature falls. Hershey uses *hot* infusion of digitalis, and begins with grs. x of calomel, and giving the infusion hourly in tablespoonful doses as hot as can be borne. Robert treats delirium, if due to hyperæmia of brain, by ice to head, bromides, chloral or paraldehyde and aconite. Shingleton Smith found chloralamide useful for sleeplessness and delirium of pneumonia. Brunton and Prickett had used injections of strychnine **93**/41, 437

Asaprol. Baruch considers cold

water treatment dangerous in children. Sallard uses 8 to 10 wet cuppings at painful spot; later a few dry cuppings; lx to lxxx grms. rum or cognac, diluted; ij to v c.grms. thebaic extract pill for insomnia. In alcoholic pneumonia full doses of alcohol and v to xx c.grms. thebaic extract. Emetics and cathartics if bilious symptoms predominate. Sulphate of quinine in malaria. For children chloral at night to quiet, or warm baths for quarter of an hour. ℞ Dry Ext. Quinquina, grms. iv; Tinct. Balm-mint, grms. xxx; Tinct. Cinnamon, grs. viij; Malaga Wine, grms. xc; Syrup Bitter Orange-peel, grms. xxx; M. To be given in dessertspoonful doses in twenty-four hours as a cordial potion. Hypodermically: Sodium Benzoate, grms. iij; Caffeine, grms. ij; Boiling Water, grms. x; M. 1 or 2 syringefuls a day. For children: ℞ Potassium Bromide, grms. ij; Syrup of Chloral, grms. lx; Water, grms. lx; M. A dessertspoonful in a cup of milk to which the yolk of an egg has been added. In children quinine is useful; digitalis, grs. j to iv, repeated once or twice and combined with nitro-glycerin, $\frac{1}{500}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.; sodium nitrate, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; or aconite tinct., ♏j every one or two hours if pulse is weak. Strychnine, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. in twenty-four hours for a child one year old. Ammon. carb., gr. ss to j every two hours. Turpentine inhalations; chloride of ammonium gr. x to xx volatilised, and camphor, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j. Sinapisms for pleural pain. Opium to relieve cough. In interstitial form potassium iodide and digitalis internally. Iodine externally in late stages. Pulmonary gymnastics. Hypodermic injection of borax. Local application of chloroform on cotton wool. Atropine and morphia injected, or leeches. Internally, corrosive sublimate, v to viij milligrm. doses in water ℥iij, with a little alcohol. Tartar emetic. Quinine and serpentary are the best tonics. Alcohol and ether, or ethereal solution of musk for rapid prostration. Calcium chloride, gr. v to xv, every four hours in acute lobar form. For broncho-pneumonia Sevestre employs calomel, in doses of gr. j, for infants under six months. For dyspnœa two or three injections of ether or caffeine daily. In algid condition dry friction or alcoholic rubbing **94**/11, 477

Asclepias tuberosa; digitoxin to reduce temperature; ethyl alcohol combined with digitalis when active treatment required. Digitalin. Subcutaneous injection of saline solution (ʒj to Oj) where heart failure and prostration. Venesection possibly acts by allowing escape of toxalbumin **95**/9, 21, 427

Hare states that the three sheet-anchors for pneumonia after exudation has taken place are digitalis, strychnine and belladonna; Lindsay Porteous remarks that the tendency of the disease is to resolution and not to dissolution, and adds that the drugs upon which he pins his faith are digitalis, chloral and ammonia; ice-cradling has been tested with rather negative results, but excellent results are said to arise from the routine application of cold compresses; Crombie has tried chloride of calcium, grs. iv, every four hours, and the uniformity of the apparent response to the treatment encouraged him to urge for it an adequate trial **96**/490

Serum treatment; phenocoll; somatose. Digitoxin: *e.g.*, ℞ Digitoxin (Merck), gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; Chloroform, Alcohol, āā q.s. ad solv.; Aq. Dest., ℥vij; M. Sig.—One-third to be taken every six or eight hours. Of twenty-six cases treated, all recovered except two. Serum-therapy—results satisfactory. Balneotherapy; some prefer cold baths 20° to 25° C. (for infants) and ice packs; others use heat applied by a *pneumonia jacket*. Amyl nitrite in large doses by inhalation. Oxygen inhalations from the commencement, for ten minutes every hour (omitted during the night when patient comfortable), and increased to one half-hour every hour if respiratory or circulatory embarrassment causes anxiety. Aromatic sp. of ammonia hypodermically, ♏xv to lx in bronchopneumonia of children. Guaiacol applied externally **97**/8, 59, 70, 470

Pneumonia in Australia: Chlorine mixture with quinine, and cold sponging for high fever with delirium **97**/474

Pneumonia in Children: Room warmed to 75° F.; steam kettle on which is a vessel containing beechwood creasote—this soothes the cough; Tally's powder, grs. j to iij, if an anodyne required; nitro-glycerin if much secretion; if expectorant required, amm. chloride or liq. amm. anisatus in syrup of tolu; if cough persists, creasote internally; when respiration becomes embarrassed, and heart fails with prostration, plunge child in bath 103° to 105° F. for from one to three minutes **97**/475

Euchinin; saline injections; trional to induce sleep; calomel at the outset in good dose, not repeating it; rinsing mouth frequently with chlorate of potassium; strychnine hypodermically for the heart; tub bath for children, beginning with a temp. of 95° F. and reducing it according to case, the time being 10 minutes, and repeated in three or four hours; cold compress for adults, covering back and front of chest, wrung out of water at 60° F. and repeated every half hour or hour according to case; digitalis in large doses; strychnine as a cardiac stimulant and tonic in exhaustion, alternated with nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.; atropine in doses of $\frac{1}{180}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. when collapse occurs or threatens; caffeine in small doses to overcome stupor; ice in pneumonia of children **98**/33, 53, 65, 437

PNEUMONIC GANGRENE.

If egress is not given to necrotic *débris*, careful curetting with a guarded blade may be done after an external opening is made. The ablation of affected portion may be required if the whole lobe be included **93**/440

PNEUMONOMYCOSIS.

Character of expectoration in a case of **93**/441

PNEUMOTHORAX.—**89**/396, **98**/439

TREATMENT.—Stimulants, with opium or morphia, for the shock, or diffusible stimulants, *e.g.*, sp. ætheris, with inhalations of iodide of ethyl or nitrite of amyl; aspiration if dyspnœa and cyanosis supervene; removal of fluid, replacing it by sterilised air where pleural effusion has set in **89**/396

Oxygen as inhalation in, till operative measures are undertaken **95**/39

In pyo-pneumothorax remove pus early. When simple pneumothorax appears in the apparently healthy, rest and saline aperients are indicated **98**/440

POISONING.

By urethral injection of cocaine **96**/604

From food **96**/650; from lead (*See* "Lead Poisoning.")

Narcotic: Two cases, one of chronic chloral and the other of chronic opium poisoning, treated by Indian hemp with marked success, *e.g.*, ext. cannab. ind., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to jss t.d., combined with a few grains of colocynth pill **90**/364

From *belladonna*, use pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, hypodermically, and a similar quantity five hours afterwards, strong coffee and other stimulants being also administered **91**/46; from *cocaine*, use inhalation of nitrite of amyl; for after-effects of cocaine caffeine has proved successful; moderate doses of strychnine and hyoscyamus might prove effectual remedies for cocainomania **87**/89, **88**/42; from *strychnine*, use hypodermic injection of ♏xv of chloroform, and washing out of stomach **92**/476

POLIOMYELITIS.—**93**/441, **95**/399 (illust.), **97**/435, **98**/440

Phosphorus poisoning (?) as a cause of **98**/441

The hand in **91**/63

TREATMENT.—In early stage dry or wet cups to spine, near site of inflammation, may do good; or

leeches may be used, and mustard plasters over the spine. Ice poultices, warm salt bags, or alternate hot and cold applications may be employed. Free diaphoresis should be kept up at first by warm baths, packs, or hot drinks, to which perhaps spirit of mindererus has been added. Bowels should be kept loose. After acute stage, arsenic and strychnine are valuable, and iron and quinine may perhaps be added. Cod-liver oil is specially useful in children. Electricity should not be used before third or fourth week—usually slowly interrupted galvanic current is best. Massage is useful. The paralysed parts must be well protected from cold 93/441
Nitrate of strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ increased up to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$, as hypodermic injection once daily 97/436
Electricity; massage; strychnine 98/441

POLYARTHRITIS (*See also* "Arthritis.")
TREATMENT.—Kava kava. ℞ Ext. Kavæ. depur., gr. xlv; Sacch. Alb., grs. ccc; M. Ft. pulv. Div. in dos. x. Sig.—Pulv., j 3tis hor., relieves the pain but does not cure the disease 89/50

POLYPI.
Aural 88/230, 92/203, 95/207, 209, 96/263, 269 (*See* "Ear"); nasal 91/336, 93/402; naso-pharyngeal 98/408
In rectum 96/493; of urethra 96/607 (*See* "Urethra"); of uterus, removal of 87/405
Thuja internally and externally for warts and polypi 88/104
Carica papaya as a solvent in 96/31

POMPHOLYX.—89/234 (*See* "Dysidrosis Pompholyx.")

PORRO'S OPERATION.—87/406, 88/341, 90/513
In osteomalacia 95/390

POST-NASAL ADENOIDS.—(*See* "Adenoids.")

POST-NASAL BRUSH.—98/199
Post-nasal syringe, spray, etc. (*See* "Ear.")

POST-NASAL CATARRH. — 95/166 (*See* "Nose.")

POST-PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE.—94/313, 97/353, 98/354 (*See* "Labour.")
Newbouldia lævis in 91/42

POTT'S DISEASE. — 92/346, 93/473, 95/386, 96/494 (*See* "Orthopædics," *etc.*)
Corset in 96/495, 98/444; hyperextension in 98/445; obliteration of deformity in 98/441
Diagnosis of 92/468, 93/473
Lateral deviation of spine in 91/351; relief of paralysis in 91/349
Recumbency in 95/386
TREATMENT.—Large doses of mercury and iodide of potassium for lesions of hereditary or tertiary taint; injections of iodoform emulsion if true pus be present 92/347

PRACTICAL SANITATION. — 93/555, 96/633, 98/603

PREGNANCY, Disorders of.—88/414, 89/397, 90/371, 91/404, 92/410, 93/442, 94/480, 96/495, 97/476, 98/447 (*See also* "Labour.")
Abdominal; ovarian 93/443
Ante-partum peritonitis 89/402
Deficiency of liquor amnii 89/402
Diagnosis of 98/447
Diseases of 89/397
Disorders of micturition during 92/412
Extra-uterine 88/414, 90/94, 507, 92/234, 93/442, 98/450; anatomy in 89/398; diagnosis of 89/399, 93/444; electricity in 90/94, 91/188, 93/446; morphine in 93/447; operation in 89/398, 93/446
Hæmorrhage during 91/404; hot vaginal douches for accidental; opium and viburnum for 91/406; malignant disease a cause of hæmorrhage during 91/406
Nervous disorders of 96/432
New sign of 88/414
Oxygen inhalations in 93/545
Peptonuria in 90/117
Retention of urine during 92/412
Uterine contractions during 89/403
Vaginal puncture in 98/450
Vomiting of 87/412, 88/486, 89/507, 91/407, 92/410, 94/480, 97/479, 543, 98/453
TREATMENT.—*For Vomiting:* Dioscorea 88/46; cerium oxalate, 4 to 5 gr. doses in pill, twice daily;

potassium bromide, 20 gr. doses, thrice daily; iced champagne; subnitrate of bismuth, in 20 gr. doses, and dilute hydrocyanic acid, *e.g.*, ℞ Ac. Hydrocyan. Dil., ♏ij; Sod. Bicarb. gr. xx; Infus. Gent. Co. ad ℥j. To be taken effervescing with citric acid, gr. xvi. Morphine, hypodermically, or as suppository. Wertheimer used the bromides of potassium, sodium, and ammonium, a dose every two hours, successfully. Gottschalk advised menthol: ℞ Menthol, gr. xv; Sp. Vin. Rect., ʒvj; Aq. ad ℥vj. Sig.—℥jss hourly. Armand Routh paints the cervix and the end of the canal with iodine. Copeman slightly dilates the cervix when all other remedies fail to stop vomiting. Aulde advises ℞ Acid. Arsenios., Ext. Ignatiæ āā gr. ss.; Pulv. Ipecac., Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. āā gr. xv; Ol. Gaultheriæ gtt. ij; M. Ft. pil. xx. One after meals, using a dry diet, and fluids chiefly between meals 92/411

Strychnine as preparatory tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ t.d. and increased. For *vomiting*, intestinal injections of 2 litres of saline solution, 2·5%. Routh arrests vomiting by bathing cervix with equal parts iodine, iodide of potash, alcohol and water. To *remove skin spots* of pregnancy: ℞ Pure Oxide of Zinc, gr. iv; Yellow Oxide of Mercury, gr. xvj; Castor Oil, Cocoa-butter, āā ℥iijss; Essence of Roses, gtt. x; M. Ft. ung. and apply with friction twice daily 94/480

Vomiting: Vesication over the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ—one application sufficient. Electricity, positive pole between clavicular insertions of sterno-mastoid, negative at umbilicus; each séance from 15 to 30 minutes. *Renal Disease of Pregnancy:* Milk diet, hot baths and diuretics 96/495

Nitrite of amyl gives temporary relief when right ventricle fails. Induction of *abortion* is indicated for nephritic or serious heart complication. *Vomiting:* Glycerin or ichthyol tampon applied to cervix. Menthol, 20% solution in olive oil 10 drops on sugar whenever nausea appears Somatose as a food 97/479

Eclampsia: If complicating heart disease, constant use of heart tonics and if albumin and casts appear, induction of premature labour. For acute nephritis, rest, milk, hot sweating, heart tonics such as caffeine, nitro-glycerin and spartein (digitalis and pilocarpine contra-indicated). After labour morphine and chloroform to control convulsions. If uræmic symptoms appear, give twice weekly a tablet containing gr. j each of calomel, digitalis and squills, and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of pilocarpine, some iron preparation and a milk diet: veratrum viride in doses of ♏v. During convulsion, chloral with milk by stomach tube, bleeding if patient is robust and cyanotic, chloroform inhalation and injection of normal saline solution; guaiacol 40 to 50 drops applied to abdomen; hyoscin hypodermically 98/448

PRIAPISM.

Iodide of potassium, grs. v q.d., relieved a case where all other remedies failed 88/67

PRIMARY SORE OR HARD CHANCRE.—(*See* "Syphilis.")

PROCIDENTIA RECTI.—91/418, 97/480, 98/474

Long mesentery, a cause of 91/419

TREATMENT.—In children application of strong nitric acid best form of operative treatment. In slight cases removal of portions of gut may cause temporary relief; the êcraseur and electric ligature in more severe cases, or actual cautery 91/419

When due to lengthy mesentery, reduce procidentia by a Wales bougie, and flush colon with a saturated solution of boric acid. Strychnine hypodermically. A strip of adhesive plaster may be worn along the gluteal fold, especially during bowel action 97/480

PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY.

Iodide of potash, arsenic, rubbing and galvanism cured a case due to syphilis and rheumatism 90/435

PROLAPSE.
- Of ureters 89/478
- Uterine, surgical treatment of 93/542; aletris to strengthen uterine ligaments 88/10

PROPEPTONURIA.
- Propeptone or hemialbumose existing in the urine in many diseases, *e.g.*, abscess of liver, septicæmia, etc. 90/117

PROSTATE, Diseases of. — 87/332, 89/403, 90/435, 92/412, 93/447, 95/430, 96/496, 97/480, 98/453
- Catarrh of 93/73
- Changes in, after castration 96/501
- Concretions in 94/481
- Cystoscope in inspection of 90/438
- Dangers of delay in treating prostatic troubles 89/405
- Drainage, supra-pubic 89/404
- Examination of prostate (per rectum), value of 89/405
- Hypertrophy of 89/404, 90/93, 439, 92/413, 93/448, 94/482, 95/430, 98/455; Bier's operation for 95/433; castration for 94/482, 95/431, 96/500, 98/454; electrolysis for 89/404; excision of vas deferens for 96/496; galvanic current for 90/93; galvano-cauterisation of 98/455, 456; new operative methods for 93/448
- Instrument to use in prostatic retention 89/405
- Obstruction of ejaculatory ducts 96/496
- Prostatectomy 89/403, 90/439, 94/483, 96/497, 97/481, 483; and cystitis 95/430; lateral 96/499; suprapubic 89/403, 95/430
- Prostatitis 90/435, 437
- Prostatotomy, perineal 89/404
- Surgery of 91/407, 94/481
- Tubercle of 90/437
- TREATMENT. — Quinine, in decided doses, with Dover's powder, for engorged conditions following exposure to cold; also ergot, ♏xxx, every two or three hours; in chronically inflamed conditions soda salicylate, grs. x to xx 89/405
- Alkalies and colchicum in cases of gouty prostato-urethritis due to excessive acidity of urine, etc.; in prostatic catarrh inject small quantities of astringent solutions, *e.g.*, nitrate of silver; occasionally, cubebs, buchu, sandalwood, or copaiba, are useful; in chronic prostatitis, use tonics such as iron in non-astringent forms, and nux vomica or strychnine may be added and also belladonna, if there be micturition during sleep; ergotine is useful if the organ is large and aching is caused by walking, standing, etc.; when prostate is enlarged, soft, and not tender, the cold sitz bath at 50° Fh., lowered to 40°, and used once or twice daily for from two to ten minutes, is useful; also cold douche on perinæum or anus, but cold enemata are the most useful, two to four ounces of water being thrown into rectum and retained; blistering the perinæum; caustic injections are used after other means; nitrate of silver solution, grs. xx to xxx to ʒj, and ♏x injected at a time is useful. If prostatitis be due to masturbation or excessive venery, ext. salix. nigra. liq., ʒj thrice daily, checks involuntary emissions; ext. damian. liq. is useful for the sexual weakness following prostatitis. In tuberculosis of prostate, the ragged cavities must be washed out, antiseptically washing out the bladder first with small injections of boric acid solution, and then injecting ʒij of quinine solution (grs. ij to ʒj), or iodoform emulsion instead of the quinine 90/435
- Chronic inflammation in early life requires careful attention to diet, and regular action of the bowels. *Locally:* Iodoform suppositories, ¾ to 1½ grs. each, are used at night after an enema. Application of a 1 or 2% sol. of nitrate of silver, to the posterior urethra, once or twice weekly. Introduction of large metal sounds, and Winternitz's psychrophore, are also frequently beneficial. In chronic retention of urine, due to enlarged prostate, the following is a useful vesical irrigant: ℞ Hydrarg., Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. v; Ammonii Chloridi, gr. xx; Spir. Gaultheriæ, ʒss; Acidi Borici, ʒj; Glycerini, ℥viij; M. Half-an-ounce to 7 fluid ozs. of water, at 110° Fh., and 2½ ozs.

peroxide of hydrogen solution, using 2½ ozs. at a daily sitting 92/413

Pichi-pichi in prostatitis 94/32

Ichthyol suppositories, *e.g.*, 0·75 of ichthyol to 2·0 or 2·5 cacao-butter. In gonorrhœal cases, a 10% solution was injected into the rectum 94/486

Rectal suppositories of potassium iodide, 10 grs. each, every night said to assist enlargement in prostatic hypertrophy 95/430

PRURIGO AND PRURITUS.—87/335, 88/415, 89/406, 90/444, 91/408, 92/417, 93/450, 94/487, 95/434, 96/510, 97/492, 98/459

TREATMENT.—Iodine to unbroken surface in prurigo senilis, also boro-glyceride, 1 to 3 parts of water; strong quinine ointment; Garland's lotion (grs. ijss of hydrarg. perchlor. to ʒxxv of milk of bitter almonds); Widal's lotion (chloral hydrat. ʒj to ʒxxv water) 87/335

Internal remedies: Arsenic; sulphide of calcium; iodide of sulphur 87/336

Ol. menth. pip. as paint. Cannabis indica, ♏x t.d., increased up to ♏xx or xxx, well diluted, taken after meals; tinct. of gelsemium, ♏x, half hourly, until ʒj is taken; nitrite of pilocarpine, gr. ⅙, subcutaneously at night, and when wheals appear, atroph. sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, in pill, at bed time. *In pruritus senilis*, sulphate of potassium baths, and 1 or 2% carbolic acid solution dabbed on the spots. In *pruritus of genitals* bathe with ℞ Carbolate of Sodium, grms. xxv; Cologne Water, grms. lxxv; Glycerin, grms. c; Water, grms. ccc; and use compresses soaked in the following: ℞ Aq. Dest., grms. ccc; Alcohol, grms. c; Cocainæ Hydrochlor., c.grms. lxxv. If patient scratches unconsciously during the night, use the paint, ℞ Ammoniate of Mercury, grm. j; Oxide of Zinc, grms. iv; White Vaseline, grms. xl; Cocaine, c.grms. xxv; M. Or apply ℞ Cocaine, grs. xv; Aq. Dest., q.s., Lanolin, ℥ss, M.; bathing in the morning with lot. hydrarg. nigra. Painting with tinct. benzoini comp. nightly 89/59, 406

In pruritus senilis, pruritus ani, or itching due to hæmorrhoids, wash with lukewarm water and good soap, and rub in the following: ℞ Lanolini pur. 30 parts; Vaselini, Ol. Olivæ āā 20 parts, M.; cocaine may be added if itching is very severe. ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor., ⅒ to ⅕ part; Lanolini pur., 30 parts; Vaselini, Ol. Olivæ āā 20 parts; Flowers of Sulphur, 10% may be added. Menthol: ℞ Menthol. gr. xxij to xxvij; Sp. Vin. Rect. ℥j⅔. ℞ Menthol gr. xxxvij; Ol. Oliv., ʒij to iij; Lanolini ad ℥j⅔. ℞ Menthol gr. xlviij; Bals. Peruv. ʒiss; Ung. Zinc. Benzoat., Lanolini pur. āā ad ℥ij, M. Menthol, as a 10 to 15% ointment, is very valuable in chronic eczema 90/444

Tincture or spirit of menthol: ℞ Menthol, 1 to 3 parts; 40% Alcohol, 50 to 60 parts; for external use. Liniment of menthol: ℞ Menthol, 3 parts; Olive Oil, 30 parts; Lanolin, 30 parts. Ointment of menthol: ℞ Menthol, 2½ parts; Balsam of Peru, 5 parts; Lanolin, 100 parts. All these are useful in pruritus of eczema, itch, or in urticaria. For *pruritus senilis* uncomplicated by any other dermatosis, Besnier advises (1,) Starch baths; (2,) Bathing the parts in water at 40° C. each evening, adding to each litre of water ℞ Ac. Carbolici, grams. x; Aceti Aromatici, grams. ccccc: (3,) Then powder the bathed parts with ℞ Amyli, grams. xc; Bismuthi Salicylatis, grams. xx; or ℞ Acidi Salic. Subt. Pulv., grams. xx; Amyli, grams. clxxx 91/408

Lange used arsenic internally, and carbolic acid compresses locally. In two of his successful cases abundant uric acid and water were found by sodium bicarbonate and lithium carbonate used internally. Butte recommends guaco decoction, if eruptions are not weeping. Corlett recommends silk underclothing. Ichthyol internally, and resorcin, menthol, or ichthyol externally, *e.g.*, ℞ Menthol, 10%; Glycerin, ʒij; Aq. ad ℥iv: ℞ Ichthyol Ammon. Sul., 3 to 10%; Glycerin, ʒij: Alcohol, Aqua āā q.s. ad ℥iv: ℞ Resorcin (Merck's), ʒj; Glycerin, ʒij; Aq. ad ℥iv. White considers carbolic acid best to control itching, Ohmann-Dumesnil recommends: ℞ Hydrarg. Bichlor. gr. jss; Ammon Chlor., gr. ij; Ac. Carbolici, ʒj (more or less); Glycerini, ℥ij; Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij. Blaschko got excellent results from antipyrine internally, and tar baths and naphthol ointment externally for *lichen urticatus* of infants 92/417

Tumenol. Ehlers uses sea baths in summer, and warm baths in winter, given daily with frictions, with 10% naphthol pomade, until all lesions disappear. Vidal protects skin from the scratching by plasters, *e.g.*, cod-liver oil plaster, with menthol or naphthol added. Pomades of naphthol and glycerin of starch, with tartaric acid 5%, and menthol 2 to 5% are useful. Klein recommends ℞ Lanolin Pur. Anhydr., grms. l; Vaselin, grms. xx; Aq. Dest., grms. xxx. Saalfeld uses warm and tar baths, and Wilkinson's or naphthol ointment, 2 to 3%, and in serious cases hypodermic injections of pilocarpine. For *senile prurigo*, Besnier uses ℞ Ac. Phenic. 4 parts; Ac. Acet. Aromat., 200 parts. Solve, add 2 tablespoonfuls to each litre of water at 40° C. (100° Fahr.), in which the whole body surface is washed each evening, then dry and powder with ℞ Bismuth Salicylate, 20 parts; Powdered Starch, 90 parts; or, ℞ Finely Powdered Salicylic acid, 20 parts; Powdered Starch, 180 parts 93/57, 450

Strophanthus in doses of ♏vj bis die in general itching associated with cardiac dilatation. Electric souffle. Resorcinol (composed of resorcin and iodoform) 94/487

Effleurage relieves itching; also 5 to 10% ointment of sulpho-phenate of sodium. Increase of fat in the diet; administration of cod-liver oil; warm baths, followed by application of carbolic acid, 50%, and acetic acid, 10% 95/434

Sulphonal or other hypnotic for loss of sleep. Bromides. Cannabis indica, a cutaneous anæsthetic and analgesic. Gelsemium. Phenacetin and antipyrine for pain. *Local sedatives:* Salicylic acid, salol, thymol, bichloride of mercury, cyanide of potassium, chloroform, ʒss to ℥viij, water with glycerin, camphor with an inert powder or combined with chloral 95/435

Resorcin, 3 to 5% solution, hot-water bag to spine. Quinine, pilocarpine, antimonial wine, or ergot internally 96/512

Climacteric Pruritus: The following useful: ℞ Veratria, gr. iij; Lard, ℥j; Acetic ether, 5 parts; Eucalyptus, Eau de Cologne, āā 10 parts; Tinct. of Pyrethrum, 50 parts; M. Dilute with four or five times its bulk in water and apply as a lotion 97/492

Scrotal Pruritus: Gauze soaked in phenol 20, glycerin 75, alcohol 25, water 300; one part mixed with four parts of hot water, and applied. Picric Acid, 1 to 5 in 1000 as ointment 97/492

Pruritus Ani.—95/438, 96/512, 97/492, 98/463

TREATMENT.—Ammoniated mercury, grs. xx; adip. benzoat., ℥j, M., or use the yellow oxide of similar strength, adding carbolic acid, gr. x, and creasote, ♏xv, or camphor, ʒss. A suppository at bed time of ext. belladon., gr. ss to j, with morphia; salicylate of soda; peppermint water 89/407

Lustgarten uses oleate of cocaine suppositories 92/418

Camphorated phenol; ℞ Argent. Nit., gr. x; Sp. Æther. Nit., Aq. Dest. āā ʒij; M. Use as a paint, combined with use of carbolic ointment and lotion. A 1 in 1000 solution of biniodide of mercury in iodide of potassium. Boric acid, saturated solution. ℞ Cocaine, gr. iv; Ammonio-Chloride of Mercury, gr. xv; Oxide of Zinc, ʒj; White Vaselin, ʒx; M. Ft. ung. Quinine incorporated with lard. Calomel ointment; soft oakam;

cocaine combined with atropine; morphine and acetate of lead as ointment. Cotton wool tampon soaked in liq. calcis chlorinatæ and inserted. ℞ Zinc Sulphate, Alum, equal parts; M. and heat until the water of crystallisation is driven off. For use add ʒj to ℥j of water and apply locally **95**/16, 438

For nervous debility, arsenic, phosphorus or strychnine. Antipyrine. For struma and debility, cod-liver oil, iron and quinine. In nervous excitable patients, arsenic, quinine and the bromides **96**/511

Apply a soothing ointment of vaseline and zinc ox.; then powder with pulv. camph. 2; zinc ox. 30; bismuth subnit. 30; chalk 40 parts; frequent baths with boricated or tar soap, and cocaine and belladonna suppository introduced at night. Other local applications are liq. plumbi acetatis fort. with milk (1 to 7) ung. crozaliæ (vinolia and lanolin?), ung. picis liquidum, collodion painted on, and ℞ Campho-Phenique ʒj; Losophan, gr. xx; Cosmolin, ℥j; M. Ft. ung: To be applied every night and morning **98**/463

Pruritus Vulvæ.—**92**/419, **95**/436, **96**/513; **97**/492, **98**/571 (*See also* "Prurigo" *and* "Pruritus.")

Treatment.—Alumina nitrate, grs. iv to vj in soft water, ℥j **88**/11

Continuous current, boracic lotions and ointments are the most generally useful **89**/407, **91**/409

Webster and Murray cured *pruritus vulvæ* by removal of superficial tissue around clitoris, vestibule, and meatus, by knife or galvanic cautery **92**/419

If of neurotic origin, give hydrobromates of iron and quinine, bromides and hydrobromic acid with valerian. If diabetic, sodium salicylate in full doses. *Locally:* Solutions of sublimate (1 in 1000), boric acid (1 in 25), izal (1 in 100), carbolic acid (1 in 40), previously washing with hot water and an antiseptic soap; then apply topical sedatives, *e.g.*, methylene blue solution; cocaine, 5%; a cream of equal parts of cocaine, chloral, menthol and camphor in paroleine; hydrocyanic acid with borax and morphine in carbolated solutions of camphor, black and yellow wash **95**/437

The following mixture useful: ℞ Sulpho-phenate of Soda, partes v ad x; Lanolini, Vaselini, āā partes xlv **96**/513

Losophan, 3 to 5% as ointment Permanganate of potash, 1 to 2% solution **97**/492

Alternate use of very hot (105° to 120°) and very cold (40°) antiseptic lotions, *e.g.*, carbolic acid or corros. sublimate, etc. Suppositories of opium or hyoscyamus for nocturnal exacerbation. Nitrate of silver, 2% solution. A vaginal injection at bed-time of lysol solution, then of warm boiled water, then of sublimate; wash the vulva and introduce between labia majora muslin compress charged with tannin solution. Application of flowers of sulphur or solution of sulphur, 20 to 50%. Pacquelin cautery to affected area and flying blisters over the lumbar enlargement of the cord **98**/461

PSEUDO-ANGINA.—**91**/107 (*See* "Angina Pectoris.")

Clinical distinction between *true* and *false* in tabular form **95**/115

Cactus almost styled a specific in this and the milder forms of true angina **92**/26

PSEUDO-CYESIS.

Hysterical **96**/433

PSEUDO-GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Alcoholic, saturnine, syphilitic **94**/369

PSILOSIS or SPRUE (*See* "Sprue") **89**/407, **91**/440

PSOAS ABSCESS.

Surgical treatment of **98**/464

PSORIASIS.—**87**/336, **88**/418, **89**/413, **90**/445, **91**/411, **92**/419, **94**/487, **95**/439, **96**/513, **97**/493 (illust.), 494, **98**/465

Treatment.—Tartar emetic in small doses; burdock tinct. of the strength of ʒij of the crushed seed to Oj, dose being ʒss t.d. well diluted post cib.; nitro-hydrochloric acid when due to indigestion **87**/337

Galium aparine ext., grs. v to xx t.d.; phytolacca dec. **88**/53, 82

Anthrarobin, 10 or 20% ointment; delphinium staphisagria seeds; arsenic, subcutaneously, ♏x increased to xx (if well borne) injected into buttock after freezing skin; liq. arsenicalis; liq. sod. arseniatis, or the asiatic pill; tinct. lupuli, ʒss doses, seem to assist toleration of arsenic. Alkalies; carbolic acid; tar; phosphorus; copaiba; ol. morrh.; carbonate of ammonia; turpentine, ♏x t.d.s., post. cib., and increased to ♏xxx; cantharides; vin. antimon. tart., ♏v to x, and chrysarobin. *Locally:* ℞ Glyceride of Starch, c parts; Green Soap, v parts; Oil of Cade, c parts, M., rubbed in every morning. Chrysarobin, 10 %, dissolved in 10% gutta percha solution in chloroform; to be painted on once a week. ℞ Chrysarobin, grs. x; Lanolin, ℥j; Pyrogallic Acid, ʒjss to ij in ℥ij; Flexible Collodion, with Salicylic Acid, ʒss; Ung. Picis Liq.; Thymol, grs. xv to ʒiij to the ℥j as ointment or lotion; Turpentine, pure or with Olive Oil; alkaline baths, *e.g.*, pot. carb., ℥ij to iij to xxx gallons of water at a temperature of 95° or 98°, useful when eruption is widely spread and not acute. Mineral waters of Buxton, Strathpeffer, Harrogate, Bath, Keruznach, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Leuk **89**/14, 37, 413

Antifebrine; thio-resorcin; potassium iodide in large doses; anthrarobin, 10 or 20% strength tincture or ointment (with vaseline) applied daily after washing with overfatty potash soap, and thorough scrubbing with a nail brush. ℞ Ac. Chrysophanic, gr. x; Liq. Carbonis Deterg., ♏x; Hyd. Ammon., gr. x; Adipis Benz., ℥j; M.; to be rubbed in for half-an-hour after taking a warm bath; and arsenic is often used internally at the same time. ℞ Ammon. Carb., 10·0; Lanolini, 25·0; Cerati Galeni, 50·0; M.; apply twice daily to remove scales. Overfatty hydroxylamine soap rubbed in three times a day and allowed to dry. ℞ Amyli Glycerini, 100·0; Saponis Mollis, 5·0; Olei Cadini, 100·0, M.; to be applied each night, and a bath with tar soap taken in the morning **90**/10, 46, 445

Aristol in powder or dissolved in ether or collodion, 1 part to 10, or combined with vaseline, lanolin or zinc starch. Sulphide of arsenic, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Hydroxylamine: ℞ Hydroxylamin. Muriat. ·2 to ·5; Sp. Vini, 100; Calc. Carbon., q.s. ad. neutr. Apply with a brush or a watery solution, 1 in 1000, as a compress, after removing scales by bathing, rubbing with green soap and application of 10% zinc salve **91**/11, 12, 34

Bulkley advises alkalies, *e.g.*, liq. potassii acetatis or of acetate of lithium or calcium; cod-liver oil and iron are helpful, and pure woollen garments should be worn next the body. Bulkley advises ung. hydrargyri ammoniati. Besnier uses β-naphthol, 10% ointment rubbed in every night, washing it off with soap and warm water in the morning, and dusting with starch powder. Kaposi recommends 15% ointment of β-naphthol. Chrysophanic acid has been given in doses of gr. ½. Goa powder is a cheap substitute for the acid. Corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac baths, 1 part of each salt to 2000 parts of water have been proposed. Caserini suggests perchloride of iron in solution or as ointment with thirty times its weight of lard. Culling advises alkaline baths with carbolised glycerin and arsenic internally. Hydrazine salicylic acid internally and externally. Chrysarobin, gr. ½, cautiously increased is better than chrysophanic acid **91**/411

Polotebnoff advises sea bathing, warm or cold. Bromine salts, if nervous symptoms are prominent; ergot is useful. Fabry used: ℞ Hydroxylamine Muriate, grs. 3 to 5; Spirits of wine, ℥jss; Carbonate of Calcium, sufficient to neutralise. Or, ℞ Hydroxylamine Muriate, grs. 15; Pure Water, ℥jss; Calcium Carbonate sufficient to neutralise. Weissblum found hydroxylamine set up dermatitis, and uses aristol in light forms. Guttmann

uses 10% hydracetin ointment. The following are recommended: ℞ Ac. Pyrogallici, Ichthyol, Ac. Salicylici āā 4 to 5 parts; vaseline, 35 parts; daily frictions in small patches on the scalp if not too irritating. ℞ Saponis Viridis, Vaselin āā 20 parts; Ichthyol, 2 parts; Ac. Salicyl. et Pyrogall. āā 1 part; for isolated patches 92/420

Potassium bichromate. Thyroid gland extract, in doses of ♏v (Brady and Martin's ext.) thrice daily. Gallanol. Hydrastin, 10% ointment; alumnol, 2½%. Alternating currents. Chrysophanic acid, creasote, liquor carbonis detergens and ammonio-chloride of mercury in an ointment. Warm baths with liquor carbonis detergens or carbonate of soda, or both (ʒj to gallon). Europhen. Friction with 20% dried ethylate of sodium in olive oil. Solution of chrysarobin in chloroform (1 in 7) mixed with oleum deelinæ for scrubbing affected parts. ℞ Oil of Cade, 15 to 100 grms.; Soft Soap, q.s., for emulsion; Neutral Glycerin of Starch, 90 grms.; Salicylic Acid, 3% 94/35, 488

Lactic acid internally 95/439

Brown - Sequard's fluid. Ichthyol combined with arsenic internally. In mild cases, glycerolate of starch; oil of juniper āā ℥iijss; green soap, gr. lxxv; salicylic acid, gr. xlv; M.; the affected parts are also washed with warm water and tar soap twice weekly 96/514

Mercurial injections cured two cases, *e.g.*, 5 c grm. of the yellow oxide. A useful ointment: ℞ Ichthyol, Salicylic Acid, Pyrogallic Acid, āā iij; Olive Oil, Lanolin, āā x; M.; giving Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. at the same time internally, to antidote pyrogallic acid 97/494

Cacodylic acid, c.grms. lxxv daily for three weeks, afterwards reduced to c.grms. l on account of gastric intolerance; cured an inveterate case which had resisted all other treatment. Static electricity cured another case. Ext. nux vom. a useful adjunct 98/466

PSOROSPERMOSIS FOLLICULARIS VEGETANS.

Etiology 92/421

Schwimmer advises destruction with electro-cautery in early stages 93/453

PSYCHROPHORE.

Use of Winternitz's in prostatic disease 92/413

PTOMAINES.

Are the alkaloid products of putrefaction—oily alkaline liquids which exactly saturate strong acids, thus constituting crystalline salts 90/447

PTOSIS.—93/453, 96/316

Birnbacher's method of operating for relief of 93/453

Congenital, new operation for 92/242; permanent wire suture in 97/494

Gelsemium in poisonous doses producing ptosis; in moderate doses as a direct stimulant to the nerve supplying the eyelid muscle 92/48

PUBERTY.

Barking cough of: Paint throat with glyc. of borax and oxychloride of bismuth and morphine, or cocaine instead of morphine. Internally use syrup of bromide of quinine and iron and small doses of arsenic. Also a pill of ferri redact. valerianate of zinc, belladonna and nux vomica (Sir Andrew Clark) 92/157

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND SPREAD OF DISEASE.—98/615

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.—91/494

Amendment Act, 1890 91/501; 1893 94/584

Examinations in 91/493

Legislation 91/493

Useful books on 91/502

PUDENDA.

Granuloma of 98/259

PUERPERAL STATE, Disorders of. 88/420, 89/414, 91/414, 98/467

Douching, method of 88/423

Effect of ergot on involution 89/414

Galactorrhœa 88/424

Hæmorrhages, late puerperal 88/424

Milk, failure of; elimination of drugs in 88/425

Normal temperature of puerperium 89/415

Prophylaxis 88/422, 90/448, 95/265

Puerperal cystitis 88/425; eclampsia, treatment of 91/414, 97/495; fever

(is it preventable?) 90/447; scarlatina 89/416; sepsis 89/418, 419

Septicæmic conditions 83/420, 97/499

Serum treatment of puerperal infection 96/515

Weaning in 98/467

Puerperal Anæmia.—90/375

Puerperal Convulsions. — 87/283, 88/420, 91/414, 94/172, 489, 97/495

Treatment. — Aconite; inhalations of oxygen, also of chloroform 87/283

Bleeding; administration of chloroform; morphine hypodermically; purgation; pilocarpine hypodermically; administration of chloral and bromide of potassium per rectum 91/415

Milk diet as preventive; for convulsions venesection, ℥xvj followed by chloral in strong patients. Strontium lactate gr, xv 94/489

Prophylactic: Ascertain condition of urine, as to albumin, tube-casts, creatin, biliary salts, acetone and indican. For constipation, prescribe an aloin and podophyllin pill at bed-time. If urine scanty, citrate of potassium, grs. xx ter die and a tepid bath daily. If albumin appears, absolute milk diet and lactate of strontium internally. Where albumin increases, induction of premature labour advised even at the end of seventh month 97/496

Convulsion: Veratrum viride the best remedy. Chloroform inhalation. If labour has commenced deliver expeditiously under chloroform. If convulsion continues after labour continue veratrum and chloroform, or give chloral hydrate by mouth or rectum; bromide of potassium may be combined with other remedies; some use morphine hypodermically; venesection 97/498

After-treatment: Give aperients, diuretics and diaphoretics. Empty bladder by catheter. Continue veratrum viride in 5-drop doses for several days after convulsions have ceased 97/499

Puerperal Dementia.—94/364

Puerperal Endometritis.—90/515

Cornutin in connection with vaginal and intra-uterine injections 96/37

Puerperal Fever.—89/418, 90/447, 91/414, 92/424, 94/490, 95/265, 96/514, 97/499, 98/358

Treatment.—Alstonia constricta tinct. in doses of ʒj to ʒij 88/11

Salicylate of soda, grs. vijss hourly, and raised if necessary to grs. xv hourly, with use of alcohol in puerperal sepsis 89/419

Nails should be kept short; the hands thoroughly washed and soaked in an antiseptic before the examination. Corrosive sublimate, 1 in 1000, carried in pellets; one to be dissolved in a pint of water; or glycerin solution of sublimate, gr. x to ʒj, which is added to a pint of water, are useful forms. Iodine, ʒij to a pint of water, is safer. Antipyrine, 10 to 20 grs. nightly, for three or four nights, has successfully arrested milk secretion 92/424

As uterine douches creolin 2%, carbolic acid 5%, thymol 1 in 1000, or corrosive sublimate 1 in 2000, followed in any case by douche of distilled or boiled water. Irrigation with lysol, 1 to 100, and swabbing out uterus with 15 volume hydrogen peroxide solution and finally corrosive sublimate 1 to 5000 at 110° Fh. Curettage, irrigation and application of iodine tincture to uterine cavity. Stimulants, iron, quinine, and strychnine. Free purgation if peritonitis threatens. Application of pure undiluted carbolic acid to uterine cavity. For suppurative peritonitis, abdominal section and douching of peritoneum with boric acid solutions. Pessaries containing iodoform, 20 grains, used twice daily 94/490

Smyly prefers external to internal examination to ascertain presentation, considers it easier for diagnosis, and important as guarding against infection; prolapse of funis, of course, is an exceptional condition for the above method. Expression of placenta should be avoided, also prophylactic douching before and after delivery 95/265

Cleanse uterine cavity with borated cotton, then apply iodised phenol to endometrium. Cold bath if

temp, 101° F., or if below this when headache and hot skin; subcutaneous injections of caffeine or spartein before bath in severe cases to avert tendency to syncope. Irrigate with carbolic acid or sublimate solution followed by painting endometrium with tinct. iodine. Intra-venous injection of sublimate solution has been used, also injection of antistreptococcus serum where puerperal infection 96/514

Injections of anti-streptococcic serum or of creasote 97/499

Puerperal Mania.—94/356

Puerperal Mastitis. — Phytolacca dec. administered every three hours to abort the inflammation 98/47

Puerperal Melancholia.—94/352

Puerperal Metrorrhagia.—Erodium cicutarium infusion in dessert-spoonful doses every two hours 98/28

Puerperal Peritonitis.—92/361

Puerperal Septicæmia.—(*See* "Puerperal Fever" *supra.*)

PULMONARY DISEASE.—(*See* "Phthisis," "Pneumonia," etc.)

PURPURA.—88/426, 89/419

TREATMENT.—Geranium maculatum, grs. x to xl; rest, astringents; ergot, by mouth, or ergotine, subcutaneously; turpentine; iron; quinine; faradisation. ℞ Ac. Phosp. dil., gtt. x; Strychniæ, Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ in water, t.d.s.; also fluid extract of witchhazel, gtt. x to xxx t.d. 89/42, 419

Mineral acids, and rest 92/426

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.

Liq. calcii chloridi, in doses of ♏xxx every two hours for bleeding of gums, etc. 95/15

PURPURA SCORBUTICA.—92/426

TREATMENT.—Bertheusson administers sodium salicylate, and also carbolic, citric, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, using milk diet, or easily assimilable foods. *Locally:* compresses soaked in aromatic vinegar 1 part, to warm water 3 parts, are best, and as mouth washes, boric acid, tannin, etc. 92/426

PUSTULE.

Malignant 88/368, 89/354

Produced by rhubarb 92/66

Treated with phenic acid 94/30

PYELITIS.—88/335, 98/469 (*See* "Kidney, Diseases of.")

Ascending 98/343

Calculous, nephrotomy for 93/338

Extirpation of ureter for 94/560

TREATMENT.—Oil of sandal wood in capsules t.d. with Salutaris water or potash imperial as a drink; abstinence from hard water and alcohol. If oxalates present, nitro-muriatic acid, failing which Vichy water taken with lemon juice 88/335

Enterol. The following when pain present: ℞ Venice Turpentine, ʒjss; Powd. Camphor, ʒjss; Ext. Opii, gr. v; Ext. Acon. Radicis, gr. iij; M; make into 20 pills. Sig.—One pill to be taken every eight hours and at the same time a wineglassful of uvæ ursi 98/27, 469

PYLORECTOMY.—88/461, 89/452, 92/472, 95/464 (*See* "Stomach, Surgery of.")

PYLORUS.

Adhesions around a cause of stomach dilatation 95/461 (*See* "Stomach, Surgery of.")

Cancer of 91/441

Congenital stenosis of pylorus 98/499

Obstruction of 91/442; from gall stones 97/252, 538

Pyloroplasty in simple pyloric stenosis 96/548

Stenosis of: Methods of operation for 92/473

Ulcer of 89/263

PYO-NEPHRITIS.

Surgical treatment of 89/321

PYONEPHROSIS.—88/335

Calculous 98/349

PYORRHŒA ALVEOLARIS (or Rigg's disease).

A condition characterised by pus between the edges of the gums and necks of the teeth 95/467

Sulphate of copper in 87/373

PYO-SALPINGITIS.—90/505, 97/500, (*See* "Salpingitis.")

PYREXIA.—(*See* "Fevers.")

PYURIA.

Pus in urine, how to discover source of 94/491

Renal 90/149

QUARTAN FEVERS.—94/418, 97/387

QUINSY.—98/469 (*See also* "Tonsillitis.")

TREATMENT.—Guaiacum lozenges sucked frequently, and a gargle of iodine, ♏xx to aq. ℥j 87/380

Phytolacca decandra; lactophenin in doses of grs. x every three hours in early stages to abort; gargle of hot saturated sol. of sodæ bicarbonas 98/47, 469

QUOTIDIAN FEVERS.—94/418, 97/387 (*See* "Malaria.")

RABIES.—90/449, 92/427, 93/454, 94/492

Vaccine lymph in 94/492

TREATMENT.—Pencilling the throat with 5% solution of cocaine relieved spasms and thirst in one case 90/449

Ghose reports a case cured by eleven subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. each, in the course of seven days. He excised the scar, and kept the wound open for two weeks previously, thus relieving pain in it 93/454

RACHITIS.—87/345, 88/440, 89/169, 90/458, 91/416, 92/443, 93/454, 94/507, 96/518, 97/239, 406

Rickets a cause of nasal stenosis 97/406; as causing flat-foot 97/239

TREATMENT.—Phosphate of lime; baths containing hydrochloric acid; phosphorus, soluble 1 to 100,000, ʒj to ℥ij, in die, increasing the dose gradually 87/345

℞ Phosphori, 0·01; Olivenöl, 10·0, Gummi Arabic, Syr. Simp. āā 5·0; Aq. Dest. 80·0; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful daily. Iron and small doses of nux vomica for rachitic anæmia. Cod-liver oil should be given unmixed. Locally massage and electricity are of service. Kassowitz combines phosphorus with cod-liver oil, giving a coffeespoonful of oil daily, containing half a milligramme of phosphorus, or lipanine may be substituted for the oil, *e.g.*, ℞ Phosphori, grm. 0·01; Lipanine, grms. 30; Sac. Alb., Gum. Arabic. Pulv. āā grms. 15; Aq. Dest., grm. 40; M. Sig.—A coffeespoonful daily. Lipanine may be used alone: ℞ Lipanine, grms. 10; Syr. Menth. Pip., grms. 50, M. Sig.—A small spoonful three times daily. Use of compressed air 91/416

If child cannot be sent to the seaside, French physicians order warm sea baths for three or four minutes, or salt baths, 6 or 8 lbs. of salt in each; 4 or 5 meals are given daily, at intervals of three hours, consistting of rich phosphated foods, with alkaline and lime salts, milk, eggs, cream, soups with italian pastes, smashed peas and other vegetables, but very little meat. Phosphates are given in powders: the hydrochloro- or the aceto-phosphates, or milk phosphates. Cod-liver oil is given, a teaspoonful at first, increased to 5 or 6 tablespoonfuls daily, and in summer time the following: ℞ Fresh Butter, 500 grms; Potass. Iod., 0·25 grm.; Pot. Bromid., 1 grm.; Sodium Chloride, 8 grms.; Phosphorus, 0·01 grm.; M. Sig.—100 grms. a day on bread (Trousseau's Butter). Comby gives ℞ Cod-liver Oil, 1000 grms; Phosphorus, 0·01 grm., M. Sig.—Teaspoonful dose. Caution must be used with this oil 93/454

RADIUS.

Dislocation of head of in children 87/117, 118

Fractures of lower end of 87/185

RAILWAY REGULATIONS ACT, 1893.—94/583

RAILWAY SPINE.

Rest cure 94/493

RANULA.—89/472

TREATMENT.—Puncture with a hypodermic syringe, inject cocaine sol. 10%, leave it in for four minutes, and then inject ♏x or xij of 10% sol. of chloride of zinc 89/472

RASHES.

Accidental, occurring in the course of the exanthemata 98/470

RAYNAUD'S DISEASE.—90/449, 93/458

Cates improved a case with nitroglycerin, injecting $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., increased up to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. three times a day 93/458

RECTUM, Diseases of.—92/428, 94/493 (*See also* "Anus.")

Cancer of 89/193, 92/176, 94/493, 96/199, 97/500, 98/471
Cysts of 97/501
Examination of 96/516
Excision of 91/417, 93/455
Fissure of 92/427, 97/237 (*See* "Anus.")
Gonorrhœa of 97/265
Hæmorrhage from 98/473
Polypi of 96/493
Prolapse of 91/419, 92/430, 98/474
Stricture of 92/430, 94/494, 96/555, 97/501, 502
Tube for, in cases of obstruction; dangers of a long one 96/376
Ulceration of 96/325, 555 (*See* "Fissure," *infra*)
And uterus, reflected nerve symptoms in disease of 91/421
Vaginal excision of 96/516
TREATMENT. — (*See also* "Anus.") For *procidentia* in children, application of strong nitric acid. Injections of carbolic acid and other irritants are not very advisable. Removal by écraseur. Application of hot iron or Pacquelin cautery is the best operation 91/419
Fissure.—In young subjects, zinc ointment, with extract of belladonna and opium, should be used night and morning, and confection of senna, with sulphur, used as a laxative; cracks, due to syphilis, easily give way to specific remedies. Rest, in recumbent position, is important, and various mineral waters are useful. Division of the base of the fissure, subcutaneous division of the sphincter, or forcible dilatation under an anæsthetic, may be required 92/428
℞ Ext. Belladonna, gr. ⅛ to ½; Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. ¼ to ½; Ol. Theobrom., gr. x; M. et ft. suppos. to allay spasm from *irritable ulcer*; or: ℞ Ext. Conii, ʒij; Ol. Ricin., ʒiij; Ung. Lanolin, q.s. ad ℥ij; M. et ft. ung. Smear over anus five minutes before a motion is expected, and also after evacuation. Locally, nitrate of silver, gr. x to xxx to ℥j, every twenty-four or forty-eight hours after using cocaine, 4%, and followed by an ointment of iodoform, grs xxx to ℥j, or iodol. Wax or tallow bougie introduced daily, after applying cocaine or belladonna ointment. Incision and dilatation. *Chronic inflammation* treated by carbolic acid enemata, 10 drops in two tumblers of very hot water. 1% salt solution injections followed by injection of olive oil, ʒij, for rectal inflammation in children. For *cancer of rectum* daily irrigations of 1½ pints of 10 or 20% tepid solution of naphthol, giving by mouth at each meal: ℞ Salol, Benzo-naphthol, Soda Bicarbonate, āā gr. v. For one cachet 94/493
For *bleeding*, calcium chloride 95/15; for *pain*, conium 89/372
Procedentia recti (*See* "Prolapse," *supra*.)

REFRACTION.
Errors of, of the eye 91/203, 93/224, 98/567, 568

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Renal dropsy 93/103 (*See* "Ascites," etc.)
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TREATMENT.—Infusion of armeria vulgaris, 10 parts to 200, claimed to aid in solution of renal calculi. Murray advises belladonna in preference to opium, pushing the drug to its toxic stage, beginning with ♏ xl of tincture, and repeating every two hours, according to intensity of pain 91/12, 426

Piperazine; glycerin internally, 1 to 5 cubic inches for a dose 94/494

RESECTIONS and AMPUTATIONS (*See* "Amputations.")

RESPIRATION.

Action of cocaine on 87/88

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Effects of atropine on 98/474

Respiratory Gymnastics: Percy Wilde's method (illust.) 92/391; Otis' method described 98/475

RESUSCITATION.

Of still-born children 92/312

RETINA, Affections of.—89/422 (*See also* "Glaucoma.")

Detached 89/422, 90/450, 96/303, 97/505, 98/476

Prognosis of neuro-retinitis in Bright's disease 89/423

Retinal artery, embolism in 92/246

Retinal Detachment.—TREATMENT.—Massage of eye or puncture of anterior chamber for embolism of retinal artery 89/422

Injection of 2 to 4 drops tincture of iodine into the vitreous cavity, followed by atropine and cold compresses. To procure absorption of ensuing vitreous opacities, Scholer injected biniodide of mercury, 1% solution, and potassium iodide, 10%, into the muscles of the back, preceded by an injection of morphia 90/450

Rest on the back, atropine, bandaging, and internally some drug to induce absorption of effused fluid, *e.g.*, small doses of bicarbonate of soda and iodide of potassium largely diluted with water; salicylic acid; electrolysis 96/303

Scleral incision, followed by insertion of trochar and cannula to withdraw fluid, and a horse-hair drain 97/505

Six cases reported: in two scleral punctures were used, in one iridectomy, in the three others continued rest in bed with pilocarpine injections; at least 10% of reported cases had no treatment 98/476

Retinitis.—Albuminuric 87/172, 89/422, 90/119, 96/305 (*See* "Albuminuria"); r. pigmentosa 87/172; r. striata 96/307

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RHEUMATISM.—88/430, 92/432, 93/458, 94/496, 97/267

Acute 87/338, 89/423, 90/451, 91/427, 92/433, 98/476

And erythema multiforme 92/231

And Life Assurance 96/130, 131

Diet in 97/268

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Objections to the use of salol in acute rheumatism 98/477

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Rheumatic iritis 97/332 (*See* "Iris"); perityphlitis 95/134; spondylitis; cautery in; support for 92/349

Rheumatism and gout 87/341, 91/429, 97/267

Rheumatism of joint, liniment for 97/53

TREATMENT.—Salicylic salts; salicylate of lithia; salol, tablets or lozenges containing gr. x; kairine, pill, gr. v to viij, as antipyretic; antipyrine; potassæ nitras, ʒij daily, in solution with raspberry syrup, with inunction of a mercurial ointment; lime juice, ℥x to xxiv, in twenty-four hours; aconite, ♏¼, sec. hor. and followed by bryonia, tinct. ♏ij to v; veratrum viride, ♏j, also used for reducing temperature; spigelia, ♏j to iij, in heart affections accompanying rheumatic fever; wet tepid pack 87/338

Muscular: Sulphate of magnesia, grs. v to x t.d. post cib.; cimicifuga racemosa, ♏v to x, when muscles at back of neck and lumbar region are affected; chloride of ammonium, alone or with cimicifuga, *e.g.*, ammonii muriat., ℥j; ext. cimicif. fl. ℥ij; syr. simp. and aq. laurocerasi āā ℥j; M. Sig.—ʒj bis in die; atroph. sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermically over the affected muscles; arnica montana, tinct.

♏ij to v, for chronic rheumatism after an injury; manaca 87/341

Chronic Rheumatism: Iodine, tinct. ♏x to xv, with glycerin, ʒj; with a simple infusion, *e.g.*, serpentaria, ℥j; is better than iodides of soda or potash 87/343; cascara sagrada, gtt. xvj t.d., in chronic rheumatism 89/31

Acalypha 88/1; acetanilide in *muscular rheumatism* and *neuralgia* of the articulations 88/3; betol in cases of *articular rheumatism* and *neuralgia* 88/23; caulophyllum for *acute rheumatism of hands and feet* 88/33; eulyptol 88/50; hydrochinon 88/64; ichthyol in *acute* and *chronic forms* 88/65; sodium iodide for *painful rheumatic affections* 88/66; phytolacca in *periosteal rheumatism*, especially that connected with a syphilitic taint 88/82; rhus in liniments, ointments and plasters for relief of rheumatic pains and stiffness following rheumatism 88/88; spigelia for *rheumatic carditis* and *rheumatic fever* 88/98; oil of wintergreen for *gonorrhœal rheumatism* 88/437

Acute: Tartar emetic, pushed even to vomiting in cases where pain has gone from joints but *high temperature persists.* If temperature is but slightly reduced under salicylates, hydrobromate of quinine, grs. iv 6tus. hor. Pain in acute stage is much relieved by compress, saturated with the following lotion: ℞ Tinct. Verat. Alb., ʒij; Potass. Carb., ʒj; Aq. ad., ℥iv. M. Ft. lot. Cold bath or cold pack 89/425; amylene hydrate, 3·5 grammes, as hypnotic 89/13

Massage; application of cold water or alkaline compresses; salicylate of soda, guaiacum, lithia, bryonia, rhus, to control inflammatory conditions. In cases of low vitality, with deposit of urate of soda, iodide of arsenic, phosphorus, saccharated carbonate of iron, as tonics; the continued current when there is decided arthritis; interrupted current when muscular weakness persists after subsidence of inflammation; also Ling's method. When liver is sluggish and engorged, podophyllin and belladonna, āā gr. ⅛, in pill, continued for from one to three weeks. In plethoric cases Carlsbad salts, followed by iron, in free dilution, and tinct. hamamelis, ♏x, is often useful. Vigorous exercise; Turkish, Russian, and lamp baths, followed by spray gradually reduced to cold 89/429

Sulphur for *chronic muscular rheumatism.* Salicylate of soda, grs. xx, every hour for three or four hours, and continued in diminishing doses for eight or ten days, and then followed by iron; antipyrine is better in young children. In convalescence, Garrod's alkaline mixture followed by iron; blistering or painting with iodine if any joint remain stiff or swollen; cascara sagrada alone or combined with soda salicylate. Electricity for subacute changes in and around joints due to rheumatism 90/44, 451

Hydracetin, 10 centigrammes given in two doses of 5 centigrammes daily in *articular rheumatism*—it must be cautiously used 91/31; methylene blue, grs. jss to iv internally, gr. j hypodermically for *rheumatism of muscles, tendons and joints* 91/40; phenyl urethane, gr. ij to vijss, in *acute articular rheumatism* 91/45; tincture of rhus toxicodendron, gtt. j to v, for *chronic rheumatic conditions* of tendons, ligaments and muscle sheaths, the pains being worse when the parts are at rest, but after slight exercise are relieved 91/48

Chronic: Phenacetin, grs. xlv daily, taken in divided doses at intervals of three hours; increased grs. xv daily until pain is relieved. Pilocarpine relieves to some extent the less intense form of connective tissue contraction in chronic articular rheumatism. Oil of wintergreen applied locally for relief of pain in chronic cases 91/427

Acute: Gillespie speaks of great relief in acute articular rheumatism following injection of ♏ij to v of a 10% carbolic acid solution into the joint cavity. Salol collodion made by dissolving salol 4 parts, in ether 4

parts, and adding collodion 30 parts, is an efficient anodyne application to the joints. Clark has found ½ oz. doses of cinchona tincture every four hours succeed, when all else failed 92/434

Arsenic in 92/19; cactus in *subacute* and *chronic forms* 92/26; ephedra vulgaris for *rheumatic* and *syphilitic affections* 92/38; sali-naphthol in *acute articular forms* 92/67; silica in *chronic forms* 92/69

Bromamide, grs. x to xv, several times a day 93/12; euphorin, grms. j to ij, in twenty-four hours, for *acute forms*, and grm. j in 3 or 4 doses for *chronic rheumatism* 93/25; paracresotic acid, grms. iij to iv, for *acute articular rheumatism* resembles salicylic acid in action 93/41

Phenocoll, grs. iv to xv, relieves pain in some cases of *acute rheumatism* 93/44; Hassan advises strontium nitrate for *chronic rheumatism* 93/48; Vaccinium vitis idæa, used in decoction one to two ounces fresh stems, with leaves and roots, in six ounces of water, this amount being given daily in divided doses, has given good results in *chronic rheumatism* 93/57; Hancock applies carbolic acid 4% solution on warm flannel. Guttman uses salophen in rheumatism, giving 5 to 6 grms. daily in pill or tablet 93/458

Agathin in doses of grs. vijss 94/8; asaprol as an analgesic in 94/11; oleum succini, a powerful local irritant in 94/24; salophen in acute forms 94/37

Percy Wilde's method of artificially raising body temperature in acute and chronic rheumatism shows remarkable results 94/497

℞ Salol, Ether, āā 4 parts; Collodion, 30 parts; M. To apply to an inflamed joint 94/500

Acute: Asaprol, a substitute for sodium salicylate, 4 to 6 grammes in cachets or solution, useful in *acute forms*, both articular and muscular 95/8; asclepias tuberosa liq. ext., 5-drop doses (doubtful whether a rheumatic or neuralgic remedy) 95/9; croton oil in small doses is advised by Sewall for *chronic rheumatism* 95/19; guaiacol (a mixture of equal parts of guaiacol and pure glycerin) for rheumatic inflammation of the joints 95/32; malacine said to be a useful analgesic 95/35

Phytolacca in cases with syphilitic taint 96/57

Analgen in 97/20; phenocoll in 97/59; salophen in 97/65; urotropine in *gouty* and *rheumatic conditions* 97/91

Aconite as an external application in 98/11; arsenic in *progressive chronic rheumatism* 98/18; lycetol in *chronic articular forms* 98/40.

Salol objected to in acute rheumatism. The following in *acute* or *subacute* cases where muscles are involved, and there is great pain: ℞ Phenazone ʒij; Sod. Salicyl. ʒiij; Ammon. Brom., ʒiv; Cinnamon Water, ℥iij; Mix. A teaspoonful every three hours. Sixteen cases treated with phenocoll hydrochloride. Painting the inflamed joints with salicylate of methyl. Essence of wintergreen also successful. Also, as a local application: ℞ Salicylic Acid, Oil of Turpentine, Lanolin āā ʒijss; Lard, ℥iij 98/476

Malakin produced good effect in 3 cases. Dose from 45 to 60 grs. a day 98/477

Chronic, serum treatment of 98/479

Gonorrhœal: Terebinthine baths give marked success, method described 98/479

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.—91/430, 94/501, 98/481

And gout 94/501; kidneys in; muscular system; skin in 94/503

Rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic arthritis—clinical distinction between in tabulated form 91/430

TREATMENT.—Iodide of iron with small doses of arseniate of sodium. Sulphur in small doses. Cod-liver oil 94/506

A patient having rheumatoid arthritis together with exophthalmic goitre was cured with 3-gr. doses of ext. of thymus gland, 3 times a day for 12 months. Methylene blue, 2-gr. tabloid bis die post cibos 98/481

RHINITIS.—90/453, 91/431, 93/401, 94/439, 506, 95/51, 97/505 (*See* "Nose" *and* "Ozæna.")
  Atrophic 89/365, 90/389, 91/432, 92/436, 93/403, 94/441, 97/425 (*See* "Nose.")
  Hypertrophic 93/402, 94/441, 97/506, 98/394 (*See* "Nose.")
RHINOPHYMA.—Case where nose weighed two pounds; mass removed with knife with rapid healing 95/517
RHINOSCLEROMA.—88/440, 89/431, 95/443, 96/518
  TREATMENT.—Removal with knife or destruction by caustics 88/440
  A 2% solution of salicylate of soda has been injected into the part, and salicylic acid, grs. x t.d.s., with some advantage 89/432
  Surgical treatment is best, but if too extensive, parasiticides, such as sublimate, phenic acid or thymic acid, should be used after partial ablation. Stoukowenkoff successfully used injections of Fowler's solution 95/443
  Case treated with rhinosclerin injections with partial success 96/518
RHINOSCOPY.—(*See* "Nose.")
RICKETS.—(*See* "Rachitis.")
RIGG'S DISEASE.—(*See* "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris.")
  Sulphate of copper in 87/373
RINGWORM.—87/346, 88/470, 89/469, 91/34, 96/518, 97/106, 509, 98/482 (*See* "Tinea.")
RIVERS' POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT, 1893.—94/583
RODENT CREEPING ULCER.—89/211, 92/445, 96/519
  Peroxide of hydrogen for rodent corneal ulcers 89/212
  Boeck and Unna use Unna's resorcin plaster, changed daily 92/445
RÖNTGEN RAYS.—96/627 (illust.), 98/73, 484
  In pregnancy 97/477
  Detection of stone in kidney by 98/338
  Effect on tuberculosis 98/485
  Eruption from 97/521
  In eye surgery 98/219
  In laryngeal diagnosis 97/362
ROSACEA.—(*See also* "Acne Rosacea.")
  Losophan in 1 to 2% sol. in spirit and water, or as a 1% ointment 94/22
  Heuss advises application of very hot water in the daytime and at night of a 10% sulphur ointment till dermatitis is produced. If there be pustulation β-naphthol 2 to 5% should be used. Scarification advised by Fournier 97/511
ROSENBACH-REACTION.—91/480
ROSEOLA.
  Diagnosis of 94/292
ROTHELN.—87/300
  Diagnosis of 94/293, 95/443
RUPIA.
  Arsenic in non-syphilitic case 88/20
RUPTURE.
  Of bladder 90/154, 92/115, 93/60, 93, 94/106, 95/79, 139, 96/171; of iris 98/337; of liver 93/363; of pancreas 97/428; of spleen 97/531; of stomach 95/463, 98/242; of urethra 89/479, 95/502, 96/604, 98/557; of uterus 98/361

SABURRAL FEVERS.
  TREATMENT.—An emetic of ipecacuanha may be used at the onset, followed by a vegetable aperient and a full dose of hunyadi or rubinat water the next day. Antiseptics such as naphthol, naphthalin, salol, salicylate of soda, or bismuth, charcoal, etc., may be used. The diet should be light and bland, chiefly milk and water gruel 92/446
SACRO-ILIAC DISEASE.—92/345 (*See* "Orthopædics.")
SALPINGITIS.—88/441, 89/432, 90/505, 94/507, 96/520, 98/486
  Inflammatory forms classified 88/441; differential diagnosis of distension of fallopian tubes from uterine myoma 88/442; treatment of 88/443
  TREATMENT.—*Prophylaxis:* Early treatment of gonorrhœa, when due to this cause, by vaginal suppositories, *e.g.*, ℞ Plumbi Acetatis, grs. v; Pulv. Opii, grs. jss; Ol. Theobrom., grs. cxiv; M. To make one pessary. Place one in every night, and give a saline aperient at the same time, and in the later stages hydrastis may be added to this. Chronic gonorrhœal discharges best treated by boric acid packing. *Acute Pyosalpinx:* Removal of the appendages on one

or both sides. *Chronic form:* Perchloride of mercury internally, especially if case *specific*. Pot. iod. in small doses combined with pot. brom. and carbonate of ammonia. Hydrastis and salix nigra especially useful where inflammation associated with metrorrhagia. Massage. Galvanism. Vaginal tampon. In all subacute exacerbations absolute rest in bed, hot vaginal douche, and bromides internally are of first importance. Cod-liver oil and fresh air are valuable adjuncts to treatment 89/433

Mild applications of iodine and glycerin, equal parts to vaginal vault, accompanied by glycerin tampons. Daily warm sitz baths at 105° F. for half an hour, and blisters over the affected parts 94/507

Conservative treatment in liquid collections in the tubes: Removal of the appendages and uterus greatly abused. Proper treatment consists in evacuation of fluids by puncture, incision, drainage; in restoration of mobility and normal relations from rupturing or stretching adhesions by massage, and by antiphlogistics. Castration limited to cases not hopeless. Stem pessary useful as a drain in metrosalpingitis 96/520

Treatment by aspiration, curettement and electricity; in addition to topical treatment, long continued, mild, mercurial course, combined with full doses of iodide of potassium 98/486

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Adulteration of food 97/627

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Drain pipes and connections 90/532, 95/537, 96/638, 97/607, 98/594

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Dry rot and disease 97/626

Dust refuse treated by very high temperatures 96/651

Filtration of water 98/622

Food-poisoning from ptomaines, etc. 96/650

House-drainage 90/532; water supply and house drainage (illust.) 90/544

International Conference on plague at Venice 98/619

New flushing tank 96/637

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Sewage purification 98/613; electrical purification of sewage 94/595

Supervision of persons affected with tuberculosis 96/645

Useful books for students of public health 91/502

Ventilation of dwelling houses 90/540

SARCINÆ.

In urine 92/504

SARCOMA.

Of bone after injury 87/47; of fauces 94/540; of kidney in infants 95/350; of middle ear 95/210; of small intestine 93/306

Retro-peritoneal, diagnosis in 96/150

Treated by electrolysis and cataphoresis 98/73

SARCOMATOSIS CUTIS.

Kaposi states that the only form amenable to arsenical treatment is that of the unpigmented multiple sarcomata 94/508

SATYRIASIS.

In children 98/325

SCABIES.—88/444, 89/435, 91/434, 92/446, 94/508, 96/521, 97/511, 98/488

TREATMENT.—℞ Styracis, ʒij; Bals. Peruviani, ʒss; Ung. Simp. ad ℥j; M.; or, ℞ β-Naphthol, ʒj; Ung. Simp. ad ℥j to ij; solve. To be rubbed in for four successive nights. ℞ Adipis, c parts; Sapo Viridis, j part; Naphthalin, xv parts; Cret. Alb. Pulv., x parts; M. ℞ Sulph. Sublimat., ʒj; Bals. Peruviani, ʒss; Adipis, ad ℥j; M. Ft. ung.; Ung. Sulphuris, ʒj to ℥j and Bals. Peruviani added. Sulphur bath; potass. sulphide, ℥iv. aq. (100° F.) Cxxx; skin is soaked for a quarter of an hour, then well scrubbed and soaked again for another quarter of an hour. Two baths are required 89/436

Dry dusting of body and bedclothes with sulphur, thus avoiding eczema and dermatitis, and oil of sweet almonds may be applied before the dusting 91/434

The favourite sites are thoroughly inuncted for three minutes each, with 10 to 15% β-naphthol ointment, and then the whole body, and on the third day a warm bath is taken with green soap, unless there is excessive eczema. Lollis asserts that vaseline ointment of creolin, 5%, cures in four rubbings. The rapid cure at the Hôpital St. Louis is as follows: The patient is stripped and scrubbed from twenty to thirty minutes with black soap and warm water, followed by a warm bath and more soaping for thirty to sixty minutes; and lastly the following sulphur ointment is rubbed in for twenty minutes: ℞ Flowers of Sulphur, 2 parts; Carbonate of Potash, 1 part; Lard, 12 parts. After twenty-four hours a starch bath is given, and bland emollients applied. The clothes must be thoroughly disinfected 92/446

For rubbing in adults: ℞ β-Naphthol, grms. xv; Black Soap, grms. l; Chalk, grms. x; Lard, grms. c; M. Benzine. ℞ Hypo-sulphite of Sodium, Distilled Water, āā ℥vj. Apply the lotion, allow it to evaporate, and before going to rest apply: ℞ Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, ℥iv; Distilled Water, ℥vj 94/508

Ointment of resorbin recommended 96/521

For babies and young children: ℞ Ichthyol, ʒss; Bals. Peru, ʒiij; Lanolin, ʒij; Ung. Aq. Rosæ, ʒiv; Albolene Liquid, ʒij; as a local application 98/488

SCARLATINA.—87/348, 88/445, 90/459, 91/434, 92/447, 93/461, 94/509, 95/269, 96/521, 98/489

Heart disease after 87/348

Relation to rheumatism 87/348

"Return" cases 96/650

TREATMENT.—Belladonna, tinct. ♏j to iij, as prophylactic, and for the disease; cantharides, ♏j, if albumin appear in the urine 87/349

Aconite. Condy's fluid for mouth and fauces, and glycerin of borax if tongue be dry and denuded. In cervical ulceration, iodoform, and solution of chlorinated soda, for application. In scarlatinal rheumatism, opium. For desquamation of the feet, apply salicylic acid and flexible collodion, equal parts 88/7, 445

Pyrodine. Mercuric iodide. ℞ Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., ʒj; Potass. Iodid., ʒss; Syr. Simp. ad ℥viij; M. ʒss every one, two, or three hours. Sponge skin with corrosive sublimate solution, 1 in 4000, as soon as the eruption appears, and wash the hair with the same lotion, and also a solution of borax, 1 in 250; disinfect urine, fæces, and expectoration, as well as discharge from nose and ears, if present, by corrosive sublimate solution, 1 in 1000. When patient is allowed to get up, sponge skin with corrosive sublimate solution, wiping it dry and then applying: ℞ Sodii Biboratis, Zinci Oxidi, āā ʒiv; Ol. Gaultheriæ, ʒss; Vaseline, ℥iv; M. Ft. ung. Disinfect room with sulphur and boil bedding, clothes, etc., in sublimate solution. Oxygenated water has proved beneficial to quench thirst; salicylic acid has been used in grave cases in a mixture of one part salicylic acid to 75 parts of water, and 30 parts syrup of orange peel, a teaspoonful being given every hour by day, and every two hours by night 90/37, 459

Oil of eucalyptus in frequent doses of a few drops shaken up in water, sponging the body and disinfecting bedclothes, furniture, etc., with it. Cold and tepid baths and cold affusions as in treatment of typhoid. In adynamic cases tepid baths and stimulants. If membranous laryngitis occur, Ziemssen advises removal of membrane with forceps and lint, treating tonsils with carbolic acid, 1 in 2 to 1 in 10 parts, and in very acute cases injection of the acid into parenchyma of tonsil; for nephritic complications he uses warm baths, wrapping patient in blankets afterwards 91/434

Illingworth employs biniodide of mercury, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. doses as a germicide 92/57

As preventive treatment, Smith disinfects the room by: ℞ Ac. Carbolici, Ol. Eucalypti, āā ℥j ; Spt. Terebinth., ℥vj ; 2 tablespoonfuls to a quart of water gradually vaporised over a gas stove. Every three hours the patient's body is anointed with: ℞ Ac. Carbolici, Ol. Eucalypti, āā ℥j ; Ol. Olivæ., ℥vij ; M. A gargle or spray to the fauces of grs. ij of corrosive sublimate to pint of water is used, and a solution of same may be used to wash the ceiling, walls and floor of the apartment. Severstre advises that attendants should wear a blouse, at least that can be thrown off on leaving the room; that frequent antiseptic washing of face and hands are required; linen must only leave the room to be boiled; commodes must be disinfected, and antiseptic solutions and ointments must be frequently applied to mouth, pharynx and skin, the last being used for the first few days of return to every-day life. Antiseptic baths must be used, attending specially to scalp and other hairy parts. All clothing must be disinfected. Thorne recommends: ℞ Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus, ♏v, emulsified with Powdered Acacia, and taken every four hours; a gargle of carbolic and tannic acids, suitably diluted every hour; daily inunction with eucalyptus oil emulsion, ʒss to ℥j, made up with glycerin; sprinkling the scalp and hair daily with a spirit lotion containing eucalyptol, with a small quantity of almond oil. Vidal gives acetate of ammonium, grs. xxxv to xc daily to children. For ulcerated sore throat, Manning recommends boric acid dissolved in hot water at 105° F., or 4 parts of carefully powdered boric acid may be stirred into 3 parts glycerin heated by steam, and a large tablespoonful of this solution is dissolved in a pint of hot water 92/447

Paracresotic acid, 5% aqueous solution with a little glycerin, makes a good wash for the skin 93/41

Peroxide of hydrogen spray, 1 part to 4 of water, for the fauces, 1 to 8 for the nares, used hourly; or, corrosive sublimate, grs. ij to pint of water, used every two hours within non-poisonous limits, is recommended. Smith uses the following for the nostrils: ℞ Ac. Borici, ʒij ; Sodii Boratis, ʒij ; Sod. Chloridi, ʒj ; Aq. Puræ, Oj ; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful to be injected into each nostril hourly. Henoch advises ice or cold bath to combat cerebral symptoms; cold applications over great vessels of neck abstract heat, and sponging the limbs with alcohol and water, or vinegar and water, also assists. Lewis Smith recommends aconite and phenacetin as antipyretics, but neither should be used in extremely malignant cases with feeble pulse and dusky skin. Fruitnight advises aconite, ♏iij every three hours, but for a child eight years old $\frac{1}{3}$ of the dose, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of it for one twelve years old; he obtained good results from doses of gr. ss of phenacetin for children eighteen months old, and doses of gr. j from three to five years of age, repeated every two or three hours, and accompanied by alcoholic stimulants. Phenacetin should not be used if there is marked depression. In malignant cases, with frequent and feeble pulse, cardiac tonics and stimulants, *e.g.*, digitalis, musk, camphor, the carbonates or aromatic spirits of ammonia, and the alcoholic stimulants are indicated. The use of resorcin salicylic superfatted soap, with warm water, materially shortens desquamation 93/461

Carbolic acid, gr. ij, twice daily as a prophylactic. Digitalis and ammonium carbonate said to be the safest drugs. Thorough cleansing of throat every half hour. Hydronaphthol soap (5%) hastens peeling and prevents contagion 94/509

Rest in bed for three weeks; isolation until peeling is finished, and the hair washed several times. Flint advises a milk diet for one month after cessation of fever as prophylactic against nephritis; the diet has often to be modified, but a liberal allowance of warm beverages should be taken at each meal, and a mild diuretic or alkaline salt in water after each meal and at bedtime. The potash and soda salts may be used alternately 95/272

Nuclein. Dr. Seibert uses a 5% ichthyol lanolin ointment to soothe the dermatitis on which often the restlessness depends 96/52, 521

Trional. Some think the infection of scarlatina is due to the secretions from throat, nose and ear. The nostrils may be sprayed with alkaline solution and then use spray atomiser with the following: ℞ Menthol, grs. xx; Eucalyptol, ♏x; Paraffin Fluid to ℥j. Use every three or four hours if the discharge be abundant 97/87, 512

Saline injections. One hundred and ten cases treated by baths at 95° twice a day. Nephritis did not occur 98/53, 489

SCARLET FEVER.—(*See* "Scarlatina" *supra*.)

SCHOOLS.

Disease in Public Elementary 98/615

Hygiene of the eyes in 87/163

Lighting of 95/253

Reading and writing in 95/256, 257

Seating of children at desks in 95/255

SCIATICA.—87/349, 88/446, 89/436, 90/461, 91/436, 92/450, 93/464, 94/510, 95/445, 97/513, 98/490

TREATMENT.—Arsenic, liq. ♏j to iij, in purely neuralgic cases. In rheumatic cases, aconite, ♏j to ij, in early stage, followed by rhus toxicodendron, ♏ij to x, and cimicifuga racemosa, ♏ij to v; pot. iodid. in chronic cases; turpentine, *e.g.*, ℞ Ol. Terebinth., ʒj; Mellis, ℥j; M. ʒss bis in die. Injections of morphia or atropia, alone or combined; injection of nitrate of silver. Dry cupping, followed by subcutaneous injection of sulphuric æther, from ♏x to xxx; acupuncture; massage; chloride of methyl as spray; actual cautery; extension; application of sulphur præcip. on flannel. Recently antipyrine and antifebrine have been recommended 87/349

Aconite; drumine; methyl; phytolacca 88/8, 48, 76, 82

Methyl spray; saffrol, ♏xx, and increased 89/54, 64

Enveloping the limb in flowers of sulphur. In chronic cases croton oil pills and a course of laxatives may cure; theine, gr. ss to iij, hypodermically. ℞ Theine, Sodium Benzoate, āā ʒj; Sodium Chloride, grs. viij; Distilled Water, ℥j; M. For hypodermic use. ℞ Tinct. of Aconite Root, Colchicum Seeds, Belladonna, and Actæa Racemosa, equal parts, gtt. vj being taken every six hours until pain is relieved 89/436

Osmic acid, 1% solution injected over the nerve, using ♏x at first, and increased to ♏xxx each time, and the injection is used daily at first, and later on three times a week. ℞ Osmic Acid, 1 part; Glycerin, 40 parts; Distilled Water, 60 parts. Sig.—The injection. In one case large doses of antifebrine, grs. l the first day and grs. xl the second, cured. Sulphuric ether hypodermically injected, using ♏xx to xxx several times daily has proved curative; tinct. of gnaphalium 90/461

Exalgin, gr. ss to iv; theine, gr. ¼ to ½, hypodermically 91/30, 51

Eliot uses morphine hypodermically, combined with atropine. In acute cases he gives sodium salicylate, grs. xv every three or four hours, and potassium iodide in chronic cases. Neurotics, such as aconite, belladonna and gelsemium may be of use, or cantharides blisters every forty-eight hours along the nerve 92/450

Gundrum advises use of wet cups along the nerve, specially over the seat of pain, keeping patient in blankets and encouraging perspiration, and the limb straight, but he does not use the straight splint. Weir-Mitchell strongly advises long splint to secure absolute rest, and if not sufficient, daily cauterisation at the points of pain is recommended; if still obstinate, an ice-bag is placed on the part day and night for two or three weeks 93/464

Agathin. Acupuncture. Dry cupping in mild and early cases, followed by free application of mustard and molasses. If this fails, bandage from foot to groin with side splint, apply passive motion, and after about three weeks use splint only at night. Avoid sitting; either standing or walking must be adopted. Tonics and enemata to prevent straining at stool. ℞ Pulv. Opii. Pur., grs. xij; Pulv. Ipecac. Ver., gr. xij; Ext. Cascar. Liq., q.s.; Sod. Salicyl., ʒjss; M. Ft. Pil. 12. Sig.—1 or 2 for a dose. Nitroglycerin, ♏j t.d. of 1% alcoholic solution, increasing dose up to ♏v 94/8, 511

Asaprol, grms. iv to vj, in cachets or solution; croton oil in small doses said to have some specific effect. Weir-Mitchell (after ascertaining that no constitutional disorder exists) orders rest in bed constantly till recovery is assured, and dry cups used thoroughly and early, or a mustard strip at least three inches wide from notch to ankle or at least to knee. If these fail he used a firm bandage made of pure flannel from foot to groin, and reapplied twice a day. Bend leg slightly at knee, and keep it extended on thigh, and secure it thus to a right side splint from axilla to ankle, changing the ankle slightly at each dressing. Later, as pain goes, the joints are passively exercised when bandages are re-applied. Three weeks or more are required for cure, and splint may be gradually left off by day and applied at night. Cod-liver oil, good diet, attention to bowels, avoiding strain at stool. After pain is gone, massage is used once a day before replacing bandages. Counter-irritants to points of persistent pain. In getting up standing must be gradual, and walking first practised with crutches, not allowing sitting for first week of getting up. Nerve stretching, followed by roller and splint-rest, for obstinate cases. Narcotics occasionally, cocaine being best, ¼ to ½ gr. hypodermically 95/8, 19, 445

Guaiacol; phosphates 96/44, 55

Citrophen. The following liniment is recommended: Salicylate of Soda, ℥ss; Oil of Cajuput, ʒss; Oil of Eucalyptus, ♏xv; Soap Liniment, ℥ss; Rectified Spirit, ℥vi. Hypodermic injection of strychnia three times a day, beginning with ½ a milligramme carried up to 2 milligrammes. Compression of sciatic nerve used with great success 97/32, 53, 513

Salophen very efficacious, dose ʒj per diem. Schott douches twenty-three cases out of thirty-two. The following pill recommended: ℞ Opium, Ipecac., āā gr. ¾; Sod. Salyc. gr. vss; Fl. Ext. Cascar. Sag. q.s.; M. Ft. pil. Sig.—j to iij a day 98/490

SCLERATITIS.—90/462

TREATMENT.—Hot fomentations, and a 1% ergotine solution, of which 8 drops are dropped in daily; internally every morning a powder of rhubarb, magnesia, and carbonate of soda, and before each meal benzoate of lithia or soda. Cauterisation of sclerotic with galvano-cautery when the disease is stationary, repeating this every few days and blistering behind the ears at the same time; when there is a rheumatic history, give salicylate of soda and apply leeches to the outer canthus 90/462

SCLERODERMIA. — 88/446, 89/437, 90 462, 95/446, 98/491

TREATMENT.—Case recorded in which syrup. ferr. iodidi with ♏v of liq. arsen. t.d. p.c., together with the daily local application of electricity, in three months almost effected a cure 88/446

Tonics and avoidance of cold; Turkish baths, shampooing, massage, galvanism, lanolin inunction, and in the localised variety compound salicylic glycerin jelly is useful 89/437

Daily baths at 85° F. for three hours; daily massage of all the indurated parts; inunction with oil every evening; envelopment in flannel at night; administration of iron preparations; use of albuminous food and free exposure to the open air by day 90/462
Massage. Prolonged sitz baths, followed by massage with salicylic vaseline. Glycerin. Faradaic current to combat muscular atrophy. Static electrical discharges 95/446
Electrolysis, thyroid extract with baths and massage 98/491

SCLEROSIS.
Amyotrophic lateral 91/74
Disseminated 87/357, 88/453, 91/70
Insular 96/523
Of middle ear 91/166, 95/218 (*See* "Ear, Diseases of.")
Acetanilide in 88/2
Aurum metallicum in 95/9

SCLEROTOMY.
Internal 96/308

SCOLIOSIS.—(Illust.) 97/514
Bicycle treatment of, with illustration of handle bars and inclined seat 97/515

SCOTTISH DOUCHE.—(Illust.) 90/73

SCROFULA.—(*See* "Tuberculosis.")
TREATMENT.—Chimaphila umbellata; galium aparine; ichthyol 88/37, 52, 65
Delphinium consolida infusion, internally and externally, for scrofulous ulcers 89/36
Creasote, gtt. j t.d., increased to grs. vijss or xss daily, given immediately after a meal, and continued many months 94/512
Nux juglans in 95/38
Arsenic; phosphate of lime 98/18, 46

SCROFULODERMA.—88/446, 89/438
TREATMENT.—Ol. morrh., iron, phosphorus, or iodine. ℞ Phosphori, Ac. Arseniosi, āā gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, Ft. pil. Dermal curette, followed by mercurial ointments or lotions; iodide of starch paste or iodoform. Chaulmoogra oil in emulsion, ♏x to xxx, and externally as ointment, 1 part to 3 parts; 5% solution of iodoform in oleic acid, brushed on two or three times a day, often prevents suppuration 89/438

SCROFULOUS PANNUS.—87/170 (*See* "Cornea, Diseases of.")

SCURVY.
Infantile: Occurs mostly in cases where diet consists either exclusively of milk or of artificially-prepared foods 89/169, 98/491
In the insane, treated by spermine 92/73
Geranium maculatum, gr. x to xl; pulque, ʒj to jss 89/42, 63

SEA-SICKNESS.—87/351, 88/487, 91/437, 94/512, 98/492
Cocaine, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, half-hourly; amyl nitrite, inhaled; creasote, petroleum, or apomorphia, in small doses; hypodermic injections of morphia and atrophia, or chloral, gr. xv to xxx 87/351
Nitro-glycerin in 88/81
Eucalyptus rostrata in lozenge, gr. j in each, 3 or 4 daily. Bromide of ammonium after attention to condition of liver and digestive organs. Chloroform, ♏j, in soda water, nepenthe, caffeine and antipyrine 91/437
Hot foot bath. Placing hands in hot water, and ice on head and spine, if hyperæmia be present. Caffeine, antipyrine or bromide of sodium by rectum. In anæmic cases, atropine and nitro-glycerin simultaneously given. Strychnine and natro-benzoate of caffeine. Ergotine. Whiskey and food per rectum. Horizontal position. Copious draughts of hot water. Frequently repeated and small doses of creasote with lime water and infinitesimal doses of ipecacuanha. Oxalate of cerium, grs. v hourly for three or four hours. Bromide of sodium. Equal quantities of chloralamide and bromide of potassium —*i.e.*, Chlorobrom—dose ʒss to j. Bandaging eyes, together with recumbent position 94/513
Hypnotism. The following have relieved: ℞ Menthol, 1 part; Cocaine Hydrochlor., 2 parts; Alcohol, 600 parts; Syrup, 300 parts. Or, ℞ Chloroform, Tinct. Nuc. Vom., āā gtt. x; Tinct. Lavand. Co., ʒj; Water, ʒx; M. A teaspoonful every hour till vomiting subsides 98/80, 492

SEBACEOUS CYSTS.
Pathology of 93/158
SEBORRHŒA.—88/447, 89/438, 97/517, 98/96
TREATMENT.—Fresh air, arsenic, cod-liver oil and iron are frequently indicated; locally, removal of inspissated sebaceous matter by soaking with oil and thorough washing with soft soap and water 88/447
A solution of sulphur, 1 ounce to a quart of water, applied to the head every morning 97/517
Seborrhœa Oleosa: Abstinence from alcohol. ℞ Aloin, grs. iij; Zinci Ox., grs. v; Capsici, grs. x; Ext. Gentianæ, gr. l; M. Ft. pil. in numero xxv. Sig.—j q.d., and the following lotion: ℞ Thymol, grs. ij; Chloral Hydratis, grs. xx; Ac. Borici, ʒj; Hamamelis Dest., ℥j: M. Ft. lotio. In obstinate cases of seborrhœa of the scalp, ℞ Ung. Hyd. Nit., ʒj to iv, Ol. Cadini, ℥j; Ol. Olivæ, ʒij; Lanolin, ʒiv; M. To be rubbed in every night when the scalp has lost its natural oiliness. ℞ Ac. Tannici, ʒj; Glycerini pur. q.s., Vaselini, ʒj; Ung. Aq. Rosæ, ℥j; M. When hyperæmia exists soothing applications. *e.g.*, ℞ Liq. Plumb. Subacet., ʒss: Vaselini Alb., ℥j; M.; or naphthol ointment, grs. xx to ʒj; or sulphur ointment, ʒss to j to ℥j; or a mild resorcin ointment 89/438
Sulphur, ichthyol, oil of cade and resorcin to be used in fatty penetrating media, the best of these being sulphur 98/100
Seborrhœic Rosacea: Decorticating paste, ℞ Zinc Ox., 4 parts; Terræ Siliceæ, 1 part; Resorcin, 20 parts; Adipis Benz., 15 parts; M. S. Pasta Decorticans. Sig.—To be used with care 95/228
SEDATIVE BATHS.—90/76
SEMI-LUNAR CARTILAGES.
Inflammation of 97/338
Luxation of 96/383
SEMINAL VESICULITIS.
Etiology of 95/518
Physical signs, symptoms, and operative treatment of 90/463, 95/518
TREATMENT.—For *simple acute cases* rest, opiates, and large hot poultices to inguinal region of affected side; incision or aspiration only in rare cases; support testicles and treat gonorrhœa; no injections. In *chronic cases* tonics, together with careful digital pressure along the affected vesicle once weekly; extirpation in tubercular cases 95/519
SENILITY.
Deafness in 96/277
Dementia from 94/363 (*See* "Insanity.")
Dietetics in 93/265
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Heart in; exercise in 93/264
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Mania from 94/355
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SEPSIS.
Prophylaxis of 98/110
SEPTICÆMIA.—97/517
Case treated with antistreptococcus serum 97/517
Naja tripudians in 95/36
Puerperal (*See* "Puerperal Convulsions" *under* "Puerperal State.")
SEPTUM, Nasal.
Papilloma of 98/393
SERO-PNEUMO-THORAX.
Introduction of sterilised air to replace the fluid drawn off 90/464
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Cactus strengthens the cardiac plexus of the sympathetic and improves cardiac nutrition 92/25
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  Distension of; surgical treatment of 91/216
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  Otitic 95/446, 96/273
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  Closing of long standing 93/312
  Syringing with a solution of tannin succeeded after other solutions had failed 97/519
SINUSITIS (*See* "Nose.")
SITZ BATH.
  In salpingitis 94/507; sclerodermia 95/446; spermatorrhœa 94/515; syphilis of women 97/555; vulvar eczema 97/222
SKIN, Diseases of.
  Cancer of skin 96/200 (*See* "Epithelioma.")
  Chronic skin diseases in inherited syphilis 87/365
  General therapeutics in 87/352, 96/524
  Pigmentation of skin 94/474
  Reaction of skin, importance of in rheumatism 97/273
  Rheumatoid arthritis and cutaneous affections 94/503
  Skin affections and asthma 92/109
  Trophoneurosis of skin 88/472
  TREATMENT.—See special articles on various diseases.
  Action of cocaine on skin produces a rash resembling scarlatina 87/88
  Medication: Vaseline (pariffinum molle) *versus* lanolin as an ointment basis. An impermeable back for hard ointments is gutta-percha tissue affixed to a thin smooth piece of paper permeated by gum-water. Another useful basis is one of equal parts of almond oil and thick gum-water; also the compound tinct. of benzoin or tar in the form of a tincture 87/352, 354
  Action of sulphuric acid on skin produces dehydration rather than a true burn; treatment consists of the immediate application of large quantities of water, alkaline water being preferred 90/464
  Diet in disease of skin 96/524
SKIN GRAFTING. — 92/450, 97/522 98/492
  For affections of the eye-lids 94/285
  Skin grafting a useful auxiliary in chronic simple ulcer 92/502
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  Exostosis of 88/447
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  Legal decisions respecting 98/599
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  A disease limited to the West Coast of Africa; description of a case in a young Negro 92/453
SLEEPLESSNESS. — 88/324, 90/329, 94/376 (*See also* "Insomnia.")
  In chorea 94/162
  In melancholia 97/397
  Somnal and trional in 93/47, 52
SLOUGHS.
  Nitric acid in 97/523
SLOW PULSE.
  Permanent 91/254 (*See also* "Bradycardia" *under* "Heart.")
  TREATMENT.—Iodide of potash and sodium for; nitro-glycerin, gtt. iij of a 1% alcoholic sol. once or twice a day 91/254
  Ammonium bromide, grs. xv t.d. and extra doses when paroxysms threaten 91/257
SMALL INTESTINE.
  Primary sarcoma of 93/306
SMALL POX.—87/354, 88/451, 89/439, 91/438, 94/514, 96/527, 97/523, 98/494
  And vaccination 97/618
  Epidemics of 95/544
  Hospitals, dangers of 96/649
  Micropathology and bacteriology of vaccine lymph 97/524
  Sanitation for 94/596
  TREATMENT.—Opium, full doses, centigr. xv to women, centigr. xx to men, with subcutaneous injections of æther, 2 of Pravaz's syringefuls daily; cimicifuga racemosa, ♏ij to v, said to prevent pitting; puncture of vesicles with a needle dipped in nitrate of silver solution, gr. xx to ℥j; local use of lime liniment, also petroleum 1 part, ol. olivæ, 4 parts, locally 87/354
  Tartar emetic inoculation 88/13
  Acetanilide, grms. ij daily in solu-

tion and a tablespoonful given every hour from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Calomel in powder either alone or with starch (20 or 30%) dusted on face to prevent pitting 89/439
Application of an antiseptic ointment. ℞ Salicylic Acid, 3 parts; Starch, 30 parts; Glycerin, 70 parts, M. Applied to face by means of a mask. Internally a mixture of quinine in cherry laurel water, oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of orange flowers, a few drops dropped on back of the tongue three or four times hourly 91/438
Cocaine, 4% solution, 1 drop for every year of age four times daily, or pastilles containing $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. with or without pepsin, or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. hypodermically. Boric or salicylic acids locally. A mask consisting of three layers of boric lint soaked in boric lotion, covered by waterproof and retained in position by gauze bandage, has been used to abort pustules 94/514
Treatment by red light, but not approved by Mori, who recommends as much light as possible 96/527 (*See also* 97/523)
Nuclein as a germicide in 96/52
Glycerinated lymph in 97/524
To prevent pitting: ℞ Corros. Sub. 20; Citric Acid, 20; Alcohol, 100; Ether q.s. ad 1 litre. Face to be sprayed 3 times a day. Then apply with soft brush ℞ Glycerin, 120; Corros. Sub., 8; M. Use with caution in thin persons. Or this: ℞ Iodoform, gr. xxx; Collodion, ℥j. Sig.—Apply to pustules 98/494

SNAKE BITE.—92/455, 93/466, 94/514, 97/527, 98/494
TREATMENT.—Hieracium in copious draughts of the hot infusion helps skin action 88/59
Ray injected ♏xx of strychnine solution (gr. j in ♏ccxl), repeating it twice within an hour, and continued in diminishing doses until gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ had been given in 10 hours; during the next 6 hours gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ was given, and recovery followed 92/445
Strychnine, in fairly large doses, repeated frequently until its physiological action is established, is advised by Mueller. Calmette endeavours to neutralise the venom by subcutaneous injections of gold, but this is doubtful 93/466
In scorpion poisoning, chloroform stupes relieved pain. Hydrate of chloral pure, rubbed on the part, relieved also, and was more permanent. Menthol-camphor and butyl-chloral-camphor were also found efficacious 94/514
Ligature should be applied above the wound at once. Large doses of alcohol are condemned 97/528
Calmette's anti-venous serum. Chinese use several ligatures above wound like a tourniquet. The poison in wound destroyed by a 1 in 60% of hypochlorite of calcium 98/494

SNEEZING, Paroxysmal.—91/241, 94/317
Arsenic in 98/19
From nasal trouble 98/394

SNOWBLINDNESS.—90/465
Cold compresses and atropine 90/465

SOFT SORES.—97/529
TREATMENT.—Europhen, the pure powder dusted on after washing with sublimate sol. 1 in 2000 93/26, 97/38
Carbolic acid; formaldehyde (40% sol.) is as good, but more painful, but it modifies the virulence of the chancre, applied by a cotton wad wrapped round probe and a gauze compress over sore. Also menthol, grs. iij; carbol. acid., grs. xv; alcohol (90%), ℥ss. Touch the ulcer each morning for 2 or 3 days, and cover sore with acetanilide 97/529
Airol; sanoform can be used as a powder, a 10% ointment or 1% sol. in collodion 98/11, 56

SOFTENING OF BRAIN.—(*See* "Brain.")

SORE THROAT (*See* "Tonsillitis.")
Clergyman's 93/426
Dyspeptic 93/427

SPASM, Muscular.—92/455 (*See also* "Torticollis")
TREATMENT.—Leszynsky cured cases of spasm of neck muscles of right side, torticollis and facial spasm by atropine, injecting gr. $\frac{1}{120}$, increased, if necessary, to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$. Keene excises portions of posterior

divisions of the first three cervical nerves for torticollis, and Southam removes a portion of the spinal accessory nerve in similar cases 92/455

SPASTIC PARALYSIS.—91/74
  Scudder points out that drugs, electricity, brace, all fail, and advocates division of tendons near the muscular attachments where contraction exists 93/466

SPERMATIC CORD.
  Removal of sarcoma of 89/292
  Spasm of, dioscorea in 88/46

SPERMATORRHŒA.—87/355, 94/515
  TREATMENT.—Cold sitz bath; spinal douche; also ℞ Ext. Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Zinci Sulphat. gr. jss; M. Ft. pil. Sig.—j t.d. Phosphorus: phosphoric acid, and the hypophosphites in cases arising from debility, and small doses of strychnine or ignatia when there is general nervous weakness; when there are feeble erections, with frequent emissions, and cold hands and feet, ℞ Infus. Digital. ℥viij; Pot. Bromid. ℥j; M. Sig.—ʒj night and morning for one week, then only at night; cantharides, tinct. ♏ij to iij, for emissions with absence of sexual desire; when due to weak and relaxed seminal vesicles, ℞ Ferr. Arseniat., gr. v; Ergotine (Aq. Ext.), ʒss; M. Ft. pil. xxx. Sig.—One night and morning. Iron, either alone or with other remedies, if there is general want of vascular tone 87/355
  Cypripedin, gr. j to ij; hamamelis, tinct, ♏v to ʒj; ichthyol, gtt. ij to v 88/45, 58, 66
  Ferric bromide in tabloids of grs. iij to v, or in solution 92/43
  Cold sitz baths from five to twenty minutes daily, at bed time from 50° to 60° Fh. These are contraindicated in sexual irritability, when hot baths are substituted, 90° to 98°. Testicular juice injected hypodermically. Cimicifuga tincture, gtt. x to xxx after meals. ℞ Ext. Aloes, gr. iij; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ij; Ext. Hyoscyam., gr. iv; Pulv. Camphoræ, gr. iv; M. Ft. pil. Sig.—j pill every night 94/515
  Cornutine, *e.g.*, ℞ Cornutine Citrate, grs. ijss; Argil, ʒj ℈ij; Mucil. Gum Trag., q.s.; M. Ft. pil. No. xxx. Sig.—One pill to be taken twice daily 96/37

SPHENOIDAL DISEASE.
  Blindness from 98/571
  Empyema of sphenoidal sinuses 95/236

SPHINCTEROPLASTY.
  After rectal amputation (*See* "Intestinal Surgery") 94/383

SPINAL ACCESSORY.
  Spasm of 95/449 (*See* "Spasm, Muscular," and "Torticollis.")

SPINAL DISEASES.—87/356, 88/451, 92/468
  Diagnosis of spinal lesions 92/466
  Sensory distribution of spinal nerve roots 96//97
  The typhoid spine 95/450
  TREATMENT.—For pain, apply cooling lotions, ice, aconite, belladonna, or other sedatives; or give, internally, cannabis indica, opium, or morphia. In syphilitic cases, pot. iodide and mercury; in tubercular cases, iron, ol. morrh., etc.; electricity. *In infantile paralysis*: Iron and strychnia; electricity; local shampooing of muscles; belladonna, in gradually increasing doses; ice to the spine in early stages; leeches or cupping. *Adult spinal paralysis:* Belladonna in large doses. *Locomotor ataxy:* Nitrate or phosphate of silver, subcutaneously; iodide of potassium, and iron, internally; galvanism and faradism. *Disseminated sclerosis*: Strychnia, nitrate of silver, belladonna, arsenic, ergot, pot. bromide, and iron have been recommended, but said to be almost useless by many 87/356
  Acetanilide; aconite; dioscorea; pains of locomotor ataxy relieved by ether spray or ethyl bromide spray over the spinal column, also antipyrine, in doses of grs. x; in ataxia paraplegia, small doses of mercury and of arsenic. *Night palsy:* bromide of potassium; calomel and rhubarb; tonics and electricity 88/2, 7, 46, 452
  Solanin, gr. $\frac{1}{22}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ to remove irritability of spine 89/67

Lawsonia inermis bark in decoction 95/34
Douches to spine in chorea 96/506
Spinal Anæmia.
Syphilitic 93/468
Treatment. — Forced feeding by small quantities of concentrated fluid food should be practised every two hours by day, and every third hour by night, until patient has gained at least ten pounds; then gradually change to solid food; 3 to 4 ozs. of whisky may be used in twenty-four hours. When nutrition is advancing, 5 drops saturated solution iodide of potassium, well diluted, may be given after meals, and if well borne it should be increased to 10 drops; if not well borne 30 drops aromatic spirits of ammonia may be added to each dose. Give iodides for six months, and then mercury in tonic doses for six more. Strychnia and phosphorus are indicated, the former hypodermically, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. three times a day. Iron is not well borne until improvement is marked. Hypnotics are injurious, and massage at bedtime is better. Suspension is of benefit for thirty seconds at first, gradually extended to five minutes daily. A jacket will assist in keeping spine at rest. Spinal ice-bag relieves pain in lumbar region and atonic impotence, and may be used from twenty minutes to an hour. Daily exercise when strength allows; careful use of opium for bone pains, avoiding chloral and bromides 93/469
Spina Bifida.—89/176, 92/464, 93/466, 94/516
Spina Bifida Occulta.
Its relation to ulcus perforans and talipes varus 89/177, 96/530
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Surgery of 89/169, 92/129, 456, 93/471, 94/518, 96/527, 97/529
Tumours of 92/463, 96/532
Spinal Curvature.—97/514
Angular curvature of (illust.) 90/465
Lateral curvature of 92/350; in chlorosis 95/171
Lateral deviation of, in Pott's disease 91/351 (*See* "Orthopædics.")
Spinal Dislocation.—96/532
Spinal Injuries.—92/457, 96/530
Spinal Irritation.—92/387
Spinal Vertigo.—93/550
Spinal Wounds.—92/457
SPLEEN, Diseases of.
Abscess of 95/453
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Regeneration of 97/532
Splenectomy 88/454, 89/441, 90/467, 95/451, 96/535, 97/531; for rupture of 97/531
Surgery of 88/454, 89/441, 90/467, 91/439, 95/451, 96/535, 97/530
Splenopexie for wandering 97/530
Hypertrophy of: Treatment.—Fluoride salts, *e.g.*, ammonium fluoride, grs. iv to ℥j; of this ♏v ex aquâ ℥j t.d. p.c. 88/51
Newbouldia lævis, fluid extract, ♏xv to lx, in *malarial splenitis* 91/42
In *leukæmia* parenchymatous injections of carbolic acid, 2% solution, and then a solution of liq. arsenicalis, 1 part, distilled water, 10 parts. An ice-bag is applied to spleen before injection. Injections of ergot and sclerotinic acid 91/439
Mosler used parenchymatous injections of carbolic acid, and later, Fowler's solution, the latter giving good results in *malarial cases*. Hamond uses ergot. Jager's processes include simple puncture, electro-puncture and injections of sclerotic acid; but in one case death followed the last-mentioned procedure in a few hours 92/469
SPONDYLITIS.
Cautery in rheumatic 92/349
SPONGES.
Disinfection of in surgery 97/129
Sponging in typhoid fever 91/472
SPORADIC CRETINISM.
Thyroid treatment in 95/324, 97/302
SPRAINS.—87/358, 98/496
Treatment. — Wrap in a flannel dipped in hot solution of arnica, ʒj to ℥vj, and cover with surgeon's sheeting, and two folds of flannel,

to form compress; cold douches when pain has quite subsided; in neglected sprains, where pain and weakness persist, use a bandage into which sublimated sulphur has been rubbed, and cover this with another of india-rubber or surgeon's sheeting; for the stiffness remaining, hot baths, *e.g.*, Bath thermal waters are useful 87/358

Strapping the ankle and walking at once after injury. Salicylate of soda, ʒj, in twenty-four hours 94/527

Simple method: For first two days ankle is wrapped in lint dipped in hot lead and opium lotion. Over this rubber tissue or oiled silk to cover in the lint. A little wadding is then applied round joint, and the whole firmly bandaged from the toes to a little above the ankle. This is renewed two or three times a day, the joint being moved gently until pain is felt, using also gentle massage. On the third or even second day a thin layer of absorbent cotton is applied around ankle with small pieces packed round external malleolus, and over this a Martin's bandage or one of elastic webbing is applied from toes to lower third of leg. The patient is then allowed to walk about the room 96/538

SPRAY.

For carbuncles 95/168; chronic rhinitis 94/444; coryza 97/181; disinfecting rooms 96/641; follicular tonsillitis 94/547; hæmorrhagic laryngitis 98/368; hypertrophy of lingual tonsil 97/563; throat and nose 91/532

Graduated 90/71

Inhalations for antisepsis of air passages 95/70

Instruments for spraying nasopharynx 98/198

SPRUE or PSILOSIS.—89/407, 91/440, 94/527

TREATMENT.—Small doses of rhubarb and Epsom salts, sometimes benefited; weak astringent lotions and gentle application of nitrate of silver for the lesions and erosions in the mouth and tongue 89/411

Santonine and olive oil, *e.g.*, grs. v of the yellow crystals in ʒj of olive oil, one dose each night or morning till six doses have been given 91/441

SPUTA.

As aid to diagnosis 91/79

Pigmented 91/81

SQUINT.—(*See* "Strabismus.")

STAMMERING.

Hypnotism for 98/80

STAPHYLOMA.

Traumatic ciliary: Operative treatment by incisions followed by instillations of atropine 89/442

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Examinations in 91/493

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STEAM.

As a hæmostatic 97/42

Inhalation in laryngeal growths 96/394

In removal of tumours from parenchymatous organs 96/536

In uterine disease 96 202

Steam disinfecting apparatus 96/644

Super-heated steam in abdominal surgery 96/150

STENOSIS.

Meatal 96/264, 98/204; mitral 93/264; nasal 93/426

Of lachrymal duct 97/356; of larynx 95/354; of pylorus, congenital 98/499

TREATMENT. — Carpaine in *aortic stenosis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ daily, reduces pulse rate, alleviates dyspnœa, and acts as a diuretic 95/16

Of Larynx: In simple perichondritis leeches externally, and ice slowly and frequently swallowed; sulphide of calcium in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. Œdema and abscess require use of laryngeal lancet. Intubation with O'Dwyer's tubes 95/356

STERILISATION.

Of cat-gut 98/181

Of milk (illust.) 90/222, 92/168

Sterilised salt water in infantile diarrhœa 98/166; in uræmia 95/496

Sterilised water as drink in cholera 97/175

Steriliser for catheter, formalin as 97/41, 98/626; for eye-instruments 98/629

Steriliser for excrementitious matter 94/586

Sterilising tray for needles 98/637
Sterilising water process 96/641

STERILITY.—87/358, 96/538, 97/532
TREATMENT.—In debility of uterus and ovaries, the salts of gold, *e.g.*, chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, helonias, tinct. ♏v to x, as uterine tonic; if syphilis is the cause, pot. iodide 87/358
Lawsonia inermis, an Arabian remedy—smelling the fresh flowers or taking a decoction of the leaves 95/34
Stem pessary recommended, made of aluminium, when case is due to stenosis of cervix. After dilatation stem is introduced and retained in position by a silver wire passed through cervix about one centimèter above external os, the ends of wire being twisted. It is left in place not less than six months, sometimes fourteen months 96/538

STOMACH, Disorders of. — 88/455, 89/442, 94/530, 95/455, 96/539, 97/532, 98/496 (*See also* "Digestion, Disorders of.")
Abnormalities of, and injuries 96/539, 98/497
Affections of, and asthma 92/107
Cancer of 89/196, 90/470, 93/488, 94/532, 95/460, 96/540, 551, 97/537, 98/500
Catarrh of 95/458
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Dilatation of 87/109, 88/456, 89/442, 443, 90/469, 93/489, 94/528, 95/461, 96/541, 97/538, 98/501
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Gastralgia (*See* "Gastralgia.")
Gastrectomy of 92/472
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Lavage of 90/221, 93/131, 479; in adolescent insanity 98/319
Neuroses of 95/460, 98/507 (*See* "Digestion, Disorders of.")
New operations for dilated stomach 97/546
Resection of 93/486
Rumination of 96/540
Rupture of 95/463
Stomach tube feeding after intubation in diphtheria 96/234
Surgery of 88/456, 89/448, 90/470, 91/441, 92/470, 93/484, 94/527, 95/461, 96/548, 97/545
Tumours of 96/545 (*See also* "Cancer.")
Ulcer of 87/109, 88/271, 92/475, 93/487, 95/459, 96/545, 97/543, 98/508; in chlorosis 95/171; operative treatment for 96/552 (*See* "Gastric Ulcer.")
TREATMENT.—*Antiseptics*: Balsam of tolu and creasote 93/177
Cancer of: Condurango for 92/34; remarkable results from the use of sodium chlorate in cases of 95/48
Pyoktanin with belladonna. Suppositories of Mosquera's peptonised beef meal 96/541
Methylene blue, grs. j to ij daily affords relief. To increase appetite nux vom. tinct. or ignatia, gtt. v or vj before meals. After meals, a capsule of ammon. chlor., grs. ijss, sodium bicarb., grs. iv, and Dover's powder, grs. jss, is given. For assisting digestion during meal a glassful of hydrochlor. acid in water (1·66 to 1000) is sipped; and in the midst of the meal a powder of pepsine, grs. vijss; maltine (diastase), grs. jss; and pancreatin, the same quantity 98/500
Dilatation of: For dilatation of stomach tannin in doses of c.grms. xx if no constipation exists; in doses of c.grms. x if bowels are inactive. For the *dilatation of rickets*, laxative salines, ol. morrh., lavage; meals must be frequent and small, excluding tea, beer and aërated water, and substituting lemon juice for vegetables and using farinace,

ous foods and milk sparingly 89/442

Acid excessive: Where acid is excessive and epigastric tenderness exists, nitrate of silver in coated pills, gr. ¼ half an hour before meals 89/445

Acid deficient: Where acid is deficient, ac. hydrochlor., gtt. v, well diluted, may be given every half hour after a meal until four doses have been taken 89/446

Electricity applied internally; massage; external faradisation 90/469

Same rules as for catarrh, but five meals daily of not more than four or five ounces each should be taken; *pyloric obstruction* demands great care that no solid lumps of food be introduced; very little liquid with meals, but between them required quantity may be taken. Milk and meat in form of dry powder may be used as a thick gruel. Saline aperients are indicated 95/459

Patient should sleep on right side to aid passing of food into the intestine. A glass of hot water an hour and a half after each meal, and a natural alkaline shortly before food. Excess of starchy food to be avoided. To sip a tumblerful of warm water during meal. As wines ferment, to take good whiskey or brandy. To take sulphite of sodium combined with carb. of sodium and nux vom. *to prevent decomposition.* Occasionally carbol. acid, creasote or sulphocarbolate of sodium more effective. In gastric fermentation phenol-bismuth, cresol-bismuth and β-naphthol-bismuth. Benzo-naphthol 96/542

Skim milk valuable with a little brandy added; for thirst, iced milk, coffee or tea; nutritive enemata of eggs, peptones, bouillon and red wine for gastric insufficiency of the first degree. Lavage, especially if there is excessive stagnation of the alimentary residue 97/539

Dyspepsia: To a tumbler of sweet milk the white of an egg whipped up to a froth and a wineglassful of lime water. Barley or oatmeal gruel may be combined with it. Animal broths or prepared meat essences. When improved diet required, boiled fish, oysters, sweetbread, white flesh of fowl, and soft boiled eggs, one or two a day. Bread one day old. Light macaroni boiled in milk or rice may be allowed. Butter in moderation. Cheese, crabs, lobster, richly-dressed meats, too much fat, pastry and vegetables to be avoided. The patient must be ordered to well masticate and insalivate his food, and eat slowly and rest before and after meals. Tobacco chewing and smoking must be forbidden and imperfect teeth attended to; also regularity as to meals, and early hours. Electricity and galvano-faradisation useful. As an artificial digestive, taka-diastase, grs. iij to v immediately after food In *persistent vomiting*, tinct. iodine, oxide of zinc, and arsen. acid most reliable 98/502

Gastric Catarrh: When accompanied by *pain in periodic gastrosuccorrhœa* narcotics are recommended, *e.g.*, nepenthe, in small doses; also nitrate of silver, grs. j to jss, and for the nervous symptoms, bromide of sodium in doses of grs. xx 89/447

Hydrastis in *chronic catarrhal conditions of stomach and duodenum* 92/50

In *acute catarrh* abstinence from all food for twenty-four hours, or at least a teaspoonful of Liebig's extract dissolved in a teacupful of hot water and a small piece of very dry toast every four hours, or a little beef jelly, or a little milk diluted with one-third part of lime water. This combined with a blue pill, a saline aperient and bismuth mixture. Boiled or broiled sole or whiting may be allowed later, with a little lemon juice squeezed over it, and dry toast; a cold baked custard or calve's foot jelly may be allowed, but without wine. Aërated mineral waters, with a dash of claret or slice of lemon, is best beverage. Later still, boiled chicken, boiled or stewed mutton chop free from fat. If tea is desired it must be infused with milk instead of water. As convalescence progresses, a little mashed potato with meat and a little butter with dry toast. In *chronic catarrh* avoid all condiments, salads and all uncooked or badly cooked vegetables, or fruit, and all containing skins, seeds and fibres, also mushrooms, onions, carrots, parsnips, turnips; avoid also brown bread, and oatmeal porridge, and all fat, including butter, fat meats, such as pork and veal; oily fish, *e.g.*, eels, mackerel and salmon; fat poultry, such as duck and goose; strong tea; strong wines and spirits; malt liquors; or much sugar or preserves. Bread well toasted may be used, and starchy and farinaceous foods sparingly; all fruit or vegetables must be soft and well cooked; any alcohol must be well diluted, and never taken on an empty stomach 95/458

Carica papaya juice in doses of ♏x allays *gastric irritation and vomiting* 96/31

Gastric Ulcer: Nitrate of silver in solution, a tablespoonful of a solution ·2 to 120 in a wineglassful of water is first used three times a day, and gradually increased. The dose is taken on an empty stomach 94/531 (*See* "Gastric Ulcer.")

Inflammation of Stomach: All irritating substances and foods containing saccharin or starchy principles to be avoided. For breakfast a patient recovering from acute gastric catarrh should take coffee or weak tea, broiled white fish, and toast without butter. For luncheon, white fish, toast, custard pudding, and a little claret with mineral water. For dinner, white fish, broiled or roast chicken, mutton, custard, jelly or blancmange. No soup, vegetables or cheese. Bromide of strontium, grs. xxx twice a day before meals. In catarrh duboisine diminishes gastric secretion, dose $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. by the mouth or $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. by hypodermic injection. Bowels open by pill containing aloes, scammony, jalap, and ext. bellad. To increase appetite, quassia or quassin. Pain during digestion relieved by a decoction of condurango. Lavage also recommended 96/544

Hydrozone when there is abundant secretion, 1 part to 32 of sterile water acts as a germicide. After each dose patient must recline on right side to favour expression of contents of stomach into intestine. When *hæmorrhage* is present from ulcer, ergot should be injected in neighbourhood of the stomach, and nutrient enemata be given 97/542

Neuroses of Stomach: Desnos uses solanin in *painful gastric affections*, 5 c.grms. half an hour before meals, and when pain is acute it is given in a gummy solution. In *nervous affections*, arsenic, quinine, ergot, belladonna, physostigma and phosphorus are uncertain, and bromides are perhaps best. Ewald employs chloral in hyperæsthesia of stomach, and opium in intestinal irritation, avoiding saline purgatives. Cocaine acts favourably as an internal remedy, and Oser praises atropine as a narcotic, but of more importance are residence in healthy localities, abstention from sexual intercourse, gymnastic exercise, baths and bland diet 93/483

Direct gastro-faradisation increases secretion. Gastro-galvanisation for *obstinate neuralgias* of any origin 94/531

Gastric *neuroses* demand rest for body and mind, and often dieting must be discouraged. Small quantities, *e.g.*, half to an ounce of milk per hour if vomiting is marked, but the diet should be increased by rapid stages, as in ulcer. Alcohol in small quantity, greatly diluted; light wine is best; malt is usually not tolerated; spirits are generally mischievous 95/460

Glycerolate of ichthyol applied to cervix by a tampon for the reflex vomiting of pregnancy 97/543

Pre-operative treatment: Administration of grs. v of α-naphthol,

salicylate of bismuth and calcined magnesia for several days as a preliminary antiseptic measure 90/470
Rumination: Prohibit hasty eating and drinking; give sedatives and antispasmodics 96/540

STOMATITIS.
Treatment.—Sod. salicylate, 20% sol. applied five or six times daily, especially after meals for confluent aphthous stomatitis 89/359
Belladonna in mercurial stomatitis, continued for some time in full doses 95/11
Sodium chlorate as a substitute for the potassium salt 95/49

STONE.
In bladder 94/103; anæsthesia for; duration of operation 95/143; mortality from 95/145; operation for at single sitting 95/143; prevalent in Australia 95/141; statistics of 95/142; sounding for 91/322, 95/141 (*See also* "Bladder.")
In kidney 91/301, 94/396; imbedded in 97/342 (*See also* "Kidney.")
In ureter 95/502, 506, 96/601
In urethra 91/477

STRABISMUS.—87/165, 88/462, 89/453, 90/468, 96/310, 97/550, 98/510

STRANGURY.—93/86 (*See* "Bladder.")
Treatment.—Benedikt quickly relieved two cases due to tabes and operative treatment of hæmorrhoids respectively, by applying the electrostatic douche and sparks to the spine and epigastrium 93/86

STRICTURE.
In dachryocystitis; organic of lachrymal duct 98/364
In Life Insurance 96/133
Œsophageal 93/405, 94/451
Of intestine 92/303
Of rectum 92/430, 94/494, 96/555; rectotomy, colotomy and excision for 97/503
Of urethra 90/497, 95/507; of ureter 98/556
Urethroscopy in 93/73

STRONGYLUS SUBTILIS.
Report on this hitherto unknown worm, and discovery of its eggs 98/513

STRYCHNINE POISONING.
Martinez injected chloroform, ♏xv, and washed out the stomach 92/476

STUPOR.
Anergic 94/358
Cataleptic 94/358
Melancholic 94/357

STYES.
Treatment.—The application of a cold solution of subacetate of lead alone or with rectified spirit or laudanum will sometimes abort these. If suppuration is about to begin, belladonna fomentations several times a day. After suppuration has occurred, the stye should be evacuated by inserting a grooved needle to the depth of 3 or 4 millimètres, and making gentle pressure. Following this, boric acid fomentations, and internally sulphide of calcium in ½ gr. doses 3 or 4 times a day 97/553

SUBCONJUNCTIVAL INJECTIONS.
Account of the literature of 96/296

SUBPHRENIC ABSCESS.—(*See* "Abscess.")

SUB-UMBILICAL SPACE.
Investigation of 95/80

SUICIDE.
In early life 98/326

SUNSTROKE.—87/359
Rules for treatment 90/328, 94/329, 97/292, 98/513 (*See also* "Heat Stroke.")
Treatment.—Antipyrine, either hypodermically, per rectum, or by the mouth; turpentine by the bowels is useful at times; ol. croton, gtt. j or ij, if face is flushed, and pulse full; for convulsive symptoms asafœtida, by the bowel; inhalations of chloroform and chloral, hypodermically, are useful, but morphia is more certain; irritability of bladder and the severe headache are best relieved by pot. brom. and cannabis indica; nitro-glycerin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ every ten minutes till consciousness returns 87/359
Ice treatment in cases of insolation. It consists in sponging and rubbing with iced water, an iced bath being also used as a rule, and continued for a few minutes to an hour, till the temperature has fallen several degrees 98/513

SUPRA-PUBIC CYSTOTOMY.—90/150, 92/116, 94/103

Puncture, technique of 97/135

SUPRA-RENAL GLANDS.

In diabetes insipidus 96/209, 97/191

SUSPENSION.

Nervous diseases treated by 90/353

SUTURES.

Disinfection of 97/130

For corneo-scleral wounds with prolapse 97/605

Suture of arteries 97/604; of the heart 97/603; of nerves 87/306, 96/428

SWEATS, Night.

Of phthisis (*See* "Phthisis.")

SWEDISH MOVEMENTS.—93/3

In chorea 94/164; in cardiac asthenia 95/311

SYCOSIS.—87/359, 88/464, 89 254, 90/472, 91/445, 92/241, 94/533, 96/556, 97/554

TREATMENT.—Shaving and epilation and then soothing applications, *e.g.*, oleate of zinc or ung. iodoformi. If there is much *infiltration*, bathe with hot water, rub with soft soap, and then use sulphur ointment; ℞ Sulph. Præcip, ʒj; Creasoti, ♏x; Vaselini, ℥j, M. To be gently but firmly rubbed in twice a day; or, ℞ Tragacanthæ, ℥ss; Glycerini, ℥ss; Boracis, ʒss; Aq. Dest., q.s. Ft. pasta 89/456

In acute cases with much *pustulation*, epilate, or curette, and apply boric acid ointment, or Lassar's paste with salicylic acid; calcium sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, in fresh tablet triturates every two hours internally; in subacute cases where disease is more patchy, epilate or curette, and use Bronson's ointment (hydrarg. ammon. ℈j, hydrarg. chlor. mitis ℈ij, vaselini ℥j), or one of sulphur, tar, or other mild stimulant; or use soap frictions followed by protective ointments. In chronic cases, epilate or curette, or apply a solution of caustic potash carefully, and then use a soothing dressing; tar in alcohol has given good results in some *chronic eczemas;* soap frictions are also useful in these chronic cases; the affected area should be shaved to allow of the application of remedies; in severe cases a carbolic-mercurial or a resorcin plaster muslin should be constantly worn. Where treatment can only be carried on at night, apply a zinc sulphur muslin at night and in the morning; epilate diseased follicles, and touch them individually with a 5% resorcin spirit. For *sycotic catarrh* use nasal douches of ichthyol solution, 1% twice daily; over-fatty soap should be used as prophylactic for washing and shaving, and fresh points of suppuration should be treated by epilation and cauterising with a pointed rod dipped in corrosive sublimate paste, or 5% resorcin spirit; nightly inunction of a weak resorcin or sublimate vaseline, when the beard is worn, or a corresponding paste (if the patient shaves) should be used 90/472

Hydroxylamin, ℞ Hydroxylamin Muriat., ij to v; Sp. Vin. Rect., c; Calc. Carbon. q.s. ad neutr. Apply with a brush in *parasitic sycosis* 90/29, 91/34

℞ Hydrarg. Sulphureti rubri, 1·0; Sulphuris Sublimate, 24·0; Adipis, 75·0; Ol. Bergamoti gtt. aliquot. Applied for all *pustular affections* of hair and beard. If much *inflammation or eczema* be present, Brooke applies lukewarm poultice of starch paste ℥j, boracic acid, gr. xxx. To be changed thrice daily; epilation and shaving; and as ointment, ℞ Hydrarg. Oleatis, 2½% ʒj; Amm. Sulphoichthyolici, ♏20; Ac. Salicyl., gr. 10; Ol. Lavandulæ gtt. 2; M. ft. ung. Rosenthal advises epilation and shaving, and an ointment, ℞ Ac. Tannic, gr. xv; Sulphur, gr. xxx; Vaseline, ʒv, rubbed in twice or thrice daily, and at night a salicylic acid paste or Hebra's or Wilson's ointment, or the following both for day and night: ℞ Ac. Tannic, gr. lxxv; Sulphur, ʒijss; Oxide of Zinc and Starch, āā ʒiss; Vaseline, ℥jss; M. 91/445

Losophan used as a 1% ointment or a 1 to 2% solution in spirit and water. Rubbing with absolute alcohol. *Opening pustules* and touching them with absolute alcohol with or without boric acid. Lastly, painting with a solution of essence

of cinnamon, ʒij, sweet oil of almonds, ʒij—iij. Pain may be relieved by marsh mallow and boric acid spray. Stelwagon advises shaving, depilation and application of: ℞ Sulph. Præcip., ʒj; Bals Peruv., ʒss; Ung. Diachyli ad ℥j; M. Ichthyol, ʒj—℥j may be added. Gottheil after epilation applies: ℞ Tinct. Opii, ʒss—ʒj; Ac. Carbol. Cryst., gr. vij; Cold Cream, ℥j. For *acute inflammation* he uses: ℞ Ung. Diachyli; Ung. Zinc. Ox., āā ℥ss, or: ℞ Hydrarg. Ammoniat, ʒss; Vaseline ad ℥j; or later: ℞ Ichthyol, ℥ss; Lanolin ad ℥j; Klotz uses a 2% ointment of β-naphthol with 10% sulphur and oxide of zinc. Leigh uses pyoktanin, 1 in 500 solution, or ointment with vaseline. Cataphoresis 94/22, 533
Phytolacca; salol, grs. xx to ℥j, useful in a few cases; electrolysis, using 10 to 15 needles 96/57, 556
Chrysarobin or pyrogallol ointment in obstinate cases 97/554

SYMBLEPHARON.
One must select an appropriate operation for each case; operation described when lower cul-de-sac destroyed 91/447

SYMPATHETIC OPHTHALMIA.—92/246 (*See* "Ophthalmia.")

SYMPHYSIOTOMY.
A substitute for Cæsarean section 93/491, 94/534

SYNOVITIS.—87 275
TREATMENT.—(*Of knee joint*).—When, in a traumatic case, it has not yielded after twenty-one days, expectant treatment, it is recommended to open the joint. Operation described 98/514

SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.
Two great groups: (1,) The Methanes and Aldehydes; (2,) The Aromatic Series 92/2–15

SYPHILIS,—87/360, 88/464, 89 457, 90/473, 91/448, 92/478, 93/491, 96/556, 97/554
And gonorrhœa 90/473
Cerebral gummata in 92/127
Definition of 87/360
Extra-genital infection on face, fingers, etc. 92/480
Germ theory of 92/480
Hereditary 87/364
In aural disease 96/270; otorrhœa from 92/208 (*See* "Ear.")
Infantile 89/459, 92/480, 93/292
In relation to Life Assurance 96/132
Of ear (*See* "Ear"); of kidney 94/398; of larynx 93/350; of nervous system 90/477, 96/557, 98/515; of nose 90/370, 97 415, 417, 98/395; a cause of nasal stenosis 97/406; of throat *v.* cancer 94/539; of tongue 98/529; of tonsils 94/540
Second attacks of 87/364; secondary and tertiary symptoms of 87/362
Spinal anæmia in 94/518
Syphilitic dementia 94/364; syphilitic insanity 94/356; syphilitic pseudo-general paralysis 94/369
V. tuberculosis 94/412
When to marry 87/364
TREATMENT.—Blue pill, gr. j t.d. cum cib., or if its rapid effect is desired, grs. iij or iv, with opium gr. ss t.d.; calomel, grs. ij, with opium gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ t.d. if rapid effect is desired, or gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ hourly; green iodide of mercury, gr. ss to j, with opium gr. ss t.d.; tannate of mercury, pill, gr. ss to iij; perchloride of mercury, liq. ʒj, is usually used in the later stages, and then with pot. iodid. t.d.; ung. hydrarg., ʒss, well rubbed in every night, or ung. hydrarg. and lanolin, equal parts; vapour bath; calomel, grs. xxx to lx, volatilised, or the black oxide, gr. lx at each bath, or the green iodide, ʒss, or bi-sulphuret., ʒj. Injections, *e.g.*, sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, and morph acet., gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, in gtt. xv of water, once a day. As astringent *for the gums*, ℞ Plumb. Acet. grs. ccxl, Alum. pulv, grs. cccxxx, aq. dest. ℥xvj, aq. aromaticus, ℥viij, dissolve the lead and alum in the water separately, and then mix. Mineral acids; quinine, and ol. morrh. in phthisical patients; pot. iodid., grs. x in a gill of cold milk; opium in periostitis, ulceration, etc.; sulphur, as in sulphurous baths of Aix la Chapelle and Aix le Bains; sarsaparilla, decoct. comp. or ext. liq. after a prolonged mercurial course. *For the initial lesion:* Lotio nigra; calomel dusted on night and morning, or an ointment of ung.

hydrarg, aud vaseline, bis die. *Hereditary syphilis*: Grey powder, gr. j, bis or ter die.; if diarrhœa is set up, pulv. ipecac. co., gr. ss, may be added to each dose; if calomel is used, the addition of the lactate of iron is advised; it is also used in bone affections of syphilis, with the protiodide of mercury. *Inunction:* Ung. hydrarg., grs. xx, on a piece of flannel, once in twenty-four hours, and worn round the waist, or grs. xx ung. hydrarg. with lanolin, rubbed into inside of thighs or the soles, or hydrarg. oleat., 20%. *Subcutaneous injections:* Hyd. perchlor., gr. jss; chlorate of soda, gr. vj, and aq. grs. cl, half to a syringeful to be injected every day till the symptoms disappear. *Bath*: gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ perchloride, added to each ounce of water in the child's morning and evening bath; syr. ferr. iodide; syr. ferr. phos.; and if necessary, small doses of hyd. perchlor. in ol. morrh.; pot. iodide after the mercurial course, through the mother, or in cows' milk 87/365

Acalypha externally, the juice of the plant being mixed with oil as a liniment to relieve the pain of; berberis, liq. ext. ♏xv to xxx; caroba, liq. ext. ♏x to xxx; iodide of sodium externally for *chronic* syphilitic sores; phytolacca decandra for the secondary eruptions 88/1, 23, 32, 66, 82

Alanin, milligrms. v dissolved in a cubic centimètre of water, administered hypodermically; for infants, milligrms. ij to v 89/12

For venereal buboes counter-irritation by painting over a large area with collodion, mixed with iodine, ʒj to ℥j of collodion, may prevent suppuration. If pus form, aspirate and then distend cavity with carbolic or corrosive sublimate solution 89/457

For mercurial administration hypodermically, the yellow oxide and the salicylate are best, mixed with paraffin or suspended in mucilage; chromic acid. grs. v to xx to ℥j, as a local caustic; acid nitrate of mercury is as effective and a safer caustic; in tertiary nerve disease, mercury is better than iodides. ℞ Hydrarg. Bichlor., gr. $\frac{1}{12}$; Tinct. Ferr. Perchlor., ♏vj; Glycerini, ♏xxv; Ol. Caryophylli ♏j; Syr. ad ℥j; to be taken after meals. *In acute and chronic urethritis*, sulphate of thallin, 1 to 2% solution, as injection, also the salicylate of mercury as follows, ℞ Hydrargyri Salicylatis, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Sodæ Bicarb., gr. iij; Aq. Dest. ℥j; or sulphocarbolate of zinc injection, thus, ℞ Zinci Sulphocarbolat., gr. ij to v; Glycerini ʒj; Aq. Dest., ℥j. Corrosive sublimate injection, 1 to 20,000 used from the very first day; Zeissler's method of filling the urethra with an antiseptic powder (boracic acid either alone or mixed with sulphate of alum, subnitrate of bismuth, etc.), introducing it through a cannula which is passed as far as the membranous urethra and slowly withdrawn while the powder is forced out; the bladder is emptied and the urethra washed out before the operation, which may be done under cocaine; it may be repeated a few times, and an astringent injection used at the end of a week or two. *In gummata of the nervous system*, iodide of potash; in syphilitic inflammation, mercury by inunction 90/473

Hydroxylamin: ℞ Hydroxylamin Muriat., ·2 to ·5; Sp. Vin. Rect. 100; Calc. Carbon., q.s. ad. neut. 91/34. Applied with a brush in syphilitic *skin diseases*. Aristol externally applied has proved useful in chancre, syphilitic ulcers of leg and naso-pharynx, for moist condylomata and suppurating gummata, either as powder, 1 part to 10 of ether or collodion, or combined with lanolin or vaseline 91/11

Ephedra vulgaris decoction has a popular reputation in syphilitic affections in Russia. Hutchinson gives hydrarg. c̄ cret. gr. j in pill, with a little Dover's powder, prohibiting all green vegetables, stimulants and smoking; if mercury causes neuralgia and debility, quinine and iron are added. In using iodide of potassium, its combination with the iodides of sodium and ammonium are useful, and the addition of aromatic spirit of ammonia lessens the depressing influence of the drug. The new preparations of mercury used subcutaneously are: The succinimide $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. daily, the oxybenzoate, the alaninate, and the formamide. Inunction of lanoline and ung. hydrargyri in equal parts is useful *in infantile syphilis*, and Wiederhofer uses red oxide of mercury 1 part to lanolin 100 in the same way. When the child is several months old, mercury and potassium iodide are given by mouth. Aristol is healing and unirritating, but of feeble antiseptic powers 92/38, 478

Europhen dusted on locally is useful. Kaposi finds inunction satisfactory, but subcutaneous injections appear efficacious, and for this sublimate, mercurial peptones, calomel, oleum-cinereum are used, but he considers the two last dangerous on account of their insolubility. Lichenstein considers that relapses are more frequent after using partially soluble preparations, such as the salicylate of mercury, than after the more insoluble, such as oleum-cinereum. Neumann uses asparagin mercury, prepared by dissolving grs. x of asparagin in water and adding oxide of mercury, until no more dissolves, then diluting to 1 or 2%, and injecting 1 c.m. once daily. Eve uses bicyanide of mercury, grs. xv; aq. ℥j, is best for applying to *mucous patches and recent superficial ulcers* 93/26, 492

Belladonna in ulcerations of mouth 95/11

Cupri sulphas in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ ter die, but if cachexia present gr. $\frac{1}{10000}$ ter die is a sufficient dose 95/20

Antitoxin has been used with success. Various subcutaneous injections of different preparations of mercury. Sarsaparilla 96/556

Iodate of mercury in 97/45

Serum treatment; abortive treatment as follows: cauterise the *chancre* with vienna paste, rub mercurial ointment into the groins, and give for 35 days, gtt. iij to v of tinct. of iodine every morning. Sodium nitrite solution injected subcutaneously. It should never be stronger than 2 to 3%. Also, as injection, calomel, gr. j; cocaine, gr. ss; olive oil, gtt. xv 97/554

Hemol hydrargyroiodide in 98/35

Infantile syphilis: Moncorvo advises subcutaneous injection of mercurial salts, with strict antisepsis. He prefers gray oil among the insoluble, and corrosive sublimate of the soluble salts 93/292

Syphilis in Women.

Same as in man, but dose must be less, *e.g.*, mercury in one-third less quantity. A woman suffering from *mucous patches* should have mercury, reserving potassium for later symptoms. Local treatment includes sitz baths. For those who cannot bear mercury locally applied, a lotion composed of chloral 1 part, tinct. eucalypt. 2, and water 15 parts. Patches to be touched with nitrate of silver. *Obstinate ulcers* require more active treatment: Acid nitrate of mercury, chromic acid, or zinc chloride, the last preferable because less painful, its use being preceded by a free application of a cocaine solution 1 in 10. Liquified carbolic acid has also been used for chanchroids in women. If ulcers are near clitoris or urethra, previous cocaining is advisable 97/555

SYRINGO-MYELIA.

Chronic overgrowth of the neuroglia in the gray matter of the spinal cord 91/66, 94/537

And leprosy 97/369

TABES DORSALIS.—90/347 (*See also* "Locomotor Ataxia.")

Aural disturbances following 93/205

Peripheral 91/73

Pharyngeal spasm in 96/484

T. dorsalis and neuritis, Edinger's theory of the cause of the two diseases 96/440

Treatment.—Amylene hydrate in doses of grms. iijss as hypnotic, and to diminish the lancinating pains 89/13

Suspension treatment in 90/347
Extension of the spine by the mechano-therapeutic couch (illust.) 92/385
Muscular movements for 94/409, 98/375
Trional to reduce pains of 97/84
Hypodermic injections of sodium phosphate, 0·1% sol. in sterilised water 98/375

TACHYCARDIA AND BRADYCARDIA.—(*See* "Heart.")

TÆNIA.—91/451, 93/494, 94/581 (*See also* "Worms.")
Madagascariensis 98/527
TREATMENT.—Areca nut, grs. lx to cxx, using a purgative about an hour afterwards 91/10, 451
Cocoa nut, milk and pulp, as a remedy for tapeworm 92/33
℞ Ess. Oil of Filix Mas, 0·50 to 0·80; Calomel, 0·20 to 0·40; Water, Powdered Sugar, āā grms. 10; Gelatin, q.s.; M. Sig.—All to be taken in 3 or 4 doses in morning before food, and after using milk diet the previous day. French physicians use this formula and advise avoidance of salty food, for fear of mercurial poisoning. Laborde gives strontium salts, *e.g.*, ℞ Strontium Lactate, grms. xx; Aq. Dest., grms. cxx; Glycerin, q.s.; M. Sig.—2 tablespoonfuls a day, in the morning, for five days. Mirowicz advises naphthalin as anthelmintic, 1 gramme for a dose, and for adults a dose of castor oil afterwards, but for children it is best to give both together. Coriander gives naphthalin, grs. ij or iij, twice daily in young children, and grs. viij to xx to adults. Crequy gives the following capsules: ℞ Oleoresin of Male Fern, ʒij; Calomel, gr. v; divide into 16 capsules, Early in the morning take 1 every five minutes. In some cases a large dose of spirits of chloroform or Hoffmann's anodyne may be given, or castor oil, to remove the worm finally 93/494
In Russia, mignonette is a popular remedy for tapeworm 98/41

TAIT'S OPERATION.
For lacerated perinæums 90/393

TALIPES.—87/370, 90/381, 91/353, 93/494, 97/556
Calcaneus, operative treatment for 95/411; congenital 96/448
Equino-varus, congenital 96/449, 97/556

TARSECTOMY.
Davy's operation 96/456

TARSOCLASIS.—96/453

TARSUS.
Osteoplastic resection of 97/111

TATTOO MARKS.—95/467, 97/557, 98/527
TREATMENT.—Tattooing with glycerole of papoid is often useful, also for gunpowder stains 95/467
Re-tattooing of the part with a solution of 30 parts of zinc chloride in 40 of sterilised water. The parts must previously be made aseptic 97/557
Electrolysis (3 milliampères strength). Washing with a solution of tannic acid followed by needling and application of silver nitrate 98/527

TEETH and GUMS, Disorders of.—87/371, 95/467
Comparative pathology of 87/371
Epulis, treatment of 87/372
Gingivitis 95/469
Microscopy of 87/372
Painless extraction of teeth 87/373
Phagedænic pericementitis 95/471
Physiological action of nitrous oxide gas 87/372
Pyorrhœa alveolaris or Rigg's disease 87/373, 95/467
Replantation of teeth 87/371
Salivary calculus 95/471
Toothache and neuralgia diagnosis of 96/72
TREATMENT.—*Epulis:* Thuja, tinct., ♏ij to v. *Rigg's disease:* Cupri sulph. in powder, applied around gum and denuded fangs; antiseptics, boro-glyceride, ℥j, aq. dest. ℥xij, as a lotion for granulating wounds of the mouth, and inflammatory condition of the oral mucous membrane; iodol; cocaine, applied as powder on the pulp before clearing away decayed dentine for the quick and painless action of arsenic 87/373
Simple gingivitis.—If not due to mercury or iodide of potassium give a brisk purge, followed by vegetable

acids, *e.g.*, oranges and lemons; an antiseptic tooth-wash night and morning, *e.g.*, a few drops of listerine. In obstinate cases pack powdered sulphate of copper down under edges of gums with a wooden point for several days, and then use as mouth-wash: ℞ Pot. Chlor., ʒij; Sod. Bibor., ʒj; Pot. Nitrat., ʒss; Tinct. Arnicæ, ʒij; Aq. Rosæ, ad ℥viij; M. Tartar must be scaled off most carefully, none being left, and then hydrogen peroxide syringed up under the gums. The following may be used: ℞ Ac. Glyc. Carbolici, ʒiv; Ac. Tannici, ʒj; Pot. Chlor., ʒij; Sod. Bibor., ʒj; Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij; M. A powder: ℞ Cretæ Precip., ℥iv; Pulv. Radicis Iridis, ʒiij; Pulv. Saponis Alb., ʒvj; Ol. Eucalypt., ʒss; Otto Rosæ, ♏vij; M. If tissues are turgid, thickened and inflamed, chloride of zinc, 20% solution, must be applied with a syringe under the edge of the gums. If there is much destruction of tissue apply every four days with a brush: ℞ Ol. Cinnamomi, ʒiv; Ol. Gaultheriæ, ʒiv; Ac. Carbol. (Xtals), ʒj; M. In phagedænic pericementitis remove calculi, trim off alveolar wall, jagged bone, etc. Syringe out pockets with peroxide of hydrogen solution, containing gr. j perchloride per ounce; then syringe in a solution of 30% chloride of zinc. Repeat these every day for a week, then every four days syringe with peroxide and introduce with a brush the before-mentioned cinnamon, gaultheria and carbolic mixture, which may also be applied daily by the patient if diluted with an equal quantity of oil of lemons 95/473

TELEANGEIECTASIS.—87/375

TEMPORAL BONE.
Caries of 96/270

TENDO-ACHILLIS.
New method of shortening 96/558

TENDON.
Dislocation of; rupture of; surgery of 97/557
Grafting of tendons in infantile paralysis 97/559

TENESMUS.
Faucial and pharyngeal 91/451 (*See also* "Pharynx.")

TENOTOMY.
Graduated tenotomies for eye strain 93/224
In strabismus 96/310, 97/552
In talipes 96/452

TERTIAN FEVER.—97/387 (*See* "Malaria" and "Intermittent Fever.")

TESTICLE, Diseases of.—87/376, 88/468, 89/459 (*See also* "Orchitis," etc.)
Strangulation of 95/476
Tuberculous disease of 89/459
Treatment.—*Orchitis:* Ice applied early; hot fomentations; hot lead and opium lotions; belladonna ext. and glycerin, and over this hot fomentations, changed every four hours; painting the testicle with nitrate of silver solution, ʒij to ℥j; pulsatilla, tinct. ♏ij, in acute orchitis 87/376

TETANUS.—87/377, 88/468, 90/478, 92/482, 93/495, 94/538, 96/558, 97/560
Etiology of 90/479
Surgical prophylaxis of 92/484
Traumatic 90/479
Treatment.—Quinine, dose about ʒij, has been used successfully; tartar emetic, medium doses, increased up to grs. vij; chloral hydrate, grs. xx 3tus hor.; urethane, grs. iv sec. hor.; curare, gr. ½ to ¾, 5tis hor, subcutaneously; Calabar bean and physostigmin have to be pushed till the breathing is almost arrested, ere its effects show; nicotia has been given with advantage; nitrite of amyl and warm or vapour baths to relax spasm 87/378
Guachamaca; morphine subcutaneously; preparations of zinc; salicylic acid; mixed injections of morphine and cocaine, 5% each; cannabis indica, full doses, and ice to the spine 88/55, 469
Calabar bean, chloral, and chloroform in the first stage and at the crisis; bromides and salicylates in the declining stage; perfect rest, quiet and liquid nourishment; if the pains are intense, ergot and powdered belladonna may be used.

To destroy bacilli in their nidus, deep excoriations have been used and the place washed with 5 to 10% of sublimate, or it may be cauterised with nitric or sulphuric acids; purgatives and diaphoretics have been recommended to eliminate the poison; sedatives; injection of muriate of pilocarpine has proved successful 90/478

Read used gelsemium fluid extract, gtt. xl every two hours, till spasm subsided, and then gtt. xx every two hours. Bertini reports a traumatic case cured by injections of carbolic acid, using 49 injections of a 2% solution in fifty days. Pirroni got some improvement in symptoms by injecting 6 to 10 Pravaz syringefuls of 1 in 20 carbolic solution daily, also giving the drug internally. Acetanilide c.grams. xxv to xl every three or four hours, and alternated every two days with the carbolic acid, gave very marked benefit and completed the cure. Kitasato injected blood-serum of a tetanus-immune rabbit, $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic centimètre for a dose, in an infant nine days old, and five more injections were used in the three days following without success. Sormant considers iodoform the most powerful antiseptic for tetanus 92/46, 482

Pacini reports a case cured by the tetanus antitoxin. Finotti and Taruffi also report recoveries 93/495

Four cases treated by chloroform inhalations, hot baths and morphia subcutaneously. Three recovered 96/559

Serum treatment; tetanus antitoxin combined with chloral hydrate 97/8, 560

TETANY.

Of gastric origin 96/223

The hands in 91/76

TREATMENT.—*Uterine:* ℞ Tinct. of Iodine 1 part, Alcohol 2 parts. Mix. Five drops to be taken every half-hour in tetanic contraction of the uterus during labour 98/361

THALAMUS AND INTERNAL CAPSULE.

Lesions of 94/538

THERAPEUTIC SUGGESTION (*See* "Hypnotism.")

THORACOCENTESIS.

Indications for 90/479, 93/431, 97/466

THORACOPLASTY.

Quenu's method of 93/432

THORAX.

Compression of, in pleurisy 91/394

Thoracic aneurysm 91/102

THROAT, Diseases of.—87/379, 88/400, 89/460, 91/455, 94/539 (*See also* "Pharynx" *and* "Larynx.")

Compress for 93/582

Differential diagnostic signs summarising the main points of distinction in carcinoma, sarcoma and chancre of throat 94/542

Dryness of 90/136, 91/455

Elongated uvula 90/517

Faucial and pharyngeal tenesmus 91/451

Foreign bodies in the upper air and food passages 96/560

Gout in 90/279, 91/235

Incised wounds of 94/543

Lamp for 94/627, 97/637

Paralytic affections of 89/460

Pharyngitis (chronic) 90/406 (*See* "Pharyngitis.")

Piles in 91/451

Sore 87/379 (*See* "Tonsillitis.")

TREATMENT.—(*See also* "Pharynx," "Tonsillitis"). Cocillana bark decoction for relaxed throat associated with gastric derangement. In threatened neuropathic paralysis of gullet, bismuth in large doses, a teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day; solid food and condiments as local stimulants; a benzoic acid lozenge a quarter of an hour before food, and a little wine or neat brandy often assists swallowing. Tonics, as strychnia and iron; faradism by the œsophageal electrode several times a day if possible. In myopathic paralysis the continuous current daily by the œsophageal electrode for a month, then faradism for a month, and faradism and galvanism on alternate days during the third month. For spasm due to hysteria, passage of a bougie, also galvanism by the œsophageal electrode; if due to gout alkaline treatment is useful, and if hyperæsthesia is

marked apply alkaline solutions locally, *e.g.*, bicarbonates of soda and potash and in extreme cases cocaine, 2½% solution, or morphia, by Mackenzie's œsophageal injector. When irritability is allayed apply gtt. xv or xx of a weak astringent lotion on alternate days, *e.g.*, nitrate of silver, grs. v to x to ℥j; perchloride of iron or chloride of zinc may also be used, warming the solution and applying by œsophageal injector as near as possible to the seat of spasm; after these use bougies if spasm persist 89/34, 464

Tinct. jaborandi, ♏xxx t.d.s., has given relief for dry throat 90/136

℞ Fl. Ext. Pyrethrum, ♏ij to iij; Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$; Ext. Licorice Pur., gr. ij; Acaciæ Pulv., gr. ij; Glyc. ♏j; Sacch. ad. gr. xx, Ft. troch. Sig.—One every two, three or four hours, to relieve dryness of mouth and throat 91/455

Large doses of potassium iodide may relieve pain of carcinoma 94/539

Antinosine, ½% watery sol. as a gargle in throat affections 97/21

Eucaine as a local anæsthetic in surgery of the throat 98/30

THROMBOSIS.

Of the superior mesenteric vein 96/423

THRUSH.

Euphorin an effective disinfectant in 93/25

THUMBLESS HAND.—90/480

THYROID GLAND.—89/468 (*See also* "Goitre," "Exophthalmic Goitre," *and* "Myxœdema.")

Cancer of 89/468

Thyroid grafting in myxœdema 91/335

Thyroidism 97/83

Thyroid medication 98/62

Treatment.—For hygroma of thyrohyoidean bursa extirpation is necessary. For crico-thyroid cysts puncture with or without injection, incision or excision. In cystic goitre tap and inject perchloride of iron solution, ʒij ad ℥j, through a cannula which is plugged and left for 2 or 3 days to excite suppuration; or the fluid may be drawn off by a small trochar and cannula, and 6 inches of catgut dipped in tincture of iodine introduced until it excites inflammation. In exophthalmic goitre, tinct. veratrum viride, gtt. x to xxx 89/468

TIC DOULOUREUX.—92/485, 93/496, 97/413, 98/528 (*See also* "Neuralgia.")

Muscular exercise in 98/528

Pathological anatomy of 92/485

Treatment.—Aconite as a liniment in 88/7

Hammond commends use of atropine gr. j to ℥j solution, of which gtt. v were given three times a day, and increased until gtt. xj or xij were used; if mydriasis was induced, the drug was temporarily withheld; with each dose grs. x of bromide of sodium was combined. He also praised the fluid extract of conium, of which gtt. v to vij were given three times a day, increased to gtt. xxv or xxxv, and also combined with the sodium bromide. He found large doses of arsenic useless. Dana recommends grs. iv or v of oxide of zinc in ℥j officinal solution of potassa in some obstinate forms; it is given largely diluted with water three times a day, but is not borne long 93/497

Croton oil internally as a revulsive 95/19

Sleep being the first essential, the narcotic should be sufficiently strong to procure prolonged slumber. Chloral and morphia combined will usually prove effective. A liberal supply of vegetable food and moderation in nitrogenous. In gouty cases treat the gout, using no depressing agents. Salicylates, benzoates, ammon. chlor. and taraxacum. A combination of ♏xx or xxx of a solution of mercuric chloride (1 to 960) and grs. vj to x of potas. iodide. Muscular exercise, at first passive, gradually increased. Transitory cases: Antipyrine, phenacetin and hydrobrom. or valerianate of quinine. Degenerative cases, opium the best treatment. Hypodermic injections of massive doses of strychnine. Large doses of tinct. of chloride of iron. Rest in bed with light diet and diuretics. The dose of strychnine is as follows: Begin with $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain once a day, gradually increasing till by the fifteenth or twentieth day $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ is given; when the latter dose is reached, it is continued for a week or ten days, and the patient is then placed on iodide of potassium 98/528

TINEA FAVOSA.—88/471, 89/471, 93/498

(Favus of the scalp, general surface and nails.)

Treatment. — Remove crusts and apply parasiticides, ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis, ℥ss; Adipis, ʒss; or, ℞ Cupri Oleatis, ʒss; Adipis, ℥j; M. Use the first a few days and then alternate it with the latter. ℞ Resorcini, ʒj to jss, Lanolini, Vaselini, Zinci Oxidi, Pulv. Amyli āā ʒij; M. 89/471

TINEA IMBRICATA.—93/499

(Regarded as a distinct disease.)

Treatment.—Lin. iodi is very effective, and the clothes must be burnt during treatment, or relapse will occur 93/499

TINEA SYCOSIS.—88/471, 89/471

(Ringworm of the hairy parts of face.)

Treatment. — Boroglyceride, 50% sol. in glycerin. If granulations be profuse brush the part with infusion of jequirity; ℞ Ac. Borici., ʒiv; Ætheris Sulph., ℥v; Sp. Vin. Rect. q.s. ad ℥xx. Apply 3 or 4 times daily. Oleate of copper, ʒss to ℥j; sulphur, ʒj; ac. carbolici, ʒss; lanolin c̄ oleo, ℥j 89/471

TINEA TONSURANS AND TRICHOPHYTINA. — 87/346, 88/470, 89/469, 90/481, 91/456, 92/486, 93/500, 94/543, 95/477

(Trichophytina or ringworm is occasioned by the growth of the parasite tinea tonsurans on skin and appendages.)

Treatment.—Cassia alata in ringworm of the body 88/33

Shave the head; wash frequently with soft soap; a cap of oil silk or linen is to be constantly worn, and a new one supplied every fortnight; all brushes and combs as well as bonnets or hats used previously are to be destroyed; epilation is useful after treatment has loosened the hair, and the sensibility may be deadened by glycerin and carbolic acid, or cocaine 10% in lanolin; oleate of copper loosens the hair. In children over 4 years old use Coster's paint (iodine, ʒij, light oil of wood tar, ʒvj; M.; shake before using). Creasote or oil of cade may be used instead of the light oil of wood tar. In recent cases glacial acetic acid with hydrarg. perchlor., grs. iv to ℥j is useful. Galvanism with the positive electrode saturated in 3 to 5% solution of bichloride of mercury, and applied for 10 or 15 minutes to the diseased spot (but this causes much pain), and salicylic acid as ointment, ʒj to ij to ℥j, or as a lotion, grs. xx to ℥j of spirit, ether, or chloroform; ℞ Ac. Carbol. Pur., Ung. Hyd. Nit., Ung. Sulph., equal parts of each mixing the carbolic and sulphur first, and then rubbing in the citrine ointment without using heat. Croton oil used over a small area but never in young children. Sponging the part every day or two with a weak alcoholic solution of thymol, borax, naphthol, or mercuric bichloride, and afterwards thoroughly saturating with a 50% solution of boroglyceride, or a small quantity of oleate of copper ointment rubbed in each night. Water must not be used for the part while under treatment 89/469

Hydroxylamin watery solution, 1 to 1000 as compress after scales are removed by bathing, rubbing with green soap and applications of 10% zinc salve, gradually increasing strength of solution 90/29, 91/34

Shave the head, wash with warm water and over-fatty potash soap; use the following ointment, working well into the affected parts by the aid of a brush with stiff short bristles, ℞ Sulph. Præcip., ʒj; Hydrarg. Ammon., ʒss; Thymol, gr. x; Vaselini, ʒj; Ung. Simp. ad ℥j; M. Some carbolic glycerin is smeared over this, and the application is repeated daily 90/481

Aristol, 5% dissolved in olive oil and mixed with vaseline, applied twice daily to the shaven head after washing with soap. Hutchinson uses first liq. carbonis detergens, a teaspoonful to a pint of hot water as a wash for the scalp twice a week, removing all scales and crusts; cut and shave hair and apply at night, ℞ Ac. Chrysophan., ʒj; Hydr. Amm. Chlor., gr. xx; Lanolini, ʒj; Adip. Benzoat., ʒvj; Liq. Carb. Deterg., ♏x; M. For kerion, epilation and use of a strong evaporation lotion, *e.g.*, lead and spirit, oils and pomades seem to be prophylactic. Dockrell advises hydronaphthol, shaving head and washing with 5% hydronaphthol soap and water as hot as can be borne; dry and apply strips of 10% hydronaphthol plaster to and beyond the affected area, and outside the margin a layer of hydronaphthol jelly, 10% is painted; in four days a 20% plaster is substituted and then the 10% again. Simultaneously a 5% ointment is applied to unaffected portions of the head night and morning. Unna advises ℞ Chrysarobini, 5·0; Ac. Salicyl., 2·0; Ichthyolis, 5·0; Ung. Simp. ad 100·0; M. A circle of zinc glycerin jelly is painted round the head to limit action of the acid and prevent conjunctivitis, and gutta percha tissue is used as a cap. In four days' time ichthyol ointment, 5% is substituted for chrysarobin 91/456

Ciarrocchi employs electric cataphoresis, using 1% sublimate solution in connection with the anode. Marianelli finds Unna's method very unsatisfactory. Bertarelli uses pitch plaster: ℞ Burgundy Pitch, 30 parts; Black Pitch, 8 parts; Venetian Turpentine, 2 parts; Lard, 1 part; spread on small linen strips, and applied after removing scales by grease and lead plaster. The strips are removed in a day or two, and epilation with forceps practised; the scalp is then washed with soap, or bathed in bichloride or Lugol's solution, and the plaster reapplied. For those who cannot be in hospital, Besnier advises keeping hair cut close; epilating a zone all round diseased patches; smearing the patches with vaseline, and curetting or scraping out all diseased hairs gently at first, then forcibly on a second occasion, after washing with chloroformed boricated alcohol, and then apply the same lotion, but with a little cotton ball impregnated with Van Swieten's liquor acidified by acetic acid. Finally, cover the head with the acetic Vigo's plaster, and repeat this daily **92/486**

Duhring finds sulphur ointment ʒij to iij to ℥j, and chrysarobin ʒj to ℥j the best remedies. Kerion was treated with lotions containing sulphurous acid or sodium hyposulphite. Corrosive sublimate must not be used over large surfaces. Croton oil 1 part, olive oil 3 parts, was used in some sluggish spots. Illingworth advises his biniodide solution. Von Sehlen says chrysarobin has no effect on cultures, but salicylic acid and ichthyol have. Abraham rubs in daily with a stiff brush ℞ Ac. Carbolic, ʒss-j; Ac. Salicyli, ʒss-j; Ung. ad. ℥j; M. In certain obstinate cases carbolised liniment of iodine, or mercuric chloride or iodide (grs. j to ij to ℥j) has been added to the ointment 93/500

Hallopeau's method.—Use black soap every morning, then rub in camphorated alcohol grms. cxv, essence of turpentine grms. xxv, liquid ammonia grms. v; half-an-hour later apply iodised vaseline, and again at night, the head to be covered with an india-rubber cap. Sohet uses iodine dissolved in the least possible quantity of ether, and adds lanolin. Butte suggests epilation by painting on for about a fortnight iodised collodion, and then tearing the mass off and applying a parasiticide. For the iodised collodion, ℞ Alcohol (95°) grms. 12, Metallic Iodine, gr. 0·75. Dissolve and add, ℞ Collodion grs. 35, Venice turpentine gr. 1·50; Castor Oil, grs. 2 93/501

Curetting diseased patches after

freezing with ethyl chloride Then applying: ℞ Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub , gr. jss; Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. ix; Sp. Vin. Rect., ℥j; Solve et adde Aq. Dest., ℥v; M.; Ft. lot. After a time apply: ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. ix; Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., gr. jss; Emplast. Simplicis., ℥v; Ft. emplast. ℞ Alcohol at 95°, grms. 12; Metallic Iodine, grms. 0·75; Venice Turpentine, grms. 1·50; Castor Oil, grms. 2·75; dissolve and add Collodion, grms. 35; or: ℞ Alcohol at 95°, grms. 5; Ether, grms. 5; Metallic Iodine, grms. 0·50; Collodion, grms. 30. Introdermic injections of watery or alcoholic solution of acid sublimate (sublimate and tartaric acid grms. 0·01 to 30 of water). Losophan, 1 to 2% solution in alcohol and water. Shaving, washing, and application of compresses of corrosive sublimate, 1 in 2000 at about 122° Fh. Oleate of copper. Epilatory method by tearing off a dried layer of salicylic acid in collodion 94/543

Chrysarobin ointments covered with collodion flexile or antiseptic plaster, as used by Du Castel. Abraham practises epilation, shaving the scalp, and after washing with soap and water, then alcohol, and finally with ether to remove all fatty matter. He applies pure creasote by means of a special apparatus designed to introduce fluids into the skin under pressure, employing in the intervals, parasiticides, *e.g.*, carbolic acid with salicylic acid in lanolin ointment or vaseline. Noir uses hot antiseptic solutions, *e.g.*, of corrosive sublimate, after cutting the hair close and scrubbing the scalp with soap and water, the solution being applied on gauze compresses 95/477

Phytolacca dec, as ointment made from the leaves or the root (ʒj ad ℥j), in tinea capitis, sycosis, and favus 96/57

Application of equal parts of pyrogallic acid and olive oil for ringworm of the nail (onychomycosis). Scraping with a sharp spoon, previously shaving the head and washing with sublimate solution (1 in 1000). Formol, 2% applied on cotton wool (no marked results). Application of tincture of iodine and a pomade of carbonate of potash. Croton oil valuable if skillfully applied 96/518

Another prescription is: ℞ Hydrarg, Perchlor, gr. xx; Tinct. of Iodine. ℥ss. Paint on, night and morning. Common salt; formalin. When kerion forms, a starch poultice; lancing not advised 97/510

Formaldehyde or formalin as a parasiticide and disinfectant. After various remedies had failed, a cure effected by: ℞ Acid. Carbol., Ol. Petrol. Crudi āā ℥ij; Tinct. Iodini, ℥ijss; Ol. Ricini, ℥ijss.; Ol. Rusci (German) q.s. ad Oj. Sig.—Apply over entire scalp once a day for four days, wash it off with green soap on the sixth day; then clip the hair close to the scalp and wash again as before. Repeat for three successive weeks. To relieve any eczematous inflammation the following to be well rubbed in once daily: ℞ Resorcin, Acid. Salicyl. āā ʒiv; Alcohol. ℥iv; Ol. Ricini, q.s. ad Oj. Glacial acetic acid useful 98/483

TINEA VERSICOLOR.—88/471, 89/471, 92/487, 93/502, 95/478

(Pityriasis versicolor, formerly called chloasma,—which see.)

TREATMENT.—Wash the skin with soft soap and rub in a parasiticide, *e.g.*, sod. hyposulphitis, ℥j; aq. dest., ℥vj. Friction with powdered pumicestone, 50 parts, and soft soap, 100 parts. Oleate of copper, ʒij; lanolin, ʒij; or resorcin, grs, x; adipis, ℥j. The parts to be first sponged for a few days with ℞ Thymol, ʒj; Sp. Vin. Rect., ℥j; Glycerin, ʒij; M. 89/471

Tinctura iodi may be rubbed into small patches. Tilbury Fox advises scrubbing the skin, macerated in a warm bath with soap, and after drying, apply first dilute acetic acid or vinegar; and secondly, lot. sodii hyposulphitis (1 in 8). Besnier recommends thorough washing in warm water each morning, and at night friction with ℞ Resorcin, Salicylic Acid āā grs. xv to xlv; Precipitated Sulphur grs. lxxv to ccxxv; Lanolin, Vaselin, Lard āā to grs. ccclxxv. McCall Anderson suggests friction night and morning with ℞ Perchloride of Mercury, grs. xx; Green Soap, ℥iij; Rectified Spirit, ℥ij; Oil of Lavender, grs. xx. The parasiticides for ordinary ring-worm are also effectual 92/487

Hartzell recommends ℞ Ac. Salicylici, grs. xv; Sulphur. precip., ʒj; Lanolin, Vaseline āā ʒiijss; M. Ft. ung. Fox uses frictions of green soap in a hot bath daily, applying night and morning a saturated solution of sodium hyposulphite in rose-water, and an equal quantity of eau de cologne; the efficacy of this may be increased by adding pumice stone and precipitated sulphur. Molènes and Costilhes destroy the fungus with tinct. iodi, resorcin lotion, or oleate of copper, and use purgatives and naphthol to improve condition of digestive tract 93/502

Chrysarobin and tincture of iodine. Losophan as good without the inconveniences. Benzine much used in France 95/478

TINNITUS AURIUM.—92/216, 94/206, 95/210, 96/278 (*See* "Ear.")

TOBACCO HEART.
Cactus for 92/24

TOE-NAIL, Ingrowing.—90/316, 93/503, 94/545, 98/306 (*See* "Ingrowing Toe-nail.")

TONGUE, Diseases of.—89/472, 90/482, 91/459, 92/144, 93/503, 94/546, 95/165, 97/561, 98/529
Actinomycosis of 98/529
Cancer of 92/144, 93/504, 94/546, 95/165, 97/561
Eczema of 91/459
Enlargement of the dorsal lingual veins 89/472
Excision of 92/488
Fissure of 90/482
Foreign bodies in 98/529
Hypertrophy of the lingual tonsil or adenoid tissue at base of tongue 89/472; glandular hypertrophy at base of 92/491
Ranula 89/472
Sclerosis of tongue following influenza 98/529
Surgery of 93/503, 94/546
Syphilis of (illust.) 98/529
Tuberculosis of 98/529

Treatment.—For *hypertrophy of lingual tonsil* destroy adenoid tissue with galvano-cautery, nitrate of silver, or chromic acid. When dorsal lingual veins are enlarged use galvano-cautery, or apply iodine or iodide of potassium ointment to submaxillary region and relieve the portal circulation. For *ranula* puncture with a hypodermic syringe, inject cocaine solution 10%, leave it in for 4 minutes and then inject gtt. x or xij of 10% sol. of chloride of zinc 89/472

For *fissure of tongue*, papayotin, 10 to 20% solution in glycerin and water; an intractable case was cured by opium internally and a simple carbolic mouth wash 90/482

For *eczema:* Internally the use of thermal waters with alkalies, avoiding arsenical preparations. Constipation must be treated. For gastric neurasthenia and dilatation a solution of naphthol combined with salicylate of bismuth is useful for irrigation. Remove or file down decayed teeth. Avoid condiments and tobacco. Boracic acid, sulphur, hyposulphate, of soda, lactic acid, solution of resorcin, are useful topical remedies. If the tongue is very sensitive, solution of cocaine, 1 to 40, or salicylic acid, 1 in 25, is preferable, but must be cautiously used in children 91/459

Actinomycosis: Iodide of potassium 98/529

TONSILLITIS.—87/379, 89/384, 92/493, 93/505, 94/547, 96/562, 98/409 (*See also* "Pharyngitis.")
Acute ulcerative 98/409
And rheumatism 87/379
Follicular 94/192, 547, 98/409
Paralysis following 96/565

Treatment. — *Acute tonsillitis:* ℞ Sod. Salicyl., ʒjss; Pot. Bicarb. ʒjss; Tinct. Aconit., ♏xxx; Liq Opii Sedat., ♏xxx; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij; Aq. ad ℥viij. Sig.—℥ sec. or 3tis hor. for the first thirty

six hours; this is used on the ground of association between tonsillitis and rheumatism. ℞ Pot. Bicarb., grs. xx; Ac. Citric, grs. xv, 4tus hor.; guaiacum lozenges, sucked frequently; ℞ Tinct. Iodi., ♏xx; Aq. ad ℥j. Sig.—The gargle. Aconite, ♏ss hourly, in the early stage; belladonna, tinct. ♏v, sec. or 3tis hor. if inflammation has set in; for ulceration, either calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, grey powder, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, or merc. biniod., gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$; phytolacca, tinct. ♏v t.d. in diphtheritic tonsillitis, and when there is swelling of the cervical lymphatics; cimicifuga, tinct. ♏ij to v, in simple and malignant sore throat, and "when the mucous membrane is spotted over with inspissated mucus"; (phytolacca is better here); nux vom., ♏j to iij, for relaxed sore throat 87/379
Phytolacca dec. in 88/82
Application of menthol, 25% solution 89/53
Creolin in follicular tonsillitis 92/493
Asaprol in 94/11
Nuclein in follicular tonsillitis; salicylate of sodium; locally, ice may be sucked; painting with pure guaiacol or spraying with solution of izal 1 in 200, shortens the attack. Ol. ricini, antipyrine, quinine, or salol and wine; gargling with 5% salol (alcoholic solution) ʒj to ℥ij lukewarm water. When pharyngeal tonsil is affected, insufflation of aristol and nasal douches with boric acid. In *pseudo-diphtheritic angina*, antiseptic applications to throat; locally, emollient gargles hot as possible, astringent gargles or mouth washes of alum, borax, chlorate of potass, with the application 5% of menthol 96/53, 566

TONSILS, Diseases of. — 90/483, 92/493, 93/509, 94/547, 95/479, 96/567, 97/562, 98/408, 409 (*See also* "Tonsillitis.")
And septic inflammation 96/569
Enucleation of 93/509; partial ablation of 94/547
Gumma of 98/408
Hypertrophy of 90/483, 93/509, 94/460, 547, 549, 97/562
Tonsillotomy 92/493
Tonsils as a means of entrance for pathogenic organisms 96/567
Tuberculosis of 96/567, 98/409
TREATMENT.—*Hypertrophy of:* Ignipuncture by thermo-cautery after applying cocaine, repeating the operation twice a week for five weeks if necessary, and using astringents locally in the intervals 90/483
Sulphurate of calcium, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., frequently repeated, often gives relief, and sometimes aborts the attack. Black treats abscess by peroxide of hydrogen, to which a little oil of cassia has been added. Galvano-caustic treatment and massage are being utilised for the treatment of various hypertrophies and chronic inflammatory conditions of mouth and throat, as advised by Kellgren, Braun, and Laker 93/505
Antiseptic spray to clean crypts and instead of brushing in astringents. Mild galvanic current. Injection of swollen tonsils with carbolic acid, 2 to 100. Injection of iodine trichloride, 2 to 1000. For hypertrophy, partial ablation with iodine applications and removal of concretions. Friction on the cut glands with iodine 1, potassium iodide 1, distilled water 4 to 6 grms. Pacquelin cautery with cocaine (5%) to reduce tonsils. For those disposed to tonsillitis: ℞ Ol. Menth. Pip., ♏viij; Ac. Carbolic Cryst., ʒj; Sp. Vin. Rect., ℥ij; M. Sig.—Gtt. x in cup of warm water as gargle night and morning. In suppurative tonsillitis paint with solution of glycerin and zinc chloride (1—20) and salol, grs. xx t.d. For hypertrophy of lingual tonsil: ℞ Iodine Bichlor., gr. vj; Iodide of Potass., gr. xij; Ol. Menth. Pip., ♏xij; Glyc., ʒj; M. Paint daily 94/547
Tuberculosis of: Galvano-cautery, injections of serum of immunised dogs, with 1% solution of phenic acid added 95/479
Introduction of much fat into diet (cod-liver oil, sardines, butter) and sea air 96/569
Hypertrophy of lingual tonsil: Chromic

acid fused to a bead on probe applied to small areas after cocainisation. Cold wire snare to remove large prominent masses 97/563
TOOTHACHE and NEURALGIA.
Diagnosis of 96/72
TORTICOLLIS.—89/519, 90/483, 91/460, 92/494, 93/510, 94/550, 95/480, 97/563, 98/530
Spasmodic 91/460, 94/550, 95/480
TREATMENT. — *Spasmodic muscular:* Solanin in 88/93, 93/47
Ligature of spinal acessory nerve succeeded in one case (*See also* "Spasm, muscular") 91/460
Gelsemium, ♏xiij of the fluid ext. every two hours night and day produced "notable improvement" in a very severe case 92/46
Surgical treatment of 94/550, 97/563
Sinkler obtained excellent results with large doses of conium after failure of counter-irritation, galvanism, actual cautery, nerve stretching, etc. 95/480
Simple nerve stretching and section seem unavailing; the only operations to be considered are resection of the nerves and section of the muscles. Rest cure. Tincture of gelsemium, gtt. xv three to five times a day. Actual cautery repeatedly applied together with iodide and bromide of potassium. Massage and educational gymnastics 98/530
TOXIC AMBLYOPIA.—87/172
TRACHEA.
Defects in wall of 98/532
Wounds of 89/339
TRACHELORRHAPHY.—93/511
(Repair of laceration of cervix uteri.)
TRACHEOTOMY.—87/381, 89/339
In croup 95/182
In diphtheria 93/183, 94/192
V. intubation 94/403, 97/209
In laryngeal stenosis 97/358
TRACHOMA—89/368, 93/513, 98/153
TREATMENT.—Hippel rubs the conjunctiva with cotton wool dipped in corrosive sublimate 1 to 2000, previously applying cocaine, and squeezing out the trachoma bodies where possible 93/513
Airol in 98/11
TRANSFUSION. — 87/382, 89/330, 90/484
Apparatus for 96/669
In cholera 93/129; labour 89/330; pernicious anæmia 94/73; post-partum hæmorrhage 97/353
TREMOR.—93/514
Mercurial 94/551
TREATMENT.—Hyoscine, gr. $\frac{1}{320}$ to $\frac{1}{180}$ as hypnotic and to relieve the movements 89/45
Potts gives spartein sulphate in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ three times a day, increased in a few days to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; in all functional cases the improvement was marked 93/514
Douche, pack, and shower bath, with gymnastics, massage, and nerve tonics 94/551
TRENDELENBURG POSTURE.—98/532
TREPHINING.
For traumatic lesion of brain 90/163
In cases of irremovable tumours 93/102
In hypertrophy of brain 97/315
In insanity 93/102
In Jacksonian epilepsy 92/130
Of vertebral column after injury 94/519
TRICHIASIS.
Tarsocheiloplastic operation for cure of 89/254
TRIGEMINAL NERVE.
Section of, and inflammation of cornea following 97/411
TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA.—93/514 (*See also* "Neuralgia" *and* "Tic Doloureux.")
TREATMENT.—Horsley places most faith in quinine, combined with arsenic and gelsemium. Antipyrine and antifebrine may sometimes help; opium should be avoided. Chloride of ammonium, aconitine, and counter-irritation over the point of emergence or the course of the nerve may be useful. Galvanic current may relieve pain. When all else fail, nerve stretching, neurotomy, or nerve avulsion have to be thought of 93/514
TRISMUS NEONATORUM.—92/483
TROPHONEUROSIS OF THE SKIN.—88/472
TROPICAL ANÆMIA.—90/140 (*See also* "Beri Beri.")
TROPICAL DIARRHŒA. — 90/218 (*See* "Diarrhœa.")

TUBERCLE.
Of bladder 95/140; brain 90/176; breast 90/179; kidney 88/337, 98/350
Tuberculous bones and joints 95/480
TREATMENT.—Lane advises clearing of all abscess cavities around joints, etc., and injecting precipitated sulphur, emulsifying with glycerin into a cream. Bier's method of inducing venous congestion is said to deserve further trial 95/481, 487
TUBERCULIDES.—98/537
TUBERCULOSIS.—94/551
And phthisis 87/322
An infectious disease 96/645
Antiseptic closing of long-standing sinuses in tubercular joints 93/312
Bacilli of, and heredity 87/323
Buccal 89/359
Cystoscopy for 92/119
Diagnosis of (illust.) 95/484; of pulmonary syphilis and tuberculosis 94/412
Disinfection of houses for 96/646
Disinfection of tuberculous sputum 92/367
Early diagnosis of tuberculous kidney 97/339
Effect of X-rays on 98/485
In aural disease 96/270, 583; tuberculous median otitis 96/267
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Koch's treatment of tuberculosis 91/461; of tubercular ulcer of the bladder 91/114; of tubercular joint affections 91/469; of tuberculous glands 91/470; of genito-urinary tuberculosis 91/470
Laparotomy for tubercular peritonitis in children 93/520
Laryngeal, local applications for 87/286, 92/319; insufflations for 95/70; Koch's treatment in 91/316; surgical treatment for 92/318, 96/587
Malarial and tubercular phthisis 97/391
Of auditory and facial nerves 96/276; bladder 90/214. 91/114, 92/124, 93/87, 95/140, 96/172, 97/140; bones 93/326, 97/355; breast 87/54; heart 97/281; joints 91/289, 295, 92/306, 93/312, 326, 95/480, 96/384, 97/334; kidney 91/306, 96/389; larynx 87/286, 88/349, 91/316, 92/318, 96/585, 97/357, 363, 98/370; nose 96/446; peritoneum 90/398; prostate 90/437; supra-renal capsules 92/476; testis 89/459; tongue 98/529; tonsils 96/567, 98/409
Pathology of 93/521
Pulmonary 96/571, 97/449, 564 (*See* "Phthisis.")
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Statistics of operations upon tuberculous hip-joints 93/315
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Tubercular abscess 92/87; arthritis 94/392, 98/117; ascites 96/167; cystitis 90/213; diarrhœa 90/217, 94/184; glands 97/253 (extirpation of cervical) 96/333; hernia 97/295; kidney 88/337, 96/389, 97/339; laryngitis 92/319 (*See* "Laryngitis"); meningitis 90/486, 92/333, 93/98, 96/422, 97/397 (*See* "Meningitis"); osteitis 97/335; otorrhœa 92/208 (*See* "Ear"); pericarditis 94/318; peritonitis 90/403, 92/361, 93/520, 95/415, 96/474, 97/441; pleurisies 97/467
Tuberculous tumours of larynx 96/586; ulceration of pharynx 94/461; tuberculous ulcer of bladder not to be curetted 97/140
TREATMENT.—Ichthyol internally in tuberculosis in children 88/65, 96/47
Amylene hydrate as hypnotic; kava-kava: ℞ Ext. Kavæ depur., grs. xlv: Sacch. Alb., grs. ccc; M. Ft. pulv. Div. in dos. x. Sig.—Pulv. j 3tis hor. for the dyspnœa. Strophanthus, ♏iij to vj every six hours as antipyretic 89/13, 50, 68
Sulphate of strychnine hypodermically is suggested as remedy for depressant effects of Koch's lymph on cardiac and respiratory centres 91/467
Arsenic of value in 92/19, 98/17
Ferric bromide; orexin, gr. ⅛ to ¼, dissolved in water three times a day 92/43, 61
Guaiacol carbonate in 93/27
Thiosinamin locally. Iodoform injections; essence of cloves, 10 %

in olive oil, as injection; injection of gtt. iij or iv of zinc chloride, 1 in 40 solution. Salicylic acid in diachylon ointment, the most useful palliative application to diseased tissue 94/42, 552

Copper phosphate treatment in tubercular arthritis 94/392

Corrosive sublimate, 4 to 1000, injected into joint after aspiration and removal of pus in purulent tuberculous arthritis 94/393

Liq. auri et arsenii bromidi, gtt. x, or mercuric bromide of gold, in doses of gtt. x, recommended in miliary form. Inhalation of ethyl iodide in tuberculosis of larynx. Myrrholine in tubercular laryngitis. Teucrin injected locally for local tuberculosis. Insufflation of: ℞ Iodoform, Ac. Boracic, āā gr. j; Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; M. Is useful in laryngeal tuberculosis, cleansing larynx first with alkaline wash. An astringent pill in intestinal tuberculosis: ℞ Cupri Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulveris Opii, gr. ss; Ext. Gentianæ, gr. ij; M. et ft. pil. Sig.—Pil. j or ij for a dose, and repeated if necessary, in intestinal forms 95/10, 28, 35, 51, 70, 479

Bier's remedy for articular tuberculosis 95/487

Cantharidin; ichthyol, 1 in 3 solution, 20 to 200 drops taken daily well diluted in 10 to 15 ounces of water. Tuberculin, antiphthisin, adult dose $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 c.c., increased by $\frac{1}{10}$ per diem until 1 c.c. is given. Yeast nuclein has proved satisfactory in urinary tuberculosis. Coley advocates guaiacol carbonate; salol for diarrhœa; morrhuol creasote; terebene; menthol, 20%, with guaiacol, 3%, for intra-laryngeal use. Simon advises creasote, with iodoform and salol, for rectal injections. Peptomangan for anæmia of phthisis. For dysphagia Lermoyz advises insufflation, with: ℞ Morph. Hydrochlor., Sacch. Lac., āā gr. xx; Gum Arab., gr. xv; M. Ft. pulv. Sig.—Gr. ss to be used at each insufflation. For night sweats chloralose, grs. ix, repeated in half hour, and twice at the same interval if necessary. Agaricin, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, at bedtime, and again in four or five hours. For infantile tuberculosis sodium fluoride, gr. $\frac{1}{650}$ to $\frac{1}{13}$ daily 96/30, 47, 577, 582

Otitic: After scraping and thorough removal of disintegrating bone, dust with iodoform and pack with iodoform gauze, and keep wound open till suppuration ceases. Tonics, cod-liver oil, iodide of iron, syrup of iodine and the hypophosphates 96/584

Antiphthisin hypodermically 96/591, 97/458

Serum treatment in; creasotal in; trional in tubercular meningitis in children 97/7, 9, 14, 33, 87

Carbolic acid for tubercular joints 97/335

Special diet; muscular exercises in 97/455

Fresh air cure in pulmonary tuberculosis 97/564

Airol, 10% emulsion, injected into tubercular joints. Benzosol in incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. Bismuth in diarrhœa of pulmonary tuberculosis. Eosote. Orphol in tuberculous inflammation of the intestinal tract with diarrhœa. Peronin for cough of tubercular patients. Phosphate of lime in hectic and chronic wasting diseases of tubercular origin, in chronic tubercular diarrhœa, in scrofula, and in caries of the bones. Salicylate of methyl externally 98/12, 21, 22, 28, 44, 46, 52

A useful local injection: Camphor, 5; Resorcin, 1; Olive Oil, 10; Carbon. Disulphide, 12; M. Chloride of zinc sol. (1 in 10) injected *around* the diseased part. Electrolysis of a sol. of sodium bromide within the tissues in osseous tuberculosis and chronic osteo-myelitis. Iodine injections. Tuberculin a reliable diagnostic agent 98/538

TUBERCULOSIS CUTIS.

Treatment by Koch's tuberculin R. 98/533

Surgical treatment of lupus by excision and grafting 98/534

Injections of sterilised streptococci cultures; local injections of camphorated naphthol; calomel injections 98/536

External applications: Chlorophenol in a 20% solution of mono-chlorophenol in alcohol (called also chloroline); compresses saturated with a 2% sol. of permanganate of potass; ethyldiamine cresol spoken favourably of, 1 in 3000 or 5000 preparation in compresses in lupus of face 98/537

TUMOURS.—89/70, 167, 191, 91/308, 92/124, 93/456, 94/110, 95/488, 96/204, 97/147
- Arterial erectile; capillary erectile; venous erectile 87/22
- Cystic of the tongue, electricity in 98/72
- Laryngeal 91/308
- Malignant 89/191 (*See* "Cancer.")
- Movable, of knee joint 87/277
- Of bladder 87/42, 89/167, 90/153, 92/124, 94/110 (illust.), 95/141, 96/174; brain 87/49, 92/127, 93/98, 95/488, 96/179, 204, 97/147; eye (involving both orbits) 94/277; kidney 93/339, 97/340; lobule of ears 96/258; spinal cord 92/463, 96/532; stomach 96/545
- Retro-peritoneal 93/456
- Seen by cystoscope 92/124
- Spontaneous disappearance of solid abdominal tumours after laparotomy 95/81
- Uterine fibroid 92/250
- TREATMENT.—Thuja occidentalis tinct. gtt. xx to lxxv per diem for tumours of ear, nose, pharynx and larynx; also as palliative in epithelioma and cancer, using at the same time as an application, ℞ Tinct. Thujæ, ʒj; Glycerini, ʒij; Aq. ℥ijss; M. 89/70
- Hydrastis canadensis, fl. ext. gtt. xxv twice daily for uterine myomata; mandragora as external application for scirrhous, strumous and syphilitic tumours; in cases of laryngeal tumours, laryngo-fissure is usually indicated 91/32, 38, 308
- *Cerebral:* Horsley does not admit that gummata are affected by iodide of potash and specific treatment generally. In tuberculous disease arsenic, cod-liver oil, etc., may be justifiable for even longer period than use of the iodide 95/488
- Malignant tumours of childhood, arsenic for 98/18

TUNNEL DISEASE.—91/122 (*See* "Caisson.")

TURCK'S GYROMELE.
- For diagnosis of gastric disease 97/534

TURKISH BATH.—90/69
- In insanity 90/325
- In morphinomania 94/426

TYMPANUM.—(*See* "Ear.")

TYPHLITIS.—89/504, 90/487, 91/488, 95/488
- Surgery of 89/504
- TREATMENT.—Grasset used a full warm bath for half or an hour's duration. Every hour a teaspoonful of a purgative, viz., castor oil and oil of sweet almonds, 1 part each, and syrup of lemon, 2 parts, until copious evacuations result. Anoint iliac region with mercurial ointment and belladonna, followed by a large, thin, hot linseed meal poultice. In very stubborn cases add 1 drop of croton oil to the purgative. In recurring cases he advises a diet leaving little residue; application of actual cautery every week to the inflamed part; and daily frictions, if necessary, with belladonna ointment (*i.e.*, if patient will consent. — Ed.). To overcome constipation a laxative pill at bedtime, consisting of powdered belladonna, extract of belladonna, and podophyllin, āā gr. ⅙. Antisepsis of intestine is secured by taking before and after each meal a capsule containing grs. vij or viij of benzol-naphthol 95/488

TYPHOID FEVER.—87/384, 88/473, 89/472, 90/488, 91/471, 92/496, 93/210, 528, 94/242, 553, 96/593, 97/566, 98/540
- Adventitious rashes in 90/490, 97/566
- Bone lesions in 97/142
- Cold bath treatment 96/595, 97/571
- Diagnosis of 90/488; serum diagnosis 98/224, 542
- Diet in the stage of convalescence 90/493
- Disinfection of stools in 91/473
- Epidemic of Tees Valley 95/547
- Ehrlich's test in 95/262
- Eye symptoms in 98/545
- Gastric and intestinal antisepsis 94/555
- In Australia 97/571

In children under three years, rare 97/566
Intestinal antisepsis in 90/490
Is it contagious? 87/384
Methods of treatment for 96/593
Pathology of 93/528, 96/593
Laparotomy for perforation in 93/307; perforating ulcer in 98/545; perforation of intestine in 90/493
Relation of water supply to typhoid fever 97/622
Statistics of 89/476, 94/553, 96/595, 97/571
Suppurations during 92/527
Typho-remittent Indian fever 96/319 (*See* "Fever.")
Typhoid bacilli 97/566; typhoid germs in urine 96/649
Typhoid spine 95/450
TREATMENT.—Antifebrine, grs. iv every two hours; hydrarg. perchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, sec. or 3tis hor.; turpentine, gtt. v to x, sec. hor. (*a*) when diarrhœa persists and convalescence is protracted; (*b*) about the end of the second week, if the tongue becomes dry and red, with a brown coating down the centre, also marked meteorism, (*c*) in intestinal hæmorrhage. Arsenic usually controls diarrhœa, and helps the patient to resist the adynamic effects of the disease; nitrate of silver has some specific power over the glandular inflammation, and is therefore useful about the end of the second week; best combined with belladonna, *e.g.*, ℞ Argent. Nitras, gr. ¼; Ext. Bellad., gr. ½; M. Ft. pil. Sig.—1 t.d. Urethane is useful for wakefulness, with delirium; baptisia, tinct. ♏v, in the gastric fever resembling typhoid, but has not much influence over true typhoid; serpentaria relieves depression, but if not cautiously used irritates the intestine 87/385
Alstonia; cypripedium; hydrochinon; pyridin; strophanthus; thallin 88/11, 46, 64, 85, 101, 102
Acetanilide in; geranium maculatum used as rectal injection; strophanthus, ♏iij to vj every six hours as antipyretic 89/9, 42, 68
In cases seen early a sharp mercurial purge; quinine, grs. ij 4tus hor. until fever subsides; carbolic acid: ℞ Ac. Carbol. (Calvert's pure solution for internal use), ♏xij; Tinct. Iodi, ♏xvj; Tinct. Aurantii, Cort., ʒjss; Syr. Simp., ʒiij; Aq. ad ℥viij. Sig.—℥j every four hours during the first fortnight or until urgent symptoms yield, and then thrice a day. If vomiting set in, reduce dose of carbolic acid and add a small quantity of ac. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.; avoid aperients, but an enema of warm soap and water, or a small quantity of castor oil emulsified in water with the yolk of an egg, may be used if necessary. During convalescence small doses of belladonna and olive oil may be used to relieve bowels; magnesium salicylate, grs. l to c daily as antipyretic, and antiseptic, not contraindicated by diarrhœa being present; caffeine subcutaneously in collapsed conditions, using caffeine solution, 25%, with an equal quantity of benzoate of sodium to help solution and render it more painless 89/472
Clear intestines with calomel, and then give β-naphthol: ℞ Naphthol Beta, grs. xl; Bismuth Salicylate, grs. xl; M. Divide into 10 powders and give one every hour in a wafer, or mixed with a little milk or brandy; omit the bismuth if diarrhœa is not marked. If constipation exist use the following: ℞ Naphthol Beta, grs. xl; Magnesia Salicylate, grs. xl to lxxx; to be divided and used as above. Calomel should be only used within the first five days. Antipyrine, grms. v divided into three doses, given hourly, beginning after 6 p.m. If slight cerebral symptoms set in, an ice-bag may be applied to head but not continuously, but in severe cases graduated baths with cold affusions must be used; morphine hypodermically for insomnia; camphor, wine, champagne, and brandy to combat cardiac weakness; starch and opium enemata for severe diarrhœa; ice-bags to abdomen, and subsequently ice-water enemata for intestinal hæmorrhage 90/490

Chloralamide, grs. xxx to xlv, is a useful hypnotic in typhoid. Prolonged immersion in water; sponging. Hydro-naphthol, grs. ij to iij in adult, gr. ss in children under one year, gr. ss to j for older children every two hours; when diarrhœa is present after the first three to six doses it may be given every three or four hours. To disinfect motions, sulphuric or hydrochloric acids diluted with double the quantity of water should be mixed with equal parts of fæcal matter and allowed to stand two hours in the case of the former acid, and twelve hours in the latter. Carbolic acid, 5% solution similarly mixed should stand for twenty-four hours. Sublimate solution, 2 parts to 1000 with ½ part hydrochloric acid should stand at least half an hour, and preferably twenty-four. Quicklime added to the stools in 2½% proportion should stand twenty-four hours, and lime water should be similarly used and in the same proportion 91/21, 471

Tinct. gelsemium, gtt. ij to x. The cold bath is much extolled as an antipyretic; it is given at a temperature of 68° F. for about fifteen minutes every three hours day and night, should the rectal temperature reach 102·2°. Burney Yeo recommends chlorine water, made by putting grs. xxx potassic chlorate into a 12-oz. bottle, and pouring over it ♏xl of strong hydrochloric acid, gradually adding water and shaking to dissolve up the free chlorine; to 12 ozs. grs. xxiv to xxxvj of quinine and ℥j syrup of orange peel are added, the dose being ℥j every two, three, or four hours for an adult Dujardin Beaumetz advises salol, grs. xxx to lx in twenty-four hours, and it may be combined with salicylate of bismuth. Cahall gives salol in doses of grs. iij at least every two hours, day and night, in powder form. Wolff gave calomel with soda in doses of gr. j every three hours for six hours, followed by gelatin capsules, containing grs. v purified and finely powdered naphthalin every four hours, alternated with a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid, and stimulants as required 92/47, 496

Bromamide in; dermatol; paracresotic acid. Chloroform, giving ounce doses every one or two hours of 1% sol. Hourly doses of gtt. v of perchloride of iron in water and glycerin, and if nausea is present, grs. iv of subnit. of bismuth given ten minutes before iron. Every three or four hours ♏xv to xx of the following sol.: Dissolve 1½ lbs. carbonate of soda in 24 ozs. of water, triturate thoroughly 1 lb. chloride of lime in 120 ozs. of water, filter both solutions, mix them and filter them again, forming a clear fluid, which should be kept in cool place. This treatment is pursued until temperature has remained normal for two days. ℞ Antifebrine, Resorcin, āā 0·30; Elixir de Gaius, Distilled Water, āā 36 grms. Sig.—½ oz. every three hours. Turpentine: ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒij; Glyc. ℥j; Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥iss; Aq. Menth. Pip. q s. ad ℥viij. M. Sig.—ʒss every four hours by day. Specially useful if ulcers heal slowly and for marked tympanites with dry tongue. If milk cannot be kept down, whey and then beef tea with the grounds, or beef juice should be given with it to take place of casein 93/12, 18, 41, 211

Asaprol in 94/11, 97/24

Calomel, grs. x, every other day until four doses have been taken, and mixture containing: ℞ Ac. Carbol., ʒj; Tinct. Iodi ad ℥iv. Sig.—gtt. iv in a wineglassful of water 4tis hor. Should bowels not move after calomel, sulphate of magnesia may be used in drachm doses. ℞ Methylene Bichlor., ʒj; Sol. Hydrogen. Perox. (10 vols.), ℥j; Ac. Hydrochlor. dil., ♏xxx; Aq. dest. ad ℥vj; M. Sig.—$\frac{1}{12}$ part in half tumbler of pure water 3tis hor. Boracic acid, grs. x to lx daily after initial dose castor oil, with gtt. v to xx turpentine 94/243

For gastric antisepsis bismuth and charcoal; for small intestine salol,

sodic salicylate or benzoate, camphor or ammonium benzoate, and for large bowel β-naphthol or charcoal; for mouth saccharin 94/555
Digitoxin; guaiacol; lactophenin 95/21, 31, 33
Absolute rest, quiet, and liquid food until temperature keeps below 99°, and has done so for a week. ℞ Ac. Carbol. ʒj; Tinc. Iodi ʒiij; M. Ft. mist. Sig.—Gtt. iv in a wineglassful of water every four hours. These in combination act as gastric sedatives and antiseptics. Or: ℞ Potass. Iodid. grs. xc ad cxx; Aq. Dest., Aq. Menth. Pip. āā ʒijss; Sol. Iodi grs. viij ad xij; M. Ft. mist. Sig.—Gtt. viij ad x sec. hor. Quill recommends: ℞ Ac. Carbol. Pur. (Calverts) ♏xxxvj; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij; Tinct. Cardamomi Co. ʒiij; Syr. Hemedesmi, ℥ij; Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥xij; M. Ft. mist. Sig.—℥j every two hours with equal quantity of ice-water. Give daily for a week 3 to 5 doses after temperature has fallen to normal, to prevent relapse 95/263
Nuclein, supposed to be destructive to the germs of typhoid, and also considered to be a general agent for improving the blood supply 96/52
Bismuth naphtholate as an intestinal disinfectant; citrophen; somatose 97/29, 32, 69
Washes of permanganate of potassium or boric acid for buccal ulceration; combination of chloroform and carbolic acid as intestinal antiseptic; Burney Yeo's quinine and chlorine mixture; ice-bags to reduce temperature 97/567
Benzosol; euchinin 98/21, 33
Cold air; cold bathing; "serum diagnosis"; anti-typhoid vaccine; cold water, externally and by colon irrigation 98/540
Perforating ulcer, surgical treatment 98/545

TYPHUS FEVER.—87/387, 88/475, 89/476, 94/555, 95/489
TREATMENT.—Digitalis for the heart failure may be given, with chloric ether, gtt. xx of each, every three or four hours; coca, tinct. ʒj, to diminish the secretion of urea; moschus as a heart stimulant, ℞ Pulv. Moschi, grs. x; Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒij; Syrupi Aurantii, ʒij; Aq. Camphoræ, ℥ss; M. Ft. haust. Sig.—Every five or six hours. Quinine, small divided doses; arsenic, for general support of the patient; opium may be given, with tartar emetic, if pulse is strong and delirium active, but with ether if the pulse is feeble, with wandering delirium; cold baths, etc. 87/388
Cocaine; cypripedium; lacnanthes 88/40, 46, 72
To procure sleep a warm bath and alcohol are useful; examine for retention of urine 89/476
Alcohol, ammonia, nux vomica and quinine are indicated. Saline purgatives, *e.g.*, sulphate of magnesia or enemata or calomel in fractional doses. Salol by mouth or rectum as antiseptic. Permanganate of potassium as rectal injection. Ipecacuanha for gastric catarrh, avoiding other emetics. Chloral for severe headache, delirium and insomnia, or hyoscine. Insomnia without headache may be met by valerian or camphor. Strychnine in marked prostration and collapse 94/556
Bond deprecates drastic drugs, and secures ventilation—2,800 cubic feet per patient; diet of milk and beef-tea, and cold water *ad libitum*; fish as soon as the tongue moistened after crisis. Enemata or castor oil for constipation, the above often including the entire treatment, but hydrochloric acid and gentian were sometimes given as a placebo. Enemata of water at 100° F., or of starch, relieved diarrhœa. Opium was badly borne. An expectorant containing ol. terebinthinæ, ♏x to xx, was useful in the bronchial and lung congestion. Inunction of oleate of mercury, 10%, in parotid swelling. Sulphonal was a useful hypnotic, but caution was required if heart failure associated with pulmonary and renal symptoms presented 95/489
Serum treatment of 97/9
Saline injections for 98/53

ULCERS.—87/388, 88/476, 89/477, 95/596

Buccal.

Belladonna in full doses in specific cases 95/11

Corneal.—92/244, 96/299, 97/571 (*See* "Cornea.")

Hypopion 87/169, 92/244, 94/283 (*See* "Cornea.")

Treatment.—*Ulcers of the Cornea:* Formalin (1 to 2000) very effectual. Phenate of mercury as solution (1 to 5 in 100) or as ointment, especially herpetic forms, previously reducing congestion before application. Airol applied on cotton, previously cocainising. Tinct. of iodine. Balsam of Peru or tolu, 1 to 3%. In all cases search for and remove cause, apply moist heat, and for unhealthy discharge, instil solutions of mercuric chloride (1 in 6000), boric acid (saturated sol.) or formaldehyde (1 in 2000); if iritis threatens use atropine drops, or for peripheral ulcer, eserine drops; smoked glasses to protect eyes, or if no discharge bandage firmly over dry antiseptic dressing; if the ulcer spreads, curette and then apply a probe dipped in pure carbolic acid, strong sol. of silver nitrate, or tinct. of iodine; if ulcer continues to spread apply actual cautery. Buller's shield as a protective in corneal ulcers which follow removal of Gasserian ganglion 97/572

Benzo-phenoid as a lotion, 1 in 10,000 92/22

Cautery for hypopion 94/283

Duodenal.—90/234, 93/306, 95/340 (*See* "Intestinal Surgery.")

Gastric.—87/109, 88/271, 92/255, 475, 93/243, 487, 96/545, 97/543, 98/508 (*See* "Gastric Ulcer.")

Chronic, from pressure of gall-stones 97/538

In chlorosis 95/171

Treatment.—(*See* "Gastric Ulcer.")

Nutrient enemata in, formulæ for 87/191

Carbon bisulphide in doses of about 2 ozs. of a saturated sol. of the bisulphide in water, mixed with half a tumbler of milk or a little syrup, taken half an hour or so before meals 90/20

Arsenic in combination with an antiseptic, thus: ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. ss; β-Naphthol, grs. xij; M. et ft. pil. No. xxiv. Sig.—Take 1 pill every four hours 92/18

Bichromate of potash in pill or sol. gr. ⅙ fasting, on an empty stomach 95/43

Dieting by mouth to be stopped, and feeding per rectum to be substituted in cases of hæmatemesis; after bleeding has stopped, give iced milk, one ounce every hour; if this is tolerated two ounces every two hours, then in succession Benger's food, soft bread and milk, minced chicken and minced mutton, as each appears to be borne. With this diet give sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia, the latter in sufficient doses to effect a daily free action of the bowels 95/459

Condurango to relieve the gastralgia, catarrh, hæmatemesis and vomiting, and to improve the appetite 96/36

Bismuth subnitrate in large doses after lavage 97/543, 544, 98/509

Belladonna and codeia in 97/544

Hot compresses on epigastrium in conjunction with rectal feeding 97/544

Intestinal.

Of colon 94/383, 98/335 (*See also* "Duodenal" *supra.*)

Rectal.—92/427, 96/325, 555, 97/237 (*See* "Anus.")

Rodent.

Unna's resorcin plaster, changed daily 92/445

Typhoid.—(*See* "Typhoid Fever.")

Ulcus Molle.

Treatment.—Scrupulous cleanliness. Local hot baths, 40° C. Caustics, *e.g.*, chloride of zinc 1 part, zinc oxide 9 parts, and water to form a paste. Next, mild antiseptics in powder or solution, *e.g.*, iodoform, aristol, etc. Tonics internally. Tartrate of iron and potassium internally and externally said to be specific in phagædena; or washing morning and night with boric acid water as hot as possible; application of silver nitrate solu-

tion, 1 in 20, dressing with iodoform 94/558

Vesical.

Curettage in 97/140

Seen by cystoscope 92/123

Simple solitary 97/138

Vulvar (Ulcus Serpiginosum Vulvæ).—98/549

External Ulcers in General.

TREATMENT.—Hamamelis locally; iodide of sodium used as a lotion in indolent cases (formula given) 88/59, 66

Delphinium consolida infusion used internally and externally for *obstinate ulcers of feet due to syphilis or scrofula*. Mammea americana as remedy for *tropical sloughing ulcers*. Silicate of soda for *chronic ulcers*. For *ulcers of emaciated, cachectic, and elderly people:* ℞ Benzoin Resin, ʒij; Ceræ Flavæ, ʒiv; Adipis, ʒiv; M. Ft. ung. To be spread on lint and applied. For *varicose ulcers* a compress or ointment of distilled liq. ext. of hamamelis is best. For cases of indolent ulcer and syphilitic sores: ℞ Sodium Iodide, ℥ss; Tinct. Myrrhæ, ʒj; Spiritus Rect., ℥ij; Aq. Dest., ℥vj. To make a solution of eight ounces for external application 89/36, 52, 65, 477

Aristol, 1 part to 10 of zinc starch as a dusting powder for *simple or specific ulcers* 91/11

Chronic (Simple): Bandaging and recumbent position, massage of the limb and ulcer, grafting new skin; bathing in bichloride of mercury solution and boric acid applications; excision of varicose veins. Elsner advises the primary application of carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, potash permanganate, bromine, iodine, and other oxidating agents, followed by zinc oxide, ichthyol, resorcin, sulphites, and other reducing agents. Granulation is sometimes promoted by stimulating astringents and antiseptics, *e.g.*, Red Wash (Sulphate of Zinc, grs. ij; Rose Water, ℥j); Carbolic Acid, 2%; Lotio Nigra, Lot. Ac. Salicyl. (ʒj to Hj); Lot. Ac. Nitrici (♏j to ℥j); Lot. Tinct. Myrrhæ (ʒj to ℥iv); Lot. Chloral Hydratis (ʒj to ℥iv); Lot. Zinci Chloridi. Poultices of linseed are useful when ulcers are irritable, but continuous warm bath is better. Where mechanical obstruction exists with dilated vessels and œdema, strapping is necessary. Atkinson uses a compress of sheet lead moulded to the part, and unfolded night and morning, cleansing the ulcer with weak sublimate lotion. Sheet tin has also been suggested. Martin's rubber bandage. Multiple incisions have been recommended in callous ulcers. Blistering is falling into disuse. Gordon Black's straps with emplast. Saponis passed through hot carbolic lotion, first cleansing the ulcer and soaking it in carbolic lotion 92/501

Diaptherin, used mostly in a 1% solution 93/19, 95/21

Cleansed by hydrogen peroxide 93/28

Europhen as dusting powder after washing with 3% carbolic solution. Alumnol. For *discharging painful ulcers:* ℞ Ac. Salicyl., 8 parts; Ac. Boric, 4 parts; Zinc Oxide, 3 parts; Starch, Talc. āā 30 parts. Resorcin ointment, 3 to 5%, relieves pain. Friar's balsam, ʒj to ij in ℥j zinc ointment nearly specific for *indolent sluggish ulcers*. Packing *deep varicose ulcers* with iodoform gauze, dusting with dermatol and covering with absorbent wool compress over which a large smooth sponge wrung out of water is applied. In shallow ulcers a compress of solution of aluminium acetate is applied direct, covered with waterproofing, and the sponge applied over all, and the limb bandaged up from the toes. Simple wet compress, together with pressure by means of the sponge is useful 94/557

Crural (Ulcus Cruris): The nucleins as an injection round the ulcer in indolent cases. Pepsin locally. For callous induration, Thaden's dressing, strapping with Vigo's plaster, india-rubber bandaging, etc., but Unna's glyco-gelatine treatment is the best. Zincated gelatin applied in a liquid state (the leg being previously cleansed and disinfected), and

afterwards bandaged and left for a week. Silver nitrate for hypertrophic granulations, iodoform for putrid. A 10% resorcin plaster promotes epithelial formation when granulations healthy. For formulæ for glyco-gelatin jellies see 95/492. Thioform. Static electricity. Massage, with tips of fingers greased. Sozoidolate of mercury (1 part to 90 of lanolin and 10 of olive oil). Chlorine gas applied on cotton wool and covered with gutta-percha tissue 95/38, 41, 490

Thioform as a dusting powder; Unna's gelatin; Indigo, ʒj to ℥j of ung. simplex; immersion of wounds in oxygen gas; brush discharge, positive pole being used 96/63, 596

Chromic acid or zinc chloride for *syphilitic ulcers*, the latter to be preceded by application of a 10% sol. of cocaine 97/555

Tinct. of aloes and Unna's dressing. The former is painted on, after cleansing and drying, and covered with impermeable linen, and the leg then wrapped entirely in aseptic gauze and cotton. When the skin is diseased apart from the ulcer, Unna's dressing is indicated; the ulcer is thoroughly cleansed, and the entire surface affected with varicose eczema is covered with Lassar's paste; the ulcer is dusted with iodoform, etc., then covered with cotton; the entire leg is now painted with melted Unna's paste and then bandaged tightly with a starch bandage. For slow atonic ulcers a dusting powder of powdered chloride of sodium, ʒx, and powdered menthol, ʒj. The following ointment useful: ℞ Carbolic Acid, 2; Boric Acid, 10; Powd. Camphor, 7½; Ichthyol, 20; Oil of Citronella, q.s.; Zinc Ox. to make 100 parts 93/548

Airol used as a dusting powder, as a substitute for iodoform, healed two *chronic ulcers of the foot* within a week 98/11

Perforating (*of the Foot*): Stretching of the nerves which supply the cutaneous area affected—usually the plantar 98/549

Varicose: Thorough washing with soap and water, followed by curetting, freeing the edges from their attachment, and checking any hæmorrhage that may occur by application of a pad of gauze wrung out of a 2% carbolic lotion; the ulcer is now strapped with diachylon plaster and covered over with absorptive gauze. If the granulations become exuberant they are lightly touched with a caustic sol. (ʒj to ℥j). Alfodi washes the ulcer with a 1% sol. of quinine. Coffin recommends tinct. of aloes 97/598

ULNA.

Fracture of upper third of 87/118

UMBILICAL CORD.

New method of ligating 97/353

URACHUS.

Cysts of 92/502

Patent, successful operation on a boy aged seven 97/574

Surgery of various cases 91/475

URÆMIA.

Cause of 97/156

Phenomena of 88/154, 95/495 (*See also* "Bright's Disease.")

Treatment.—Morphine in convulsions, renal asthma, and severe headache, in small doses, gr. ⅛, cautiously administered, and its results watched 93/104

Milk and diuretics generally; intestinal antisepsis; venesection; inhalations of oxygen. Digitalis if cardiac weakness exist, and provided no violent gastro-intestinal symptoms be present 94/559

Avoid cold and errors in diet; confine patients to bed in warm rooms; hot-air or water baths, followed by wrapping in blankets, if dry, until sweating is induced. Renal congestion is treated by dry or wet cups over renal region, with dry frictions of skin; milk diet exclusively for a time; fresh air, moderate exercise, avoidance of fatigue or emotional excitement; diuretics, such as potash salts, but these must be cautiously used; and infusion of digitalis is objectionable if renal tubes are clogged; if cardiac weakness is a primary factor digitalis is useful in some cases. Robinson advises moderately cold water given by high enemata to

promote diuresis, and these have been used in a bad case at blood heat, with common salt, 1%, added. When other means fail, venesection or blood-letting with cups or leeches (12 to 20 ounces in robust patients), but in some cases this abstraction should be followed by saline transfusion. In extreme cases hypodermic injections of warm sterilised salt water (1% of salt) may be given. Opium is rarely useful, chloral being better; in one case pilocarpine hastened death. Intestinal fermentation must be met by antiseptics. Oppression of breathing is met by inhalation of amyl nitrite or nitroglycerin, or oxygen and nitrogen combined; delirium by chloral; nausea by lime water, vichy, brandy or iodine; collapse by hypodermic injections of coca, strychnine or ether. Tinct. veratrum viride, 10 to 15-drop doses hourly, or hypodermically in 5-drop doses, has given good results in uræmia of pregnancy, but the drug is depressing. Peabody uses urethane hypodermically to control uræmic convulsions. Piperazine is on trial at present 95/495
Enemata of cold water, and oxygen inhalation for coma 97/159
Milk diet, laxatives, hot-air bath; bleed to 300 grms. and inject Hayem's artificial serum, or normal salt solution; pilocarpine unsatisfactory and dangerous; intramuscular injection of saline solutions 98/127

UREAMETER.
Doremus's modified, the scale showing the number of grains per ounce instead of the percentage of urea 91/480

URETER, Diseases of.—89/477, 96/597, 98/553
Anastomosis of ureter 96/602
Case of a third ureter 93/537
Catheterising cystoscope for male ureters 98/551
Catheterism of the ureters in the male 89/478, 95/499, 96/597, 97/575, 98/550; in the female 95/499, 500, 96/597, 598
Detection of site of ureter mouth, by staining the efflux with aniline drugs 98/552
Enterostomy of 94/560
Extirpation of for pyelitis 94/560
Implantation into bladder 95/505
Irrigation of 89/478
Occlusion of 94/559, 95/505
Palpation of through vaginal wall 95/500
Resection of in a boy for ureteral stricture 94/560
Rupture of 95/502
Sounding of, as a guide in hysterectomy, and as a means of diagnosing in cases of ureteral stricture 95/500
Stone in 95/502, 506, 96/601
Suction of ureters in man to obtain urine from either kidney 89/478
Surgery of 91/475, 93/535, 94/559, 95/498, 96/599, 602, 97/575
Suture of an accidentally divided ureter 95/505
Uretero-cystostomy 97/578
Valvular stricture of ureters 98/556
Ureteritis: TREATMENT.—Alkaline diuretics, massage, and application of solid lunar caustic if ulcerative 98/121

URETHRA, Diseases of. — 89/479, 90/494, 93/538, 96/604, 97/579, 98/556
Caruncle of 95/507
Dilators of for stricture 93/539
Diphtheria of 96/608
Distensibility of infantile urethræ 93/538
Electric illumination of 89/479, 91/476, 93/66, 96/606
Foreign bodies in, treatment of 96/605
Glands of, appearances of a guide in urethritis 93/72
Papillary excrescences 96/606 (*See also* "Caruncle" *supra.*)
Photography of the living urethra 95/507
Polypi in 96/607
Retention cysts of Cowper's glands a cause of chronic gleet, etc. 97/580
Retrograde or posterior catheterism after suprapubic cystotomy 89/480, 97/579
Rupture of 89/479, 96/604, 98/557
Stone in 91/477
Stricture of 87/389, 88/476, 89/480,

90/497, 93/73, 95/507; in relation to Life Assurance 96/133
Surgery of 94/561
Suture of ruptured urethra; in cases of perineal section 89/479; resection and suture of 93/538
Transplantation of mucous membrane for urethral defects 97/579
Urethral fistulæ, parasitical cause of 98/557
Urethral injections (results) 89/483; death from urethral injection of cocaine 90/494
TREATMENT.—*Caruncle:* Torsion or excision may be adopted 95/507
Cysts: Cysts may be incised, a cannula introduced into opening made, and the whole wall pencilled with solid nitrate of silver, limiting action by a swab of salt solution. Argonin, in gonorrhœa; is less irritating than silver nitrate, and therefore better for continued treatment 97/583
Hæmorrhage: Cornutine, gr. ⅙ daily, taken in three doses 96/37
Stricture: Electrolysis for permanent cure of 89/481; new treatment for, and prognosis of organic form 89/482
Eucaine is apparently an innocuous urethral anæsthetic 98/557

Urethritis.—90/495
Croupous or membranous 96/608
TREATMENT.—Arbutin in doses of grs. xlv to lx daily; chimaphila, *e.g.*, liq. ext., ♏j to x for a dose; kava-kava as infusion 88/17, 38, 70
In acute cases, injection of bichloride of mercury, 1 in 40,000; in chronic cases 1 in 10,000 used with Kiefer's two-way tube, one to two quarts of solution being used at ordinary temperature, but after this a saturated sol. of boric acid or potass permang., gr. ⅙ or ¼ to ℥j, or alum and carbolic acid are usually required; deep irrigation with hot water; rhatany, sulphate of zinc, belladonna alone or with chloride of zinc, and chloride of zinc alone have been used as bougies, thallin in Christy's bougies failed; permanganate of zinc, gr. j to ℥viij distilled water, is useful; sulphates of zinc, alumina, copper, and iron are more useful in later stages of gleet. The four sulphates may be combined, ℞ Sulphate of Zinc, grs. xxx to xl; Alum, grs. xxx to xl; Sulphate of Iron, grs. xx; Sulphate of Copper, grs. ij; Water, ℥viij. Nitrate of silver solution, grs. v to xxv to ℥viij, injecting ♏v to x; cocaine, 5% solution, may be thrown in before the astringent if much pain be present, and a 10% solution prevents the scalding pain during micturition in early stages. For retention of urine due to light chronic urethral stricture after rapid dilatation or internal urethrotomy, empty bladder with a large catheter, and wash out with sublimate solution, 1 in 5000, leaving 3 or 4 ounces of this fluid behind. Before putting patient to bed, distend urethra with carbolic oil, 1 to 20, which is well rubbed in at site of operation, and give quinine, grs. v, every four hours; boracic acid may be used instead of the above antiseptics 90/495
Iodine and nitrate of silver the most useful solutions, whether used for pencilling, swabbing, or cauterising 93/74

Urethroscopy.
Antiseptic precautions and dangers in 91/476
Clinical value of 93/70
Dangers of 93/69
Fallacies attending 93/69
Utility of 93/68

Urethrotomy.—89/480

URIC ACID DIATHESIS.
TREATMENT.—Pichi, fl. ext., ♏xv to ℥j t.d. 89/61
Silicate of soda as a solvent, in doses of grs. vijss 92/69
Piperazine, in grs. xv to xxx daily, *diminishes urates* rapidly. Herget combines it with phenocoll, dissolving grs. xv of each in a pint of soda water. Schweninger has used piperazine locally, grs. jss in 10% solution, using 2 or 3 injections daily; he has also found it valuable in renal colic. Vespa has found milk sugar to be a useful *diuretic in heart disease* and pleural effusion. Svetükhin commends copaiba resin as a diuretic 93/539

Tetra-ethyl of ammonium as a solvent, in doses of ♏x to xx of a 10% solution. *Excretion* of urine promoted by carpaine 95/6, 16
Iodate of lithium hypodermically, in doses of grm. 0·1, or in pills containing grm. 0·15 to 0·20. The citrate of lithium the best diuretic. Urotropine 97/45, 48, 88

URINARY DISORDERS.
Retention 91/481; during pregnancy 92/412
Suppression 98/343; after nephrolithotomy 96/386
Urinary Organs: In Life Assurance 96/136
Urinary Tract: Infection of 96/169, 97/133; urotropine *in suppuration* 97/91
Urinary Tumours of Bladder (*See* "Bladder.")
Incontinence.—87/397, 88/477, 90/315, 92/504, 93/540, 97/586 (*See also* "Bladder," *and* "Incontinence.")
TREATMENT.—*In children:* Belladonna pushed to its physiological limit; iron and strychnine in suitable cases 87/398
Tinct. of lycopodium, gtt. xx to xxx, in nocturnal incontinence 89/52
Sweet sumach (rhus aromatica), a valuable drug, given in doses of ♏v to xv (according to age) in a little milk night and morning 91/48, 92/505
Galvanism. Strychnine nitrate, 1 milligramme daily hypodermically 92/505
Cold douche, strychnine, iron and quinine. Sulphonal at night. Incontinence sometimes due to adenoids 97/586
In women: If caused by contracted bladder, gradual dilatation by means of warm water is useful, gradually increasing the quantity at each sitting until 15 to 20 ounces can be held; twisting the urethra; belladonna internally; rhus aromat. (5% tincture from the bark) in doses of ♏v to xx is recommended 90/503
Bagot recommends massage after the method of Thure Brandt 93/540
Painful Urination: Two cases cured by 5 drop doses of fl. ext. of ergot and the same amount of tinct. belladonna 97/585 (*See also* "Bladder.)

URINE, The.—87/391, 88/478, 90/500, 91/477, 92/502, 93/539, 94/562
Alkaptonuria 92/503
Analysis of 87/391, 92/502; pathology and analysis 88/478
Bile-pigment in, significance of 88/480
Blood in; distinctive appearance of, when from the kidneys, bladder, and urethra 87/396
Examination of for Life Assurance 96/136
Gastric acidity in its relation to acidity of the urine 97/200
Glycosuria in healthy persons 92/503
Hæmatoporphyrin in 92/503
In diabetes 97/193; in enteric fever 95/262
Micro-organisms in 88/478
Microscopical examination of 90/502
Sarcinæ in 92/504
Sugar in, significance of 88/480
Typhoid germs found in 96/649
Deposits in.—Characters of 88/482
Significance of 87/396
Estimation of.—Albumin 87/393, 90/500
Serum-globulin 90/501
Urea 88/481
Uric acid 90/501
Reaction to.—Ferric chloride 88/485
Permanganate of potash 92/502
Tests for.—*Albumin.*—87/391, 88/479, 90/500, 91/477, 93/539; acetic acid test 87/393; Esbach's test 87/393; Johnson's picric acid test 87/392; nitric acid test 87/393; Oliver's test papers 87/391; Pavy's pellets of citric acid and ferro-cyanide of potassium 87/392; Robert's brine test 87/393
Spiegler recommends an albumin test, mercuric chloride 8 parts, tartaric acid 4 parts, sugar 20 parts, water 200 parts. Alkaline urine must be acidulated with acetic acid, also if it contains much mucin. Jaworowski advises molybdenate of ammonium 1 part, water 40 parts, heat together and mix with tartaric acid 5 parts, and then filter if necessary; for this the urine must be acidulated with tartaric acid if alkaline, and must be clear 93/539

Bile: Nitric acid test, Marchal's: Run 2 or 3 drops iodine tincture down side of test tube held aslant on to urine; bright green colour under iodine layer indicates bile 87/395

Bile-pigment: Dilute urine to colour of sherry in wine-glass; add strong nitric acid, 1 drachm, or liq. iodi 1 to water 10; grass-green colour indicates bile 88/481

Chlorides: Add nitric acid, 1 drop, then sol. silver nitrate until precipitate ceases to fall, which gives rough estimate 87/396

Mucin: Precipitated by albumin tests; in brine test mucin cloud stratum appears above albumin; same in nitric acid contact test—mucin cloud tends less to sediment than albumin; former gives satiny appearance when shaken in good light 87/394

Pus and Mucus: Liq. potassæ clears mucus, making pus stringy and gelatinous 87/396

Sugar: Tests for 87/394, 395, 88/480, 90/503, 91/478, 93/164, 98/165; evaporation test 87/395; Fehling's solution test; Trommer's test 87/394

Purdy's sugar test more stable than Fehling's solution: ℞ Cup. Sulph. Pure, grms. 4·15; Caustic Potash Pure, grms. 20·4; Strong Ammonia (sp. gr. 0·90), c.grms. 350; Pure Glycerin, c.grms. 50; Distilled Water to 1 litre. Dissolve cupric sulphate in a portion of water and add the glycerin. Dissolve the caustic potash in another portion of water. Mix the solutions and add the ammonia. With distilled water bring the volume to 1 litre and filter. Thirty c.grms of the sol. is reduced by ¼ gr. of grape sugar on boiling. Safranin solution, 1 to 1000 is a useful sugar test; 16 drops of urine are diluted with 5 times the volume of safranin solution and boiled with 30 drops of caustic potash solution, and if sugar be present the solution is decolorised. The diazo-reaction, useful for diagnosis and prognosis, specially in phthisis and typhoid fever. Rosenbach reaction also useful in prognosis 91/478

Urea: Nitric acid, 1 drop, added to urine, 1 drop, on platinum foil, nitrate of urea crystals form 87/395; also Granville's method 87/343

URTICARIA.—89/483, 90/504, 91/481, 92/506, 94/564, 95/508, 96/609, 97/586, 98/558

Treatment.—When acute use an emetic, *e.g.*, zinc sulphate or mustard, or apomorphia subcutaneously. If some time has elapsed since the offending food was swallowed, use a brisk purgative, *e.g.*, sod. sulph., magnes. sulph., or Rochelle salts. In the subacute form ℞ Magnes. Sulph., ℥ss; Ferri Sulph., gr. xij; Ac. Sulph. Dil., ʒj; Aq. ad ℥iij. Sig.—ʒij well diluted, thrice daily. In gouty cases, ℞ Tinct. Aconit. Rad., ♏xvj; Vin. Colchic. Rad., ʒijss; Pot. Acetat., ℥ss; Aq. ℥iijss. Sig.—ʒij t.d. in water. A slightly warm bath containing ℥ij pot. sulphurat. in xxx gallons of water may be used and the following lotion: ℞ Ac. Carbolici, ʒj; Glycerini Pur., ʒij; Sp. Vin. Rect., ℥iij; Aq. Camphoræ, ℥v: M. If eruption recur constantly use tinct. belladonnæ in full and increasing doses, or better still, atrop. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, and cautiously increased, as subcutaneous injection daily 89/483

Antifebrine. In chronic cases, arsenic and alkalies when due to digestive disturbance; in chronic or recurrent cases due to nervous causes, antipyrine, gr. viij daily, a few hours before the usual time of attack 90/10, 504

Carbolic acid, 2% solution allowed to remain on some time. Aqua laurocerasi in almond emulsion. Lime juice or slices of lime or lemon is a popular remedy. Warm baths should not be used. As a hypnotic sulphonal is best. Tincture of strophanthus, gtt. xv to xx, during twenty-four hours has proved valuable in stubborn cases 91/481

Quinquand gives quinia, grs. v to x, in intermittent forms, and liq. arsenicalis may be added. In chronic forms baths and hydropathy are forbidden. Wrapping

in cotton wool often does good, and internally alkalies, arseniate of soda, and naphthol are indicated. Locally, bathe the patient in ℞ Aq. Laurocerasi, 50 parts; Chloral Hydratis, 5 parts; Aqua, 200 parts; M.; or Ether, ʒj; Tepid Water, ʒij; or Sp. Camphor, ʒj; Chloroform Water, ʒix: or powder the skin with ℞ Amyli 50; Zinci Oxidi, 10; Ac. Salicyl., 5 parts; M. If sodium salicylate, atropine, quinine and strophanthus fail, Stern advises potassium iodide. Locally, 1 part of water to 2 parts of vinegar 92/506

High doses of strychnine, milligrms. v to vj daily for fifteen to eighteen days. Lotions of aromatic vinegar with 3% phenic acid or vinaigre de Pennès diluted with 1, 2 or 3 parts water. Application of oil of sweet almonds with 5 to 10% menthol or alcoholic menthol solution. Galvanic current and internal administration of strychnine in neurotics. Pilocarpine may succeed after all else fails 94/564

Lichen urticatus: Dust sheets with insecticide powder, pare child's nails and prevent access to skin by suitable night dress, and anoint whole body (except face and scalp) with such as ung. carbolici 1%, followed by a warm bath next morning and application of dusting powder. Ergotin grs. v night and morning if urticaria of vaso-motor origin 95/508

Case in a girl of six years treated successfully by salol, grs. iij t.d. Thymol lotion, gr. ss to ʒj, to relieve pruritus, followed by daily use of an ointment of grs. xv of creolin in ʒss each of lanolin and petrolatum. If an arthritic diathesis exists, alkalies, or bicarbonate of soda, or Vichy water, or mild purgative alkaline waters. If digestion at fault, strict regimen Where great nervous irritation, hypnotics may be administered 95/509

Bath for 95/509

Equal parts of lime water, laurel water, and glycerin freely mopped on. Each wheal may be moistened with cold water and rubbed with salt, to relieve itching. Ichthyol for urticaria caused by errors of diet. Calomel in fresh cases 96/609

Calcium chloride internally, giving large doses at first, afterwards reduced. Lotions of chloral in eau-de-cologne for pruritus 97/586

Phenacetin, acetanilide, gelsemium and spinal douche as nerve sedatives 98/559

UTERINE APPENDAGES, Diseases of.—90/505, 92/507

Effect of removal of 92/507

TREATMENT.—For ovarian congestion, prolapse, neuralgia, and chronic ovaritis associated with subinvolution of uterus after parturition, the prolonged administration of ergot is useful; other cases are greatly relieved and sometimes cured by hydrastis and the bromides, and the same remedies are valuable in mild cases of gonorrhœal inflammation. Ovarian nausea and vomiting are very amenable to intra-uterine galvanism, the negative pole being used as the uterine electrode with a low current; pain is often relieved also by introducing the positive pole into the uterus, and the internal use of belladonna; Swedish massage; general application of electricity; cod-liver oil and open-air life for cases due to strumous, gouty, or other depraved constitutional conditions 90/507

UTERUS, Diseases of.—91/482 (*See also* "Menorrhagia," "Endometritis," Metritis," "Hæmorrhage, post partum," etc.)

Atony of, cornutine in 96/37

Ante-flexion of 89/489, 95/454

Congestion of 97/589

Cervix, amputation of hypertrophied 87/403; forcible dilatation and division of 87/405

Doubling of uterus and vagina 95/511

Dysmenorrhœa, forcible dilatation and division of cervix for 87/405

Electricity in diseases of 88/234, 89/487, 90/98, 96/613 (*See also* articles "Electricity' and "Galvanism.")

Emmet's operation 87/404

Extirpation, vaginal 98/563
Fixation, vaginal 96/618; ventral 89/500, 98/563
Hæmorrhage from 93/255; hæmorrhage, post-partum, plugging for 91/307
Hysterorrhaphy for retroflexion 90/509
Inertia of 87/280, 94/401
Massage and gymnastics for 90/509
Myoma 87/406, 90/511, 95/375, 96/427; excision for 87/406, 96/614, 97/596; removal of appendages for 87/405
Neuralgias, reflex, in diseases of 91/421
Porro's operation 90/513
Prolapse of: Surgical treatment 93/542, 97/593; Alexander's operation for 94/567
Placenta, adherent, curettement for 98/353
Polypi, removal of 87/405
Retro-deviations generally 89/498, 90/508, 91/484, 92/511, 96/610, 97/590, 98/563; electricity for 96/613; hysterorrhaphy for 90/509
Retroflexion 97/590
Retroversion of gravid 92/412, 98/452
Rupture of 88/343, 98/361
Stenosis, forcible dilatation and division of cervix for 87/405
GENERAL THERAPEUTICS OF.—87/399, 89/484, 90/508, 93/544, 95/510
In subinvolutions, ergot, liq. ext. ʒss t.d.; it is often combined with pot. brom. or pot. chlorat., but is contra-indicated in any active pelvic inflammation; potassii bromidum is specially indicated in the *bi-weekly menorrhagia* which is due to ovarian irritation; it is indicated in active pelvic inflammations; potassii iodidum is most useful when inflammation has subsided; it promotes absorption, and tends to augment menstrual discharge, and in increasing doses is a powerful emmenagogue; iron and strychnine are useful in the *amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa of chlorosis;* viburnum prunifolium, ext. gr. 1 to 4, four times daily, or oftener, in *threatened abortion.* Hydrastis canadensis, liq. ext. ♏xx t.d. in *chronic metritis and menorrhagia* 87/400
Aletris for passive hæmorrhage or congestion of uterus; hydrastis 88/10, 60
Chloride of sodium in *subinvolution* of 88/92
Ergot, hydrastis, and the bromides *to restrain hæmorrhage due to myoma*, also the use of the curette, which has been followed in some cases by intra-uterine injection of iodine with Braune's syringe; *for the pain of myoma*, infusion of cotton-root bark, 3 teaspoonfuls of the powder to a pint of water, this being divided into three doses for one day. Apostoli's electrical treatment and removal of appendages for myoma, the latter being the more satisfactory; *for chronic endometritis*, packing the uterine cavity with iodoform gauze after dilatation; use of the curette; where sterility is due to chronic cervical endometritis, painting the cervical canal with perchloride of iron, 1 part to 3 of glycerin 90/511
Aristol, 1 part to 10 of zinc starch, has proved useful as dusting powder in endometritis, hyperplasia of cervix, parametritis, eczema vulvæ, etc. 91/11
Hydrastinine hydrochloride, 5 to 10% solution, as injection instead of ergotine for *uterine hæmorrhages* 91/32
In chronic muco-purulent and hæmorrhagic endometritis, pencils of chloride of zinc introduced into the cavity are very useful. If much pain follows, an injection of morphine should be given. Chloride of zinc solution, 10% to 50%, is a useful application for mild cases of cervical catarrh. Drainage of uterus in acute and chronic endometritis is advised. A strip of iodoform gauze is introduced right up to the fundus after dilatation, the gauze being changed daily. Others recommend dilatation only, or accompanied by curetting. *For backward displacement of the uterus*, Frommel's operation of shortening the utero-sacral ligaments and Boldt's ventro-fixation method are recommended instead of Alexander's; Dudley shortens the round

ligaments at the uterine instead of the inguinal end; Schucking produces an artificial ante-flexion, and his operation has been modified by Zweifel 91/482

Euphorin, in powder, is a useful dressing for *lacerations*, and may be insufflated in *catarrhal affections of vagina and uterus*, or used in pessaries, which are about 4 centimètres long and contain 40 to 50% euphorin; they are introduced every two or three days into the uterus. Reitman and Schönauer found ichthyol very efficacious in *acute and inflammatory diseases of uterus and appendages.* It is used as follows: ℞ Ammon. Sulpho-Ichthyol, ʒijss; Glycerini, ℥iij; for external application. Oxygen inhalations are useful in *chronic or acute thoracic diseases during pregnancy, also after delivery*, and Rivière considers that placental disease may be influenced thereby; also in atelectatic conditions or in rickets. Morphine taken by the mother does not appear to influence the infant, but antipyrine does 93/544

Ichthyol externally and internally reduces *congestion and pruritus.* Sulphichthyolate of ammonia, 5% solution, in glycerin applied to vagina on tampons and ointment of ichthyol and lanolin rubbed into abdomen. Capsules, containing 1·5 millimètres, three times daily, and suppositories containing from ♏j to iij. Thiol has no odour, smarts less than ichthyol and does not stain linen; 10 to 20% may be applied to cervical canal on tampons, and as ointment for inunction over abdomen. Potassium permanganate as emmenagogue, ½ to 2 grs., three or four times daily, well diluted. Atthill injects iodised phenol after curettage, and often instead of the operation 94/565

Ichthyol, or sulphichthyolate of ammonium, the former in 10% ointment or 20% solution, the latter 5 or 10% in glycerin, seems to have given good results in the *inflammatory conditions* met with in gynæcological practice 95/510

Stypticin for *hæmorrhage and subinvolution* 97/71

Newer uterine sedatives and alteratives 97/93

In *uterine congestion*, glycerin suppositories of alum and thymol (1 or 2 grs. in each) applied to cervix 97/589

In *subinvolution*, tampons of boroglyceride and 10 to 20% of glycerin 97/594

Cancer. — 89/194, 90/516, 93/115, 94/152, 96/200, 97/587, 98/559 (*See also* "Cancer.")

TREATMENT.—Aristol as a palliative in cancer of the cervix; insufflated on the ulcerating surface, it hastens cicatrisation and checks the tendency to hæmorrhage 94/153

Creasotol. In inoperable cases with hæmorrhage and offensive discharge, apply powdered ferripyrin which is astringent and anæsthetic, or parenchymatous injections of sublimate, alcohol and methyl-violet may be used. Chlorate of soda internally and locally. Carburet of lime, piece size of a small nut applied to diseased part, vagina packed with iodoform gauze, removed after four days and an antiseptic injection given; the hæmorrhage, fœtid discharges and pain are relieved 97/33, 588

Strips of sterilised tarlatan impregnated with iodoform 1, chlorate of sodium 20, and glycerin 20 parts. Thermo-cautery, or packing uterus with salol gauze for hæmorrhage when other means fail. In latter case, after removal of gauze, use vaginal injections of Labarraque's solution (ʒj to quart of hot water); or ℞ Carbolic Acid, Glycerin āā ℥viij; Ess. of Thyme ʒiij; M. A teaspoonful to 1 or 2 litres of water; or a salicylic acid solution. Instead of injections, .tampons loaded with equal parts of benzoin, iodoform and magnesia may be used. The following a useful medicated crayon: ℞ Methylene Blue, Tannin āā cgm., 0·25; Powd. Opium, 0·05; Olive Oil, gtt. xv;

Cacao Butter, grm. iv. Introduce into cervical canal daily 98/559
Dilatation.—87/402, 89/496, 94/566, 97/590
AFTER-TREATMENT.—Iodised phenol to syringe the uterine cavity after curetting 94/567
Anæsthetic tents : Soak laminaria tents for eight days in : ℞ Ether, 85 parts; Iodoform, 10 parts; Cocaine (pure), 5 parts 97/590
Fibroid Tumours.—92/250, 97/594, 93/560
TREATMENT.—Conium notably lessened the size of the tumour and relieved the discomfort so as to make the patient quite comfortable in a case reported. Sheep's thyroid gland was given to several cases, 4 to 8 tablets daily (equivalent to half a thyroid gland) ; the menorrhagia was much diminished, two cases distinctly improved in health, and in one case the tumour was distinctly diminished in size 97/594
Electricity diminishes the hæmorrhage. Ichthyol locally, *e.g.*, Neut. Glyc., ℥x ; Ichthyo-sulph. of Ammon., ʒvj ; M. Ft. ung. If this irritates the vagina the glycerin is lessened to ℥vij and the ichthyol to ʒij 98/562
UVULA, Elongated.—90/517 (*See* "Pharyngitis.")

VACCINATION.—87/408
Against cholera in India 96/648
Antityphoid vaccine in typhoid fever 98/543
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Metal vaccinator 94/623, 97/655
Pertussis benefited by vaccination 92/365
Report on small pox and vaccination 97/618
Vaccination officer's power to take legal proceedings 98/600
Vaccine lymph suppliers 98/694
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VACCINIA.
In man 98/564
VAGINA, Diseases of.—87/409, 89/500, 94/572
Fistula of 96/327
Laceration of 88/346
Sarcoma of the 89/502
Surgery of vagina and uterus 96/618
Use of hot vaginal douche 87/400
Vaginal cystotomy 89/502
Vaginal leucorrhœa 96/408, 409 (*See also* "Leucorrhœa.")
Vaginal tampons, iodol paste for 98/39
Vaginismus 87/410, 89/503, 94/572
Vaginitis 87/409, 89/501, 94/573, 96/287, 98/564
Vaginodynia as a distinct affection 94/573
TREATMENT.—*Vaginitis :* Warm hip baths, or hot water injections in acute stage; later, glycerin tampons, containing carbolic acid (1 in 200) may be inserted, and an ointment of carbolic acid (1 to 100) applied externally to protect the parts from the discharge; in chronic cases, astringent injections are used, or a powder is insufflated, *e.g.*, ℞ Ac Salicylic, 3; Wheat Flour, 5: Powdered Gum Acacia; 1 part; M. Ft. pulv.; Nitrate of Silver solution, grs. xl to ℥j, applied to the surface of vagina 87/409
Anemonin successfully used in catarrhal affections of vagina and bladder 93/9
℞ Glycerin, Tar Water, āā ʒijss; Zinc Sulphate, gr. xij; Copper Sulphate, grs. iij; Alum, grs. vj; Soda Chlorate, grs. iv; Essence of Wintergreen, gtt. xx. As injection, pure petroleum injections 100 to 150 grms. daily 94/573
Sodium-fluoride solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1% locally. Formol, a tablespoonful of 10% solution to 1 litre of water, as injection 96/60, 207
The following combination useful: ℞ Pulv. Alum, Zinci Sulph., Sodii Bibor., āā ℥j; Acidi Carbolici ʒj; Aquæ ℥vj ;M. Sig.—A teaspoonful to a quart of lukewarm water, as a vaginal injection, twice daily Also, ℞ Acetanilide, grs. 75; Tannin, grs. 8; Ext. Hyoscyamus, grs. 4; Sach. Lac., grs. 150; M. This is for one suppository, to be used for vaginal inflammation. Pure carbolic acid in blenorrhagic vaginitis 98/564
Vaginitis of children: Comby advises lotions of bichloride of mercury

1 in 2000, and of boric acid 4%, used three or four times a day, and followed by applications of powdered salol. Sulphur baths are given three or four times weekly. Suppositories may be introduced into the vagina containing grs. jss of salol to grs. xv of cocoa butter, and used two or three times a day. 93/546
Vaginismus: ℞ Stront. Brom., Potass. Bromid., āā ʒj¼; Ammon. Bromid., ʒj¼; Aq. Dest. ℥viij; M. Sig.—Tablespoonful twice a day 98/564
Locally: ℞ Ext. Krameriae, gr. jss: Morph. Hydrochlor., gr. ⅛; Ol. Theobrom., ʒj. For vaginal suppository 98/564
Vaginodynia: Between attacks belladonna, viburnum, valerian, and conium; morphine being the most efficient 94/576

VALGUS.
Congenital 97/239
Spasmodic 97/242

VALSALVA'S METHOD FOR TYMPANIC INFLATION.—98/187

VAPORARIUM, THE.
For rheumatism 90/80

VAPOUR BATH.—90/66
For hydrophobia 87/252, 91/272
In acute nephritis 87/57; in syphilis 87/366

VARICELLA.—88/485, 98/306
Outbreak of 98/306

VARICES.—94 578, 97/598, 98/565
TREATMENT.—Ligature of the trunk of the vena saphena major in varices of the leg (illust.) 93/546
Strapping; massage where œdema exists; subcutaneous ligature and excision 94/578
Delore advises injection of iodotannic solution to cause slight phlebitis 96/624
Varicose ulcers: After thorough cleansing with soap and water, the ulcer is curetted and then strapped with diachylon plaster and covered with absorptive gauze. Skin grafting. Washing the ulcer with 1% quinine; or tincture of aloes 97/598
Europhen in varicose ulcers with eczema 98/33
Operative treatment for 98/565
Varicosis 93/546, 94/578, 98/565
Hamamelis in 88/58
Pulsatilla in 88/84

VARICOCELE.—87/410, 88/485, 90/521, 92/514, 94/578, 95/516
And hydrocele 90/521
Operation for 96/622
TREATMENT.—℞ Tinct. Hamamelis Virg., gtt. xx; Aq. Dest., ℥vj; M. Tablespoonful doses, taking the whole within twenty-four hours 94/578
Resection of veins. Cold douches containing tannin, 1%, to scrotal and perineal regions are useful as a palliative measure, together with use of suspensory bandage and attention to bowels 95/516

VARIOLA.—89/403, 503, 95/517, 98/494 (*See also* "Small Pox.")
TREATMENT.—Mercurial baths and inunctions—baths from 33 to 35°C., for fifteen minutes each, containing grs. x of corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol; they are given twice daily until temperature definitely falls, or to end of suppurative stage, after which one bath in twenty-four hours is enough. When crusts fall, a simple bath containing boric acid. Head and face are covered by muslin bandages dipped in sublimate solution, 50 centigrammes to the litre, and wetted frequently without removal. Finsen keeps patients in room with red curtains tightly drawn, or red window glass, to avoid effects of light on pustules 95/517
Trional, grs. iij to iv before bedtime, as a hypnotic in children 97/87
Salicylic acid in 98/52

VAS DEFERENS.
Division of as a substitute for orchidectomy 97/488
Excision of for prostatic hypertrophy 96/496

VASECTOMY.
In prostatic disease 98/454

VEINS, Diseases of.—96/622 (*See* "Varicocele," and "Varices.")
Suture of to arrest bleeding 96/622
Wounds of artery and veins 89/159

VENESECTION.
For thoracic aneurysm 94/76
In infantile convulsions 95/179
In lung disease 92/408, 95/429

- In puerperal eclampsia of vigorous patients 94/490, 97/499
- In uræmia 95/497
- Therapeutical value of, indications, and limits 92/515

VENTILATION.—90/540
- For drains 97/615

VENTRAL HERNIA.—(*See* "Hernia")
- Small omental, producing severe abdominal symptoms (illust.) 96/356

VENTRICLES OF BRAIN.
- Drainage of, in hydrocephalus 92/130

VERMES.—(*See* "Worms.")

VERMIFORM APPENDIX.—89/504, 90/523, 91/488, 93/415 (*See also* "Appendicitis," "Perityphlitis," "Typhlitis.")
- Clinical symptoms of perforating 93/416
- Hernia of 94/334
- Palpation of 95/134
- Surgery of 89/504, 91/488

VERRUCA.—87/413, 89/506, 92/517, 94/578, 95/521, 97/601
- TREATMENT.—A solvent: ℞ Papayotine, grs. xij; Borax, grs. v; Water, ʒij; M. Paint over twice a day. Mercury ointment with 5% of arsenic; ℞ Iodine, 6 parts; Crys. Carbolic Acid, 21 parts; Alcohol, 2½ parts by weight; to be applied after scraping, and then scrape again. Salicylic acid, creasote and collodion as application. Thuja occidentalis as internal remedy. Castor oil as local application 87/413
- Continued doses of sulphate of magnesia, gr. j to iij for children, ʒss t.d. for adults. *Locally:* Salicylic acid paste, followed by a saturated solution of chromic acid. Unna's preparation: grs. x of arsenic, and grs. v of corrosive sublimate to ℥j, applied on gauze and kept on night and day 89/506
- Payne advises collodion of salicylic acid. A light caustic such as acetic acid applied frequently is better than one application of a very strong one. Kaposi applies 1 part perchloride of mercury in 30 of flexible collodion daily. Müller and Pullin found warts disappear under arsenic given internally. Rœmer say the verbascum phlomoides and v. thaspus flowers freshly torn and well rubbed into the wart effect a cure 92/517
- Curette, fuming nitric acid, or tinct. of thuja occidentalis locally applied, also: ℞ Sublimed Sulphur, ʒv; Pure Concentr. Acetic Acid, ℥ijss; Glycerin, ℥ij. Apply for several successive nights, covering warts with flannel smeared with soft soap. Resorcin or salicylic acid, 10 to 20% dusting powder for exuberant vegetations. Equal parts powdered savin and salicylic acid or powdered savin and alum applied twice or thrice daily, cleansing before the application with 1 in 1000 corrosive sublimate solution. ℞ Hydrarg. Bichlor., gr. v; Ac. Salicyl., ʒj; Collodion, ℥j. One application daily until about four have been made. Tincture of iodine, internally, 10 drops a day for an adult. Painting with pure carbolic acid every four or eight days for anal or vulvar warts 94/578
- Morison uses an ointment of bichloride of mercury (grs. v), salicylic acid (ʒj), and collodion (℥j) 95/521
- A useful daily application: ℞ Sulphur, ʒv; Glycerin, ʒjss; Acet. Acid, ℥ijss; M. 97/601

VERTEBRÆ.
- Acute osteomyelitis of the 97/598
- Compression of vertebral arteries in ear disease 94/208
- Tapping of vertebral canal in acute hydrocephalus 96/534; in tubercular meningitis 97/315, 397
- Trephining of vertebral column after injury 94/519
- Vertebral puncture in general paralysis 97/315

VERTIGO.—92/517, 94/580, 95/211
- Aural 93/550, 94/208, 95/211, 221, 96/279 (*See* "Ear.")
- Brain and spinal 93/550
- Epileptic 93/550
- Gastric 93/550
- Gouty 93/550
- Laryngeal 98/369
- Migrainous 93/550
- Nervous 93/550
- Ocular 93/551

TREATMENT.—Gray attributes vertigo to gastric causes, and in non-neurasthenic cases begins with nitro-muriatic acid dil., 20 drops before meals in a wineglassful of water, and cascara sagrada, ʒj fluid extract, or 2 grs. of solid extract thrice daily. After ten days he gives instead of the acid pepsin directly after meals, and pancreatin an hour-and-a-half afterwards. He interdicts red meat in the first part of the treatment only. In neurasthenic cases the same treatment is used with the addition of rest, and, if necessary, two or three weeks must be spent in bed 92/518

In *gastric forms* attend to diet, give tonics if required; in some cases counter-irritants may assist. *Nervous vertigo* may be due to anxiety, sexual excesses, tobacco, and tea or coffee, which must be removed as far as possible, and hot water substituted as a beverage, and regular sleep secured. *Epileptic vertigo* requires regulation of habits, the use of blood and nerve tonics, *e.g.*, oxide of zinc, carbonate of iron, rhubarb, 2 grs. of each for an adult, three times a day. For *migrainous vertigo* a regulated diet, tonics, and occasional dose of magnesia, and correction of optical defects are required. For *gouty vertigo*, colchicum, guaiacum, and iodide of potassium, are recommended, together with moderation in eating and drinking. *Brain and spinal vertigo*, if organic, requires regulated diet, and full doses of iodide of potassium, wet cups to neck, blisters behind ears, and later to back of neck; mercury, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of bichloride in solution, with 8 grs. iodide of potassium often act well. For *ocular vertigo* cups to back of neck, blisters behind ears and to temple, electricity, and perhaps glasses, may be required. *Aural vertigo*, cups or blisters to back of neck, leeches or blisters behind ears and to temples, removal of wax, use of eustachian catheter, and perhaps dropping into ear a solution of boric acid, 20 grs. to the ounce of equal parts glycerin and water, if catarrh of meatus exist; electricity for paralysis of stapedius. For *primary labyrinthine disease* the above counter-irritants may be necessary. Ammoniated citrate of bismuth in 1 or 2-gr. doses three times a day to allay gastric disturbance, and nux vomica tincture 2-drop doses may be required. In *anæmic congestive*, or *malarial cases*, cinchonidine 2 or 3 grs. (not more) may be given every six hours, alternating with the bismuth and nux vomica, and, possibly, potassium bromide at night. The feet should be put in warm water daily. and magnesia given each morning, and, if tongue is coated, an improved cathartic or leptandrin pill at night until it cleans 93/550

Potassium iodide, grs. xxx to xc daily, long continued when due to arterial fibrosis 94/580

VESICAL CALCULI.—(*See* "Bladder.")

Treatment of encysted vesical 97/136

Litholapaxy for 98/137

TREATMENT.—Pichi, fluid ext., ♏xv to ʒj t.d. Probably more antilithic than solvent; contra-indicated in albuminuria 89/61

VESICAL CATARRH.—(*See* "Cystitis.")

Arbutin in doses of grs. xlv to lx of the powder in twenty-four hours 88/17

Chimaphila, tinct. ♏v to xx, in chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder, urethritis, and dysuria 88/38

Hydrastis, tinct. ♏v to ʒj, in chronic cases 88/63

Ichthyol in; kava-kava in 88/66, 70

Terpin hydrate, grs. ij to vj, in 88/102

Lycopodium, grs. ij to x, in 91/38

VESICAL HERNIA.— 95/319 (*See* "Hernia.")

VESICULITIS, Seminal.—90/463, 95/518

TREATMENT.—In simple acute cases rest, opiates, hot poultices to the inguinal region on side affected; perineal incision or aspiration may be required; support testicles and treat gonorrhœa; no injections. In chronic cases, tonics, digital

pressure along affected vesicle once a week, not more than every fourth day; prohibit sexual intercourse. Extirpation in tubercular cases 95/519

VILLOUS TUMOUR.
Of renal pelvis 92/309

VISCERA.
Changes in from chronic malaria 97/389

VISION, Defects of.—89/506, 98/567 (*See also* "Asthenopia," "Astigmatism," "Myopia," etc.)
Asthenopia and nasal obstruction 98/570
Astigmatism 98/567
Atrophy of optic nerve 98/570
Blindness from sphenoidal disease 98/571
Defective vision in infants; hysterical blindness 89/507
Differential diagnosis of toxic amblyopias 98/569
Effect of wearing veils on eyesight 98/568
Eye strain 98/567; and epilepsy 98/568
Hereditary ataxia, eye symptoms in 98/568
Myopia 98/567
Refraction 89/506
Test types for examination of vision 87/479–482, 91/203, 205, 94/627
TREATMENT.—Deep injections of antipyrine or sulphate of strychnia for optic nerve atrophy 98/570

VITILIGO.—89/342 (*See* "Leucoderma.")

VITREOUS.
Opacities in 90/526, 91/491, 93/552
TREATMENT.—Ford incises the sclerotic and withdraws a part of the vitreous by a syringe with a nozzle of large calibre, repeating the operation frequently in stubborn cases 91/491
Spalding and Shweintz recommend ♏x of liquid ext. of jaborandi three times a day, avoiding physiological effect 93/552

VOICE.
Hints to singers, etc. 94/581
Laryngitis in vocalists 92/317
TREATMENT.—For loss of voice in singers, etc., hot water drinking before each meal, Carlsbad Sprudel salts, avoidance of irritating foods and drinks—ice water, alcohol, and tobacco. Sleep and exercise in sufficiency; avoidance of close rooms and narcotics. Nasal douche of warm water with lime water and peroxide of hydrogen. Cleaning teeth and using an antiseptic gargle after every meal 94/581

VOLT GRADUATOR.—98/74

VOLVULUS.—91/284, 93/302 (*See also* "Intestinal Obstruction," *and* "Intestinal Surgery.")
Of the sigmoid, coeliotomy for 97/329

VOMITING.—87/412, 88/362, 486, 487, 89/507, 91/407, 93/552, 94/581, 95/520 (*See also* "Stomach, Disorders of.")
Bilious 88/362; gastric 87/412, 88/487; nervous 87/412
During anæsthesia 94/75
In cholera 93/131
In hand-fed infants 88/487
Of alcoholism 87/412
Of phthisis 87/412, 96/226, 98/416
Of pregnancy 87/412, 88/486, 89/507, 91/407, 92/410, 96/495, 97/479, 543, 98/453
Persistent vomiting 98/504
Sea sickness 88/487
Vomiting and hiccough in plague 98/432
TREATMENT.—*Of alcoholism*: Arsenic, liq. ♏ij to v; nux vom., ♏ij to v, especially when due to beer. *Gastric vomiting:* Tartar emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, with white coated tongue and constant nausea; ipecacuanha, tinct. ♏j, in vomiting after meals without pain, nausea, or discomfort; iris, tinct. ♏ij to v, in bilious vomiting, often associated with diarrhœa; bismuth when from gastric catarrh in children; grey powder, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, in children with clayey stools; sulphurous acid, ♏v to ℥j, well diluted, when due to acid fermentation from starchy food; pulsatilla, ♏ij to v, in coated tongue with aversion to food. *Nervous:* Carbolic acid; cocculus indicus, tinct. ♏iij to v, for cephalic vomiting, specially when excited by motion of a train or carriage; apomorphia. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, for cerebral vomiting, sudden and profuse, not preceded by nausea, nor followed

by headache; ipecacuanha, tinct. ♏j to ij, in reflex cases causing constant nausea; bromides when vomiting is only reflex, not gastric; oxalate of cerium, gr. j, for reflex vomiting from any cause; nux vomica, tinct. ♏j, in constant retching, and ineffectual efforts at vomiting 87/412

Bilious: ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ♏xv; Tinct. Opii, ♏iv; M. Ft. haust. Sig.—To be given every 4 hours 88/362

Carica papaya in gastric irritation and vomiting 96/31

In gastric ulcer: Ferri. tart., gr. x, as tonic; succus conii, ʒss to ʒj, as sedative; glycerin; enemata 83/487

Of pregnancy: Iodine, tinct. ♏j; cocaine, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, useful only in mild cases, and in conjunction with a milk diet; nux vomica. tinct. ♏x; ipecacuanha, tinct. ♏j; belladonna; dioscorea 87/412

Ingluvin, gr. x; also cauterising cervix with nitrate of silver 88/486

Paraldehyde, gtt. xl; simple elixir, ℥j; M. A teaspoonful given in water and repeated in half an hour if necessary, useful in vomiting from ovarian irritability, pregnancy, and the nausea of migraine 89/507

Menthol, grs. xv; Sp. Vin. Rect., ʒvj; Syr., ℥j; M. Sig.—A teaspoonful hourly for vomiting of pregnancy 91/39

Arsenic, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a drop of Fowler's sol. every ten minutes for an hour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a drop or less every hour in vomiting of food, from gastric trouble, pregnancy, or alcoholism 92/17

Phenate of cocaine 93/44

Albrieviez recommends hydrochloric acid, in small and frequent doses, well diluted for various kinds of vomiting, *e.g.*, that of pregnancy, in cholera nostras, vomiting due to acute dyspepsia, and in the course of influenza, scarlet fever, etc. 93/552

Orexin in vomiting of pregnancy 94/25

Strontium bromide, grs. xxx daily, for vomiting of pregnancy, hysteria, acute gastric catarrh, etc. Nitroglycerin also specific for vomiting of gastric catarrh, pregnancy, and some cerebral cases, but aggravates in peritonitis, and in phthisis and influenza it seems inferior to atropine 94/581

Application of ichthyol tampon to cervix uteri; somatose in teaspoonful doses well diluted 98/453

Of phthisis: Iodine, tinct. ♏j; creasote, tinct. ♏j; morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; hydrocyanic acid dil., ♏ii to v 87/412

Sea-sickness: Cocaine lozenges 88/487

Galvanisation of the pneumogastric nerves an effective treatment for all forms of nervous and reflex vomiting 97/543

VULVA, Diseases of.—87/410, 89/500

Cancer of 89/500

Clitoridectomy for masturbation 89/502

Cysts of 89/501

Eczema of 87/146, 97/221

Kraurosis of 97/600

Operations about the 89/502

Pruritus of 89/501, 97/492, 98/571 (*See* "Pruritus.")

Tuberculous ulceration of 89/500

Vegetations of 98/572

Vulvar and inguinal hernia 87/239

Vulvar leucorrhœa 96/406

TREATMENT.—*Eczema of:* Aristol, 1 part to 10 of zinc starch, as dusting powder 91/11

Avoidance of coffee, alcohol, pork, fish, game, and most delicacies. Drinking of milk. Laxatives freely —podophyllin for those who are fat, rhubarb and senna for the thin. Also every morning a teaspoonful of sulphur and cream of tartar. Locally, bran water with boracic acid, and between attacks salicylate paste; or carbolic acid 0·25, balsam of Peru 2, oil of sweet almonds 100. Dusting powders to be freely used. A prolonged sitz bath morning and evening 97/221

Kraurosis of: Vaginal injections of lead or boric acid, and dusting the vulva with boric acid or dermatol. If this fails, or if the patient is married, excision 97/600

Pruritus of: Weak sulphur baths. Lotions or injections of corrosive

sublimate (1 to 1000), or carbolic acid (1 to 200), or borax (300 to 1000) or of nitrate of silver or lime. If dependent on uterine disease, vaginal boro-glyceride tampons. Sedative powder: ℞ Neut. Glycer. of Starch, ʒvi; Bismuth Subnit., grs. xv; Pot. Brom., grs. xv; Calomel, grs. v; Powd. Bellad., grs. ij; M.; or after local bath apply ℞ Ext. Cannab. Ind., 2; Pulv. Zinc. Ox., 6; Pot. Brom., 10; Glycerin of Starch, 30 parts; M. 98/571
Vegetations of: ℞ Powd. Savine, Desicc. Alum āā 25 parts; Corros. Sub., 1 part; M. A more active application is ℞ Powd. Savine, Iodoform, Salicylic Acid āā equal parts; M. 98/572
Vulvitis: Apply lint soaked in the following, kept between the labia: ℞ Ext. Opii, grs. iv; Glycerini, ʒj; Liq. Plumb. Sub-Acet. (dil.) ad ℥j; Nitrate of silver solution, grs. v to ℥j, painted on the parts, or they may be bathed with weak alum or lime water 87/410
Applications of cotton soaked in 5 or 10% of sulph-ichthyolate of ammonia in glycerin causes speedy disappearance of acute vulvitis with painful erosions 95/510
Vulvo vaginitis 89/502; in children 95/520, 97/600
Vaginal injections of potass. permanganate, 1 in 4000, increased to 1 in 1000, are best, and are injected through a male rubber catheter 95/521
In children, flushing with sol. of permang. of zinc or potassium (1 to 3000) 97/600

WARM BATHS.
For abnormal labour pains 97/351; bronchitis in children 98/133; burns 97/168
In alcoholism 91/96; cholera 92/148; insomnia 97/324
WARTS.—(*See* "Verruca.")
WATER SUPPLY.
And typhoid fever 97/622
Water analysis 98/620; water filtration, etc. 98/622
Wells and house drainage (illust.) 90/544
WAVE PHENOMENA.
In pleural effusion 97/466
WEIL'S DISEASE.—89/508, 95/521
WEIR-MITCHELL TREATMENT.—89/92, 90/225
WENS.
Ether injections, gtt. v to x hypodermically for 87/414
WHITLOW.
Poultice of bread crumbs and lead water for 94/581
Airol for 98/11
WHITMAN FOOT-PLATE.
For rhachitic flat-foot 97/243
WHOOPING COUGH (*See* "Pertussis.")
WOMEN.
Cycling for 96/93
Diseases of, in relation to dress 89/509
Gonorrhœa in 90/278
Hypnotism in diseases of 98/79
Incontinence of urine in 91/280, 92/504, 93/540
Perineal hernia in 92/290
WORMS.—87/415, 83/487, 89/518, 93/494, 94/581
Ascarides 87/415
Guinea-worm, extraction of 92/262
In connection with chorea 92/149
Lumbricoides 87/415
Tænia solium 87/415
TREATMENT.—*Ascarides:* Santonin 87/415
Santoninoxime, gr. j for a child, grs. iv for adult in ascarides; a few doses of Rochelle's salts followed by enemata of sea water, lime water, or quinine infusion 89/64, 518
In thread worms keep up aperient action for some weeks by castor oil, rhubarb, sulphate of magnesia, etc. Irrigating by Hegar's apparatus in obstinate cases, when parasites are in rectum, using pure water, warm or cold. Soap enemata. Tonics, iron, with nux vomica or strychnine; boiling of milk and drinking water; cleansing of all articles of diet and thorough cooking of meat. White sugar in preference to brown. Nails to be kept short and often brushed. Frequent washing of the body with carbolic acid soap 94/581
Lumbricoides: ℞ Chloroform, ʒj; Ol. Ricini, ʒj; Ol. Crotonis, ♏j; M. ʒss to ℥ss 87/415

Santonin for round worms, the least soluble salts being best; turpentine, ♏v to x t.d. in mucilage; chenopodium oil 89/518

Tænia: Filix mas may be given as follows: moderate food during day, and give ℞ Hydr. Chlor. Mit., grs. x; Pulv, Jalapæ, ʒss; Pulv. Aromat., grs. x; M. Ft. pulv., ij. Sig.—Take one at 4 p.m. and the other at bedtime. Then ℞ Ext. Filix Mas Ether, ʒiij; Ext. Sennæ fl., ʒiij; Ext. Hyoscyami fl., ʒss; Tr. Menth. Pip. ʒss. M. Ft. mist. Sig.—Take a teaspoonful every half-hour, to commence at 8 a.m. the day after the powders have been taken; or, ℞ Chloroform, ʒj; Ext. Filix Mas, ʒj; Emul. Ol. Ricini (50%) ℥iij; M. Sig.—All to be taken at once after twenty-four hours' fasting. Pulv. granati radicis, ʒss, or the alkaloid pelletierine, ʒss to ʒj, but the latter is very costly; pine needle oil (pinus prunilio), ʒj to ʒij, in milk; naphthalin, gr. ij or iij, twice daily to a child, powdered with sugar, and ℈j to iv for an adult; iodoform, gr. j, with sod. bicarb., grs. x, thrice daily, gr. ¼ for a child; turpentine, kousso, kamala, areca nut, to clear away the thick mucus in the intestines; chloride of ammonium, and antimony, and the astringent preparations of iron. Patients should eat a quantity of salt 87/415

Thymol, ʒij, divided into twelve doses, one to be taken every quarter-of-an-hour, ol. ricini, ʒss, being taken the previous evening, fasting, and another dose after the thymol 88/487

Delphinium staphisagria seeds; embelia ribes fruit in powder, ʒj to iv for tæniæ. To remove tape worm first give a dose of castor oil, then feed for a day on onions, garlic and salt herring to nauseate the worm; next use oil of male fern 89/37, 38, 518

Areca nut, grs. 60 to 120, followed by aperient is a useful tænicide. Cactus grandiflorus, gr. 2 to 10, has been used as an anthelmintic 91/10, 14

Parisi found the milk and pulp of one cocoa nut taken fasting in the morning was always successful in expelling tænia. No cathartic or dieting was required 92/33

WOUNDS.—97/601, 604, 98/57.

Aseptic wounds 97/602

Disinfection of 97/601

Detection of bullet by means of the telephone 91/237

Gunshot wounds 91/237, 94/51

Of abdomen 89/142, 94/51, 95/78; of air passages 98/573; of arteries 97/604; of cornea 96/300; of eye 97/604, 98/222; of heart, suture for 97/603; of liver treated by operation 91/325; of sclerotic 87/170

Wound retractors 95/570, 98/641

Wound cavities 98/67

TREATMENT.—Hamamelis as a sedative to all kinds of wounds and ulcers 88/59

Iodol as gauze for dressings 88/69

Quebracho fl. ext. painted on, forms a useful coating for superficial wounds 89/63

Bismuth oxyiodides externally for wounds and sores 90/18

Aristol, 1 part to 10 of zinc starch, is a useful dusting powder for wounds and burns 91/11

Dermatol in powder and ointment for wounds and burns 93/19

Europhen to promote healing of wounds 93/26

Lawsonia inermis as a tonic and astringent for 95/34

Airol as a disinfectant in small wounds, both fresh and infected 97/17

Cellulose wadding for the dressing of suppurative wounds 96/25

Bismuth for cleansing putrid wounds 97/27, 29

Formalin to subdue inflammation and hasten healing in cases of acute purrulent processes, fractures, and deep wounds 97/40

Celloidin for small cuts, punctures, and excoriations, especially on the hands; also for cracks and fissures on hands and fingers during cold weather 97/603

In corneo-scleral wounds with prolapse of iris, after excision of latter, closing the wound with delicate silk sutures proposed,

to be removed on fourth or fifth day 97/605

Eserine for perforating wounds near the margin of the cornea 98/29

Iodol-ether as spray upon a bandaged wound to form an iodol-gauze 98/39

Sub-conjunctival injections for infected wounds of eye-ball 97/44

Xeroform for wound cavities about the digestive or urinary tract 98/67

Oxygen gas for suppurating wounds, ulcers, and mucous surfaces, with unhealthy or vitiated secretions 98/179

For wounds of sclero-corneal junction with prolapse of iris, thorough sterilisation of conjunctival cul-de-sac. If recent, replacement of iris with probe; or, if unsuccessful, abscission as in operation for iridectomy; careful coaptation of wound edges, and, if gaping, insertion of delicate silk sutures through conjunctiva or sclera. Use of atropine sulphate and continuous application of iced compresses, with administration of calomel, gr. ⅛ every two hours, attention being directed to sympathetic inflammation of opposite eye 98/222

Application of pure carbolic acid in all kinds of acute septic cases 93/573

In cases of cut-throat, immediate suture (silk) of the trachea and other parts has in many cases been successful 98/573

WRIST DROP.—(Illust.) 95/404 (*See* "Lead Poisoning.")

WRIST-JOINT DISEASE.—94/388

WRY NECK.—89/519, 96/625 (*See* "Torticollis.")

XANTHELASMA.—88/488, 90/528

TREATMENT.—Application of a layer of collodion, containing 10% sublimate, which causes a superficial eschar; use of galvano-cautery 90/528

XANTHOMA.—89/520, 93/552, 95/523, 98/574

TREATMENT.—Phosphorus administered internally, followed by turpentine or ac. nitro-muriatic given first and followed by arsenic; but removal by the knife is probably best 89/520

Fox employed a current of 1 to 3 milliampères for the destruction of patches of xanthoma palpebrarum 95/523

XENOMENIA and AMENORRHŒA.—96/158

YELLOW ATROPHY OF LIVER.—97/376 (*See* "Liver.")

YELLOW FEVER.—87/416, 88/488, 89/520, 92/519, 95/523

Inoculation for yellow fever 87/418

TREATMENT.—℞ Sod. Bicarb., grms. x; Hyd. Chlor. Corrosiv., centigrms. ij; Aq. Pur., litre j; M. Sig.—Grms. 1 every hour given ice cold to check proliferation of germs. Benzoate of sodium may be added to the formula for its laxative action, and in severe cases the amount of bichloride may be increased to centigrms. v per litre 89/520

Thorington used cocaine as an anti-emetic very successfully. Dagnino clears intestines and stomach by an emetic and purgative or enema. A stimulant footbath is followed by massage, especially about the waist, with oil and spirit. Sinapisms are then applied, and acetate of ammonia administered in considerable doses. Leeches or venesection may be required. Dry cupping often relieves the pain about the waist. A quinine, calomel and rhubarb pill is given every two or three hours, and cold or iced acid drinks, and no food given for at least three days. For black vomit small and frequent doses of potassium chlorate with soda bicarbonate, or lime water with a minute dose of opium, are valuable. Creasote seemed to increase the black vomit. Antipyrine alone, or combined with quinine, is given if temperature rises to 40° C. 92/519

Naja tripudians, in dilute form, used with great success in yellow fever 95/36

Salicrup advises grs. x to xv of calomel if seen on the first day, following this up with saline cathartic, and as soon as this begins to act give a cupful of hot lemonade, with grs. v to x of bitartrate of potash every hour until perspiration is free; keep this up by constant use of the lemonade and confinement to bed for two or three days, when fever usually subsides; no food is given during this time, but small pieces of ice may be allowed to quench thirst. In third stage, to check vomiting, give pieces of ice to be swallowed entire, iced champagne, effervescing mixtures prepared with fresh lemon juice, sulphuric and hydrochloric lemonades and diluted hydrocyanic acid. Salicylates of sodium and potassium, benzoate of sodium, and quinine have been used in cases of inflammatory type. Castor or musk for nervous disturbances. If stimulation is required, alcohol may be combined with cinchona bark. Salicylic acid and its preparations have been used prophylactically, in doses of grs. v three times a day 95/523

ZOSTER.—(*See* "Herpes.")
ZYGOMATIC ARCH.
Fracture of 93/231 (*See* "Fractures.")

END OF PART II.

SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.

Compiled by Mr. Frank A. Rogers.

(*Reprinted from the "Medical Annual" for* 1899.)

ALTERATIONS IN STRENGTH.

Drug.	Alteration.	Dose.
Aqua Chlorof.	Half former strength	
Dec. Granat. Corticis .	Double former strength ..	½ to 2 ozs.
Emplast. Menthol ...	Somewhat weaker ..	
Ext. Bellad. Alcoholicum	About one-third former strength	¼ to 1 grain
,, Nucis Vomicæ ...	About two-thirds former strength	¼ to 1 grain
,, Opii Liquid	·75 per cent. Morphine. Same strength as Tincture	5 to 30 ♏
,, Physostigmatis ...	One-fourth former strength ..	¼ to 1 grain
Infus: Caryoph.	Length of maceration decreased, and strength slightly altered	½ to ℥j
,, Cascarillæ ...		½ to ℥j
,, Chiratæ		½ to ℥j
,, Ergotæ		℥j to ℥ij
,, Rhei		½ to ℥j
,, Serpent.		½ to ℥j
Inj. Apomorph. Hypod. ...	1 grain in 110 ♏	5 to 10 ♏
,, Morphinæ Hypod. ...	Made with *Tartrate*, about half former strength	2 to 5 ♏
Lamellæ Cocainæ ...	Four times former strength ...	
Liniment Sinapis... ...	Slightly stronger	
Lin. Terebinth.	Contains less turpentine ...	
Liquor. Epispasticus ...	Double former strength ...	
Pilula Phosphori	Double former strength ...	1 to 2 grains
Spirit. Cajuputi	5 times former strength ...	5 to 20 ♏, except Juniper. 20–60 ♏
,, Cinnam.		
,, Juniperi		
,, Lavand.		
,, Menthæ Pip. ...		
,, Myrist.		
Suppos. Morphinæ ...	Half former strength	
Syr. Ferri Iodidi	1 grain Ferrous Iodide in 11 ♏	ʒss to ʒj
Syr. Zingiberis	One-third stronger	
Tincturæ	Uniform dosage	½ to fl. ʒj
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	*except Aconit., Bellad., Chlorof. et Morph., Cocci, Colchici Sem., Gelsemii, Lobeliæ Ætherea, Nucis Vom., Opii, Podoph., Scillæ, Stramonii, Strophanth.*	5 to 15 ♏

Drug.	Alteration.	Dose.
Ung. Acidi Borici	Slightly weaker, now nearly 10 per cent.	
,, ,, Carbolici	Slightly weaker, now 4 per cent.	
,, Acidi Salicylici	Weaker, now 2 per cent.	
,, Aconitinæ	Stronger. 2 per cent. Crys. Acon.	
,, Atropinæ	Slightly altered, now 2 per cent.	
,, Belladonnæ	Stronger, now nearly ·6 per cent. total alkaloid	
,, Cantharidis	Slightly weaker, now nearly 10 per cent.	
,, Creasoti	Slightly weaker, now 10 per cent.	
,, Eucalypti	Half strength	
,, Gallæ	Slightly stronger	
,, ,, c̄ Opio	Slightly stronger, now 7½ per cent. opium	
,, Hydrarg. Co.	Slightly weaker, now 19½ per cent. mercury	
,, ,, Nit: Dil.	Weaker, now 20 per cent. strong ointment	
,, ,, Oxidi Rub.	Slightly weaker, now 10 per cent.	
,, ,, Subchlor.	Slightly weaker, now 10 per cent.	
,, Plumbi Acet.	Slightly stronger, now 4 per cent.	
,, ,, Carb.	Slightly weaker, now 10 per cent.	
,, ,, Iodidi	Slightly weaker, now 10 per cent.	
,, Staphisag.	About half former strength	
,, Sulphuris	Half former strength, now 10 per cent.	
,, ,, Iodid.	Weaker, now 4 per cent.	
,, Veratrinæ	Stronger, now 2 per cent.	

ALTERATIONS IN COMPOSITION.

Drug.	Alteration.	Dose.
Acetum Ipecac.	Made from Liq. Ext. 1 in 20	10 to 30 ♏
Aq. Camph.	Now made with Spt. Camph. 1–1000	
Conf. Sulphuris	Glycerin added	
Emplast. Bellad.	Made with Liquid Extract	
,, Calefaciens	Ol. Myrist. omitted	
,, Picis	Ol. Myrist. omitted	
,, Resinæ	Hard Soap *vice* Curd Soap	
,, Saponis	Hard Soap *vice* Curd Soap	
Extract. Ergotæ	Ergotin	2 to 8 grains
,, Euonymi Sicc.	Contains some Calc. Phosph.	1 to 2 grains
,, Nucis Vomicæ	5 per cent. Strych. ⅔ old strength	¼ to 1 grain
,, Physostig.	¼ strength	¼ to 1 grain
,, Sarsæ Liq.	1 in 1. Glycerin added	℥ij to ℥iv
Glycerin. Boracis	Water omitted	
Inj. Apomorph. Hypod.	1 grain in 110 ♏. Slightly acidified	5 to 10 ♏
,, Ergotæ Hypod.	Practically 1 Ext. in 3	3 to 10 ♏
,, Morphinæ Hypod.	Made with *Tartrate*, about half strength 1885	2 to 5 ♏

Drug.	Alteration.	Dose
Liniment. Ammoniæ ...	Almond Oil added	
,, Saponis ...	Soft *vice* Hard Soap	
,, Sinapis Co. ...	Mezereon omitted	
Liquor. Atropin. Sulph.	Preserved with Salicylic Acid...	½ to 1 ♏
,, Hyd. Perchlor. ...	Ammon. Chlor. omitted ..	
Lotio Hydrarg. Nig. ...	Glycerin and Mucilage of Tragacanth added	
Mist. Ammoniaci ...	Syrup Tolu added	℥ss to ℥j
,, Creasoti	Acid Acetic Glacial omitted ...	℥ss to ℥j
,, Cretæ	Tragacanth *vice* Acacia... ...	℥ss to ℥j
,, Guaiaci	Tragacanth *vice* Acacia.	℥ss to ℥j
,, Ol. Ricini	Altered and improved	
,, Sennæ Co.	Sal Volatile added	
Pil. Aloes et Myrrh ...	Saffron omitted	
,, Ferri	Sod. Carb. Exsic. *vice* Pot. Carb.	
,, Phosphori	Altered slightly	
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ...	Saffron omitted	
,, ,, ,, c̄ Opio	Saffron omitted	
Syrup. Limonis	Tincture fresh peel added ...	ʒss to ʒj
Tinct. Chlorof. et Morphinæ Co.	Strength increased. (See Tinctures)	
,, Rhei	Saffron omitted, Glycerin added	
Troch. Bismuth Co. ...	Carbonate *vice* Subnitrate ...	
Ung. Creasoti	White paraffin basis	
,, Plumbi Acet. ...	,, ,, ,, ...	
,, ,, Carb. ...	,, ,, ,, ...	
,, ,, Iodid. ...	Yellow ,, ,, ...	
,, Resinæ	Slightly altered	
,, Zinci Oleat. ...	White paraffin basis	
Vinum Ipecac.	1 in 20 Liquid Extract	
,, Quininæ	Made with Quinine Hydrochloride	
Ext. Aloes Barb.	*vice* Ext. Aloes Soc. in Dec. Aloes Co. and Ext. Coloc. Co.	
The Bases of Lozenges ...	are altered	
,, ,, ,, Ointments...	are in most cases altered ...	
Ext. Bellad. Virid.	Ext. Bellad. B.P. 1885 . ..	
Lin. Iodi	is now called Liq. Iodi Fortis...	

ADDITIONS.

Drug.	Alteration.	Dose.
Araroba	Purified Goa Powder	
Aurantii Cortex Recens.		
Benzol		
Bismuth. Salicylas ...		5 to 20 grains
Caffeinæ Cit. Effervescens	4 per cent. Citrate	ʒj to ʒij
Caoutchouc		
Carbon Bisulphidum ...	Purified	
Cocaina	The pure alkaloid	
Codeinæ Phosphas ...	Soluble 1 in 4 Aq.	¼ to 2 grains
Ext. Belladonnæ Liq. ...	Used for making other Belladonna preparations	

Drug.	Alteration.	Dose.
Ext. Ipecac. Liq.... ...		Expect., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ♏, Emetic, 15 to 20 ♏
,, Jaborandi Liq. ...		5 to 15 ♏
,, Nucis Vomicæ Liq.	1·5 per cent. Strychnine ...	1 to 3 ♏
,, Strophanthi ...	A powder with Sacch. Lactis ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain
Glycerinum Acidi Borici		
,, Pepsini ...	5 grains in ʒj	ʒj to ʒij
Hydrarg. Oleas		
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum		$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas ...		$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain
Inf. Scoparii	Replaces decoction	ʒj to ʒij
Kaolinum		
Lamellæ Homatropin. ...	$\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each	
Liquores Concentrati: Calumba, Chiretta, Cusparia, Krameria, Quassia, Rhubarb, Senega, Senna, and Serpentary	Introduced to fill the need for concentrated infusions ...	Each, ʒss to ʒj ʒss to ʒij
Liquor. Ethyl Nitritis ...	3 per cent. Ethyl Nitrite ...	20 to 60 ♏
,, Hamamelidis ..	Distilled from Witch Hazel leaves	
,, Hydrogen Peroxidi ...	10 vols.	ʒss to ʒij
,, Morphinæ Tartratis ...	1 grain in 110 ♏	10 to 60 ♏
,, Pancreatis ...	Made from fresh pancreas ...	
,, Picis Carbonis ..	Alcoholic solution with Quillaia	
,, Sarsæ Co. Conc.		ʒij to ʒj
,, Thyroidei ...		5 to 15 ♏
Lithii Cit. Effervesc. (5 per cent.)		ʒj to ʒij
Morphinæ Tartras ...	A very soluble salt	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Naphthol (Beta Naphthol)		3 to 10 grains
Oleum Pini	From Pini Pumilionis *vice* P. Sylvestris	
Oleum Rosæ	Otto of Roses	
Paraffin Liquidum ...	Colourless paraffin oil	
Physostigminæ Sulphas...	Sulphate of Eserine	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain
Pil. Quininæ Sulphatis ...		2 to 8 grains
Pix Carb. Præparata ...		
Pruni Virginianæ Cortex		
Quillaia Cortex		
Quin. Hydrochloridum Acidum	Very soluble in water	1 to 10 grains
Salol (Phenyl-salicylate)		5 to 15 grains
Spt. Anisi (1 in 10) ...		5 to 20 ♏
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum		$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain
Suppos. Acid. Carbolici...	1 grain Phenol in each	
,, Belladonnæ ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grain Ex. Bellad. Alc. in each	
Syrup. Aromaticus ...		ʒss to ʒj
,, Calcis Lactophosphatis		ʒss to ʒj
,, Cascaræ Aromaticus		ʒss to ʒij

Drug	Alteration.	Dose.
Syrup. Codeinæ	¼ grain in ʒj	ʒss to ʒij
,, Ferri Phosph. c. Quin. et Strych.		ʒss to ʒj
,, Glucosi		
,, Pruni Virg.	Replaces treacle..	ʒss to ʒj
Terebenum		5 to 15 ♏
Thyroideum Siccum		3 to 10 grains
Tinct. Ergotæ Ammoniata	1 in 4	ʒss to ʒj
,, Pruni Virginianæ		ʒss to ʒj
,, Quillaiæ		ʒss to ʒj
Troch. Acid. Carbolici	1 grain Phenol in each	
,, Gum Eucalypt.	1 grain Red Gum in each	
,, Guaiaci Resin.	3 grains Resin	
,, Krameriæ	1 grain Ext. Krameria	
,, ,, et Cocainæ	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain Cocaine added	
Ung. Aq. Rosæ	vel Cold Cream	
,, Capsici	A rubefacient	
,, Cocainæ	4 per cent. of Alkaloid	
,, Hydrarg. Oleati	25 per cent. Mercuric Oleate	
,, Hyd. Oxid. Flav.	10 grains to ʒj	
,, Paraffini	A mixture of hard and soft paraffin	

NOTABLE ALTERATIONS IN NOMENCLATURE.

Old Name (1885).		New Name (1898).
Ergotinum	=	Ext. Ergotæ
Inject *Ergotini* Hypoderm.	=	Inject. *Ergotæ* Hypoderm.
Lin. Camph. *Co.*	=	Lin. Camph. *Ammon.*
Lin. Iodi	=	*Liquor* Iodi *Fortis*
Liq. Cocain. *Hydrochlor.*	=	*Inject.* Cocain. *Hypoderm.*
Pil. *Asafœtidæ* Co.	=	Pil. *Galbani* Co.
Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph	=	Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. *Co.*

Test Types for Examining the Acuteness of Vision.

By PERCY WILDE, M.D.

(*Reprinted from the "Medical Annual" for* 1887.)

The acuteness of vision is expressed by the distance of the Test letters from the eye, divided by the number of the smallest type which can be read fluently at that distance.

Thus:—$V = \frac{d}{D}$ d = distance of patient from type.
D = No. of smallest type that can be read at that distance.

If the patient, placed at a distance of three mètres (nearly ten feet) from the type, can read distinctly Type No. 3, his formula will be

$$V = \tfrac{3}{3} \text{ normal vision.}$$

But if the smallest type he can distinguish is No. 6, then the formula will be

$$V = \tfrac{3}{6} = \tfrac{1}{2}.$$

If No. 12 is the smallest type he can distinguish, the formula will be

$$V = \tfrac{3}{12} = \tfrac{1}{4}.$$

Each eye should be *separately* examined, the other being covered without pressure. The light should be good without being too strong.

The acuteness of vision should be equal in testing with different numbers of types at corresponding distances. When this is not the case, and the types are distinguished much more clearly at a short distance, Myopia probably exists. In this case, the farthest point of clear sight expresses approximately the degree of Myopia, thus: A person seeing only within a distance of about eighteen inches may have a Myopia of $\frac{1}{18}$, and consequently require glasses of — 18, to restore an equal amount of vision for distant objects.

If the distinctness of vision increases with positive (magnifying) glasses, Hypermetropia is present. The strongest glass with which V still improves, or at least remains unaltered, determines the degree of *manifest* Hypermetropia, but after the use of Atropine a stronger glass will be required, showing the degree of *total* Hypermetropia. It is best to prescribe in reference to the *total* Hypermetropia at once.

While before the age of thirty years vision is generally beyond the normal, after fifty years it begins to decrease, for the hardening of the lens gives need for increased accommodation. As much effort is required to accommodate for (say) twelve inches as formerly sufficed for eighteen inches, causing undue fatigue after reading,—this is Presbyopia. Glasses of $+ \frac{1}{45}$ or $+ \frac{1}{40}$ give temporary relief, but it is better to begin at once with $+ \frac{1}{36}$ or $+ \frac{1}{30}$.

D = 0,5. (19½ inches.)

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the eye by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the eye by contraction.

Bacon.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the perusal.

Woodward.

D = 0,6. (2 feet.)

Honour the physician with the honour due unto him for the uses which we may have of him: for the Lord hath created him. For of the Most High cometh healing, and he shall receive honour of the king. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. He that sinneth before his Maker let him fall into the hand of the physician.

***Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii.**

D = 0,8. (2 feet 8 inches.)

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: "If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine *is* good for you; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught."

Locke.

D = 1. (3 feet 3 inches.)

Why has not man a microscopic eye,
For this plain reason, man is not a fly;
Say what the use, were finer optics given
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven.

Pope.

D = 1,25. (4 feet.)

This day then, let us not be told
That you are sick and I grown old,
Nor think of your approaching ills,
Or talk of spectacles and pills.

Swift.

D = 1,5. (4 feet 10 inches.)

'Tis true but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown,
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my sight.

Swift.

D = 1,75. (5 feet 8 inches.)

Nine things for sight required are:
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring.

Davies.

D = 2,25. (7 feet 3 inches.)

Let's see thine eyes: Wink now, now open them,
In my opinion yet thou see'st not well.

Shakespeare (Henry VI.).

D = 3. (9 feet 9 inches.)

Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.

Proverbs.

D = 4. (13 feet.)

my eyes are so

D = 6. (20 feet.)

distance

D = 8. (27 feet.)

women

D = 12. (40 feet.)

EYES

"Sparklets" Small Steel Receivers containing compressed Carbonic acid gas for the instantaneous Aeration of all Liquids in the Home.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX

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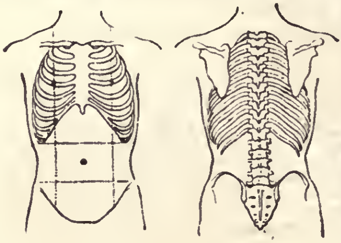

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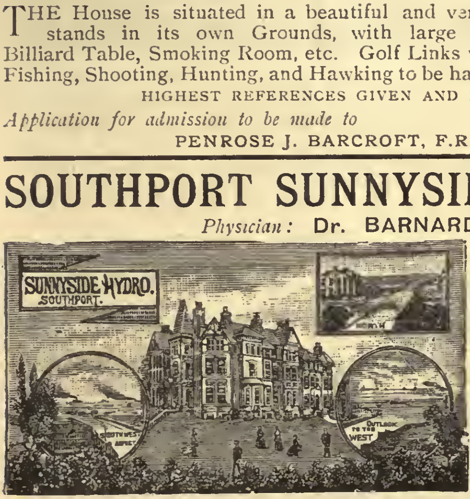

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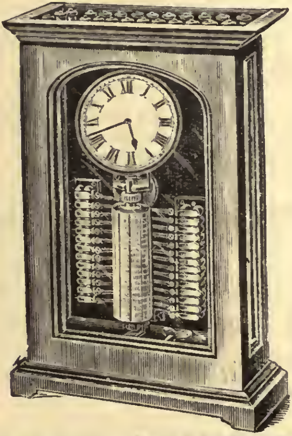

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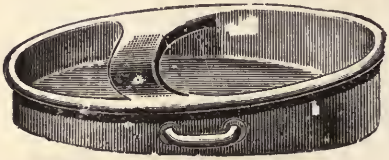

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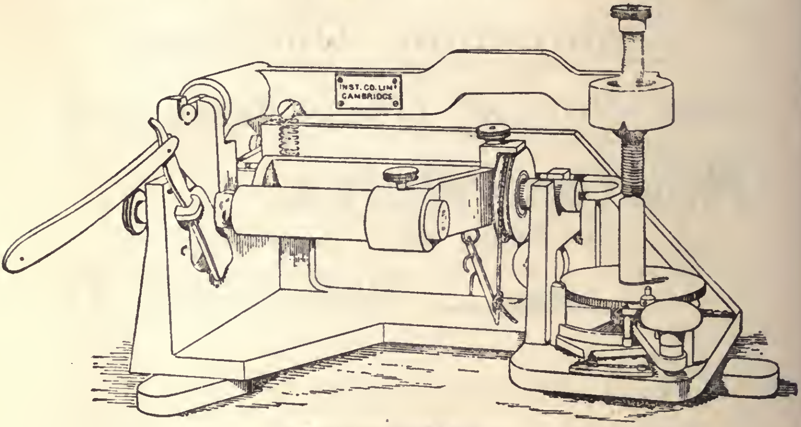

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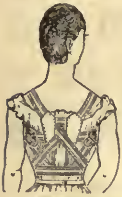

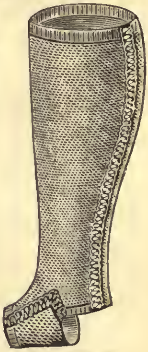

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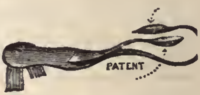

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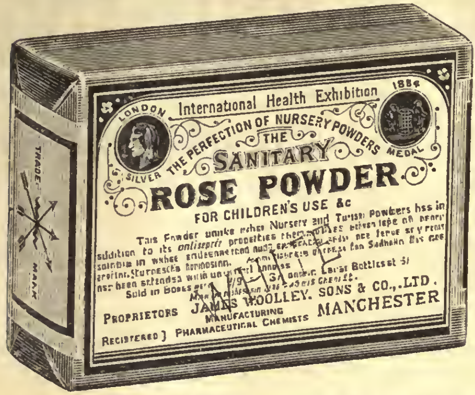
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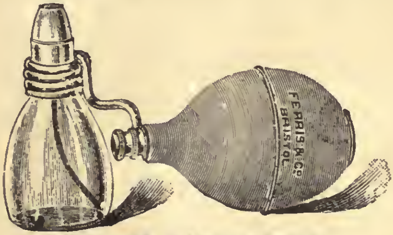

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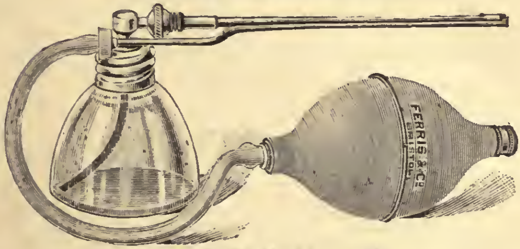

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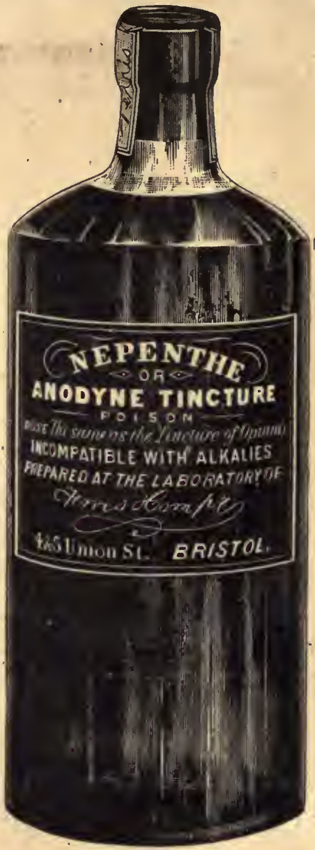

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